



FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES ENGINEERING

FINAL YEAR PROJECT

**TO DEVELOP A DECISION SUPPORT TOOL FOR SIZING AND MATERIAL SELECTION OF RAINWATER
HARVESTING TANKS FOR OPTIMAL WATER QUALITY AND COST**

Case study: Njuki Hostel, Busitema University

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*Final Year Project proposal Report submitted to the Department of Water Resources Engineering
in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of a Bachelor of Science degree in Water
Resources Engineering at Busitema University.*

DECLARATION

I NYESIGYE SANDRAH declare that this project report is my own research and has neither been used nor submitted in any institution or university for any academic award.

Signature.....


Date...18/03/2024.....

APPROVAL

I hereby certify that this final year research project report as original and individual work of **NYESIGYE SANDRAH (BU/UP/2019/1871)**. It has been under my supervision and it is ready for submission to the Department of Water Resources Engineering.

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1 CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

This research involves discussions on relationship between tank size and material on harvested rainwater quality, approach for optimal sizing of rainwater harvesting tank, and approach for optimal selection of tank material (cost). This chapter consists of; Background, problem statement, main objective, specific objectives, scope of the study and finally the justification.

1.2 Background

The majority of the world's water supplies have not increased during the past century; in certain situations, they may have even dropped as a result of pollution. The world's population and human requirements are expanding, and climate change is predicted to lead to an increase in temperature and a decrease in rainfall in several regions, particularly the Mediterranean countries (Khan et al., 2017). Due to the anticipated imbalance between water supply and demands, which will only get worse over the next few years, all available water sources should be taken into account going forward (Tsihrintzis & Baltas, 2020). It is relatively inexpensive to use rainwater harvesting, which is the collection and storage of rainwater for potable or non-potable in-house uses (Zabidi et al., 2020). Rainwater harvesting also presents as a sustainable water management practice because it may reduce runoff volumes and peaks (of course, this assumes that the tank is empty, which may not be the case throughout the entire rainy season), and the resulting redistribution of water (Tsihrintzis & Baltas, 2020). While potable uses are also widespread in many countries, they may necessitate the proper treatment of harvested rainwater depending on its quality (Kusumawardhana et al., 2021). Untreated harvested rainwater can be used for non-potable uses such as toilet flushing, clothing washing, other household uses, garden irrigation, etc. In general, caution should be used based on the final usage to reduce dangers to the public's health (Tsihrintzis & Baltas, 2020). RWH systems in large commercial buildings may be more financially sustainable than smaller household systems, according to financial assessments. It has been determined that design techniques based on straightforward procedures result in tank sizes that are significantly larger than an ongoing simulation (Jain, 2019). The tanks installed are large for their corresponding demand level and catchment size, according to a comparison between the actual tank sizes and those calculated using continuous simulation. Tanks that are too large can result in exorbitant system capital expenditures, which now prevent the adoption of new systems (Ward et al., 2018).

Methods for sizing the rainwater harvesting tank vary from country to country (Tsihrintzis & Baltas, 2020). For example, in the UK, the BS 8515 2009 Code of Practice is used, which states that the capacity of the rainwater harvesting storage tank must be the least of either 5% of the annual rainwater yield (ARY) or 5% of the annual rainwater demand (ARD) (http://oasis-rainharvesting.co.uk/sizing_the_tank). Larger tanks are not allowed, because of the risk of bacteria breeding which may cause health hazards.

The storage tank is the most expensive and crucial part of a RWHS; it also determines the system's volume and time reliability. Therefore, a RWHS's performance and user acceptance are impacted by the storage tank's right sizing. The typical catchment (i.e., roof) area and rainfall intensity, the two most important parameters for estimation of optimum storage size for RWHS, vary widely within the country (Khan et al., 2019).

rainwater harvesting systems and securing favorable municipal regulations. This will guarantee everyone has access to clean water.

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