

Everything You Need To Know About Choosing A **Rainwater** **Harvesting System**



RAINHARVESTING SYSTEMS



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Introduction

We turn on the tap, we flush the toilet, we use the dishwasher; we use dozens of water-based appliances each day, without giving it much of a second thought.

An average family home in the UK uses 450 litres of water every day, all of which is drawn from mains water supplies. With the number of households growing every year, and more and more commercial premises also using water, this enormous rate of water usage is putting huge pressure on our antiquated system of reservoirs and water mains.

The stress shows in water shortages during the summer, burst water mains that force businesses and schools to close, and annual winter flooding due to inadequate drainage. Meanwhile British households and businesses flush money down the drain in unnecessarily large quarterly water bills.

There is an alternative: rainwater harvesting.

The UK gets plenty of rainfall, which mostly ends up absorbed by the ground or swept away into the drains. Rainwater harvesting systems collect a portion of this rainfall to operate appliances and cut back on mains water use.

Why collect rainwater?

Rain is free, abundant and sustainable. It often makes complete sense to harvest and use rainwater on many properties.

Water supplies for drinking, bathing and food preparation must be of a high quality and free of any potentially dangerous bacteria, so without complex disinfection systems rainwater harvesting cannot entirely replace mains water.

However, a large proportion of water used in the average home is for flushing toilets, washing clothes, watering gardens and cleaning cars. Typically this can account for 45% of domestic consumption. For these uses, water of a lower quality, e.g. rainwater, can be safely used, and in some cases is actively beneficial i.e. rainwater is soft so there is less lime scale build-up in hard water areas, and it's always better for plants.

Storing rainwater also achieves a degree of storm water attenuation, thereby reducing the risk of flooding.

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Introduction

How rainwater harvesting works

By collecting and using rainwater, demand on drinking water for other uses can be greatly reduced. The concept of rainwater harvesting is simple; using the normal system of roof drainage, rainwater is filtered and collected in a storage tank. From here it is pumped to appropriate outlets around the building.

In a home these are typically toilet cisterns, washing machine, garden tap and utility room.

In commercial, educational and agricultural situations drinking water savings can be much greater, where buildings are larger and the demand for non-potable water is higher.

Who this guide is for?

We have written this guide for project managers, contractors and consultants involved with construction or refurbishment/renovation projects – although the ultimate benefit will be to end users! It also serves as an informative document for home owners and builders with an interest in the subject. There is increasing pressure in the construction industry for new homes and commercial buildings to incorporate sustainable technologies. Price-conscious clients will need to do this while staying within the confines of a sensible budget. We understand these pressures, so can help contractors secure the best value system while avoiding potentially expensive mistakes.

If you have any questions while reading this book please just ask. You can reach us at our Gloucestershire office by calling; [01452 772 000](tel:01452 772 000). We look forward to hearing from you.

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About Rainharvesting Systems

We are Rainharvesting Systems Ltd, experts in sustainable water solutions. We provide high quality commercial and domestic rainwater harvesting systems and complementary products; such as water treatment systems, pumps, tanks and filters. Our rainwater storage tanks are available in a wide range of sizes from 400 to 90,000 L capacities, and are designed for easy installation.

Our business is part of the Greenshop Group, a Gloucestershire based group of sustainable companies, each providing a different type of technology or service. Our business has been part of the Greenshop Group since the mid-1990s and has focused exclusively on rainwater harvesting technologies since 2001. In 2008 we moved into our new, eco-friendly commercial premises in Bisley, Gloucestershire, where our products can be seen and demonstrated.

We have been the recipient of a number of awards for our work in the sustainable technology sector, including:

- Campaign for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE) Gloucestershire Award for the construction of our new head office building. (2008)
- Sustainable Water Industries Group (SWIG) awards: 2011 for our sustainable vehicle washing plant at Cardiff Bus Depot; 2013 for a rainwater cooling system at the Wrigley factory in Plymouth, 2015 for the introduction of our ultra-low-energy pump controller.



We are exclusive UK agents and distributors for German manufacturer Wisy AG, one of the world's leading rainwater harvesting specialists. Their durable, high quality range of products have set the standard for renewable water systems since 1989. Their Vortex filters, in particular, are the best available and are widely used throughout the world. You can find out more about our products and services by visiting our website <http://www.rainharvesting.co.uk>

This e-book is not primarily about us. We have written it as a guide for anyone interested in rainwater harvesting systems. However, we have included a section about our business at the end of the guide.

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Why use a Rainwater Harvesting System?



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Why use a Rainwater Harvesting System?

Sustainable drinking water supplies are becoming an ever-increasing issue, both in the UK and around the world. Water stress attributed to climate change, population growth and the over-use of water resources is causing many engineers to realise and communicate the benefits of new water saving technologies to their clients in the construction sector. Rainwater harvesting systems are a way to harvest natural water and reduce pressure on mains water supply with very little effort.

The benefits of rainwater harvesting systems

Rainwater harvesting systems allow residents to save mains water by using rainwater for household or commercial use. They can be added to any building type and installed either above or below ground. This offers several key benefits:

Saving customers money

A RWH system can save users money by significantly reducing the amount of water they need to purchase from their utility company. This can vary enormously from one system to another, depending on the size of building, location, water usage etc.

Even a small rainwater harvesting system can result in decreased quarterly water bills.

Rainwater harvesting systems are especially beneficial in large buildings, or buildings with high water demand and large roofs, such as schools, farms and leisure centres.

Storm water retention

Another great benefit is that RWH systems help with storm water retention and attenuation. This is especially important within an urban landscape, where water that can be captured and held on site will significantly reduce the volume of water discharged to the main drainage system, thus reducing flood risk.

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Why use a Rainwater Harvesting System?

Water for gardens

Good news for gardeners too! A garden rainwater system (provided it has no mains water backup) is exempt from hosepipe bans. So gardeners can benefit during dry summers by using their stored water for plant and crop watering.

Environmentally friendly

Rainwater harvesting systems are energy efficient and environmentally friendly, requiring no chemicals for water treatment. Treatment is done by filtration, as will be explained later in this document.

Compliance with BREEAM requirements

Some commercial building projects have to comply with a sustainability assessment method known as BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method).

Reducing the use of water within a building will earn credits that count towards the BREEAM score.

This will depend on what level of BREEAM is to be achieved (there are five grades from Pass to Outstanding).

The higher grades restrict mains water use to such a degree that using rainwater for certain purposes counts towards the credits that the scheme requires to meet the grade.

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Types of Rainwater Harvesting Systems



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Types of Rainwater Harvesting Systems

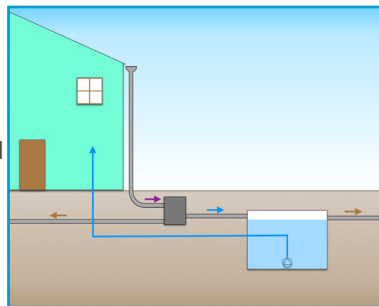
There are three main types of rainwater harvesting system: direct pumped, indirect pumped, and indirect gravity. In certain situations it may be possible to have a purely gravity system; though such occasions are rare.

Water Butt

The most basic form of harvesting is the humble garden water butt. Water collects in the container from drain pipes and/or natural rainfall, and is mainly used for the watering of garden plants. Users with gardens of a decent size will see a reduction in the amount of mains water used. Pairing the water tank with a rainwater filter can further improve the quality of the harvested rainwater.

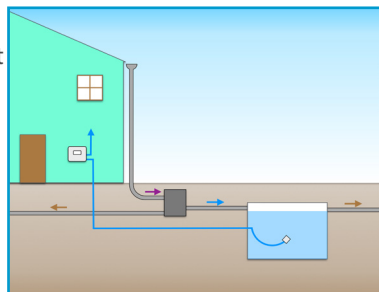
Direct-Pumped (Submersible)

This is the most common type of more professional rainwater harvesting system, particularly for domestic properties, and is generally the easiest to install. The pump is located within the underground tank and harvested water is simply pumped directly to the WCs or other appliances. If the tank should be in danger of running dry, a small amount of mains water is fed to it in order to maintain supply. For commercial projects, such systems tend to be dual pump arrangements (duty-standby).



Direct-Pumped (Suction)

This system differs in that the pump is not inside the tank, but instead is located within a control unit within the house (e.g. utility room). The unit also deals with the backup from mains water supply, so there is no need to send mains water down to the tank.

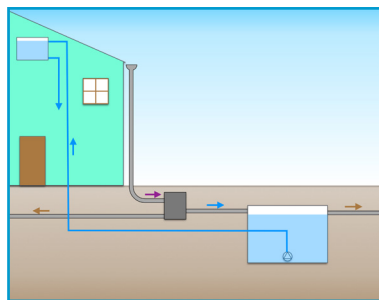




Types of Rainwater Harvesting Systems

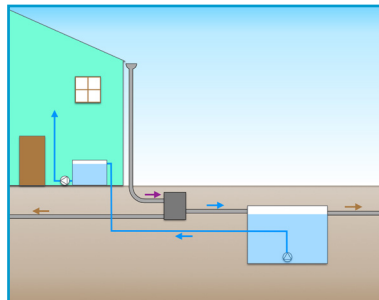
Indirect Gravity

This type of system differs in that the harvested water is first pumped to a high level tank (header tank), then allowed to supply the outlets by gravity alone. With this arrangement, the pump only has to work when the header tank needs filling. Also the mains water is fed directly to the header tank, not into the main harvesting tank.



Indirect Pumped

This arrangement is similar to the above, except that the internal tank can be at any level in the building, as it does not rely on gravity to supply the outlets. Instead a booster pump set is used to provide a pressurised supply. This system employs the benefit of not having to feed mains back-up water to the underground tank, whilst also offering great flexibility as the booster pumps can be tailored to suit the flow and pressure requirements of the building.



Gravity Only

In some situations it may be possible to have a system that functions purely through gravity, requiring no pump and therefore no energy use. With this arrangement, rainwater is collected from a part of the roof which has gutters above the filter and collection tank which are in turn above all the outlets. This arrangement is **ONLY** ever possible where the storage tank can be located below the level of the gutters, yet higher than the outlets that it will supply. Only the power of gravity is needed to feed collected and filtered water to various parts of the home for use, so it is an ultra-energy efficient option.



Types of Rainwater Harvesting Systems

How is rainwater treated?

Our rainwater harvesting systems filter water before it enters the storage tank. Debris such as moss, twigs and leaves are separated from the water before it enters the tank through a calmed inlet. Another filter, which is part of the pump assembly, rids the water of small particles before it is pumped to serviced appliances. The water harvested with these systems meets requirements for non-potable use.

Which system is best for me?

Much depends on the individual situation. Where internal space is limited, or where it is not possible to fit a header tank, then the direct pumped systems are the best, particularly for domestic properties. Where it is possible to use a high level header tank, then the indirect gravity option can be preferable, especially where there is no requirement for the system to supply at high pressure. In large buildings or where high pressure is desired, then the indirect pumped system is the most appropriate.

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Components Of A Rainwater Harvesting System



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Components Of A Rainwater Harvesting System

The number and types of components included in any rainwater harvesting system will be based on several factors, including what the collected water will be used for, what will happen to rainwater overflow and whether the tanks will be located above or below ground. There are several key parts to any rainwater harvesting system which need to be taken into consideration before deciding on the best system for a site.

Core components

All RWH systems have certain elements in common; namely the storage tank and the pre-tank filter.

Filters

Filters are needed to keep the water clean. They are also there to prevent sediment build-up and clogging from large debris like leaves and twigs. The number and type of filters in a system will depend on the size of building and intended use for the water.



Storage Tanks

Storage tanks can be either above or below ground, but are generally below, especially on new build projects. Above ground tanks can be either one-piece or sectional. Where required, multiple tanks can be linked together. Storage tanks themselves need to have certain features. If purchased from a reputable dealer, the tank will be equipped with a calmed inlet and an overflow unit capable of preventing back-flow, in line with British Standard requirements. The calmed inlet prevents settled sediment on the tank base from being disturbed. The overflow pipe on a tank should be at least as large as the inlet pipe.



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Components Of A Rainwater Harvesting System

Supplementary components

In addition, most systems also have the following:

- Pump(s) (for pump-fed systems)
- Suction filter(s)
- Pump controller
- Mains water top-up (or back up) unit

Some also need...

- Header tank(s)
- Booster pumps
- UV disinfection unit
- Advanced filtration (for areas where there is a lot of water contamination)
- Monitoring units (for water pressure, contaminants, storage tank levels etc.)

Pumps

All direct systems naturally require a pump to lift the water from the tank and provide the necessary pressure. A wide range of pumps are available and can be either fixed or variable speed, together with the appropriate pump controller.

Booster pumps may be needed for a gravity system if water needs to be moved a long distance, or if a particular pressure is required. With no pump, there may not be enough pressure to get collected water to its destination at a sufficient rate.

Mains water top-up (back-up) unit

Most rainwater harvesting systems require a secondary feed from the mains water supply. This is in order to overcome those periods when there is insufficient rainfall to meet demand. Whilst this may seem obvious, it is very important to know that this must be done in compliance with the UK Water Regulations. These regulations dictate that the mains water connection must be via an air gap (technically known as Category 5 backflow protection). A reputable supplier will supply a WRAS-approved or WRAS-compliant unit as part of the system. With pumped systems it is important that the flow rate of the water through the unit is at least as high as the output from the pump.



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Components Of A Rainwater Harvesting System

Bespoke components

Some systems may also feature other components, depending on requirements.

Rodent trap

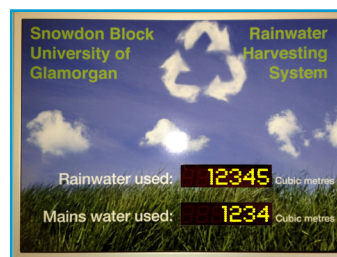
In some cases, an overflow siphon with rodent trap may be necessary in some situations, e.g. where the tank overflows into a ditch or is a foul sewer. An animal carcass in a storage tank can foul the entire system.

UV Disinfection

Where water is required to be of a potable standard, or where there is a risk of contamination (e.g. Legionella), some form of sterilisation may be necessary. This is normally done using Ultra-Violet light treatment coupled with additional fine sediment filtration.

Monitoring

It is sometimes desirable to monitor and record the amount and rate of use of harvested rainwater, either to assess the environmental effectiveness, and / or educational purposes. This can be done automatically and data fed to a BMS or remote display panel.



Gutter Systems

The effectiveness of any rainwater harvesting system will be affected by the type of gutter system that is in place onsite. In order to collect rainwater as efficiently as possible, the guttering system must be both well designed and well maintained.

Component maintenance

If adequate filtration is in place, sediment build-up will be minimal and maintenance times reduced as a result. Filter cleaning will need to be completed at regular intervals and should include annual cleaning of down spout and gutter screens. Pump filters should also be thoroughly cleaned yearly. Larger commercial systems should be fully maintained by a professional on an annual basis.



When NOT to Use Rainwater Harvesting Systems



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When NOT to Use Rainwater Harvesting Systems

There is no doubt that rainwater harvesting systems offer a wealth of benefits to users. They allow residents to save a lot of money on their water bills, as once installed the harvesting system supplies water at almost no cost.

Also, rainwater harvesting can have a significant impact on the volume of water discharged to the drainage system, reducing flood risk.

However, there are times when using a rainwater harvesting system is impractical, inappropriate or inadvisable. This section will explain what those circumstances are:

Consider all possible implications

A thorough assessment should be conducted prior to installing any rainwater harvesting system, as the following circumstances may prevent installation.

Apartment buildings

A large collection area like the top of a residential apartment building offers plenty of opportunity for rainwater collection. However, the distribution of the water and how usage and maintenance costs are shared amongst the residents may be problematic.

Siphonic drains

Another issue to consider is when water is collected from a roof with a 'siphonic' drainage system, because the siphon must first be 'broken' to slow down the velocity of the water flowing through the pipes. Otherwise, the water is flowing at such a rate that the filter(s) cannot work efficiently.

Groundwater collection

As a general rule it is not wise to collect groundwater for re-use due to the high risk of contamination from petrochemicals and other pollutants. Whilst it is always possible to deal with this through further filtration and treatment, this can add significantly to the cost.

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When NOT to Use Rainwater Harvesting Systems

Feasibility of above-ground tanks

The site onto which the rainwater harvesting system will be installed may easily allow for above-ground tanks. However, although they may be able to hold a lot of rainwater, they may not add to the overall appearance of the property, though they can of course be screened from view. Frequently, above ground tanks are only able to collect from nearby downpipes, which may not permit collecting from the entire roof surface. In most cases, underground tanks are more desirable, as they cannot be seen but can still allow for the collection of rainwater to take place.

Roof construction

Certain types of roof materials may not allow for the installation of a rainwater harvesting system. For example, a roof made from asbestos sheeting can mean that unwanted and unsafe substances end up in the water. If the water collected is used for household purposes, it can pose a threat to human health.

Water that is collected from a 'green' (i.e. planted) roof will usually be discoloured, which makes it undesirable for certain uses. A green roof will also significantly reduce the amount of water available, as part of its function is to absorb and therefore reduce runoff.

Understanding your options

It may be that a rainwater harvesting system is the costlier option where other low-tech water retention methods – such as a pond – are available on a property. The same is true if there are other sources of harvested rainwater that don't require pumping and only minimal treatment, such as water held in water butts and irrigation systems.

This being said, there are many situations which may benefit from the installation of a full rainwater harvesting system.

For assistance with making the decision for your project site,
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Important Considerations When Choosing a System



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Important Considerations When Choosing a System

The many benefits of rainwater harvesting systems can make them an ideal addition to any site. However, there are some common mistakes made with these systems which can render them inefficient or completely unsuitable. Taking the time to avoid these mistakes can help decide on the feasibility of the system, and can ensure that the capital costs of your project remain low and that residents are able to use collected rainwater for its intended purpose.

1) Tank size

If the intention for your site is to save residents from using large amounts of mains water, you may be tempted to install a large tank. While this may seem logical, more important is to consider the size of the building, as well as its location. For example, a site located in East Anglia may require a much smaller tank than one in parts of Wales because the latter receives four times the amount of annual rainfall.

Whilst a large tank can potentially store more water after a downpour, the initial cost will be higher, and for much of the time will only be partly full. The ideal solution is a balance based on the particular scenario for your site, and calculated as prescribed by the British Standard. This is something that we can easily and quickly help you with.

2) Tank should be appropriate for the property

The neighbourhood may also impose limitations on what sort of tank can be used. For example, an industrial site may have no issues as far as the installation of large above-ground tanks is concerned, but a residential setting may have different requirements based on aesthetics where a below ground tank is more appropriate.

3) Roof size

If the building or portion of the roof that will be harvested is very small, it may well be unviable. Obviously, the smaller the roof, and the lower the annual rainfall is, the less volume of water can be collected. For instance, a small terraced house on the east coast is unlikely to produce enough water to make a significant impact on total household demand.

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Important Considerations When Choosing a System

4) Tank location

The roof void of a building may seem the ideal location to place rainwater harvesting tanks. However, this is usually impossible, as guttering would generally be located below the level of the tank. Weight is another consideration, as the structure of the roof void may not be sufficient to handle the weight of the tank when full. For example, every 1,000 litres of water weighs one tonne.

5) Filter unit and tank levels

Downstream drainage is a vital consideration for any installation. The level of rainwater through the filter unit and the tank itself will impact on the downstream drainage system, and so must be considered carefully.

6) Consider the potential demand

The potential demand on the rainwater supply needs to be considered when designing a rainwater harvesting system.

It is important to assess how much water will be used by the occupants. If the demand is very high, the system may not adequately meet the needs of the users. Conversely, there may be far more water than will ever be used.

The potential occupancy of a building is the key here. For instance, a high occupancy building (e.g. a school) will likely need to store as much water as can be collected due to the high demand. At the other end of the scale, a large warehouse with a huge roof area will need only minimal storage if there are only 5 or 6 people working there. It would be pointless to store all the water from the roof as it would never be used.

7) Consider future usage

Equally important is potential future demand. It may be that the early life of the building will have a low occupancy, which increases with time as the company expands.





Important Considerations When Choosing a System

8) Consider the overall drainage scheme

When planning storm water attenuation tanks, rainwater harvesting is often not taken into account. But rainwater tanks can contribute to a sustainable urban drainage scheme and to flood avoidance. If the drainage of a site is required to meet a peak discharge limit, it may be possible to design the rainwater harvesting tank to include an element of storm water attenuation.

If this is considered at an early stage of the design of the required drainage infrastructure, then compliance with peak discharge requirements may be achieved in a cost and resource effective way.

9) Consider whole life cost

While it is true that rainwater harvesting systems have the potential to greatly reduce the consumption of mains water, their feasibility for any given application should not be judged on this alone. The whole life cost of any system should always be taken into account, as should its environmental performance.

After taking all of the above into account, it may be that a bespoke solution is required for a particular project. Whether an installation-ready or bespoke system is needed, our team can help you make the right choice.

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What To Look For in a Reliable System



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What To Look For in a Reliable System

The previous two sections have explained what needs to be considered when planning a system. What about a good product? What are the features you should look for in a reliable rainwater harvesting system? This section is a checklist you can use when comparing different manufacturers:

Careful design

A rainwater system has to be designed carefully in order to match capacity to demand and to keep running cost to a minimum. The design should be optimised to simplify installation, and should also aim to reduce storm water run-off. Most importantly the design should match the specific requirements of your project, so seek out a manufacturer that can offer bespoke or customisable solutions.

High quality materials

A rainwater system should be built to stand the test of time. The highest quality materials are therefore extremely important. Check this with your manufacturer. Any plastics, including GRP, must be of the correct type and should comply with the appropriate British Standards. Metal components should be resistant to corrosion or leaks (i.e. brass or stainless steel). Opting for high quality materials may involve a slightly higher upfront cost, but money is always saved over the product's life-cycle through lower maintenance and replacement costs.

Durability & build quality

There are unfortunately some inferior quality rainwater systems on the market at the moment, made to be low cost rather than good quality. These might look okay on the surface, but the standard may be inferior to well engineered products designed for long life and minimum maintenance. Beware also of imported products that are of unknown origin and supplied without full technical support and repair services. Choosing a UK based distributor such as ourselves gives you peace of mind that your system has been built in compliance with British and European standards.





What To Look For in a Reliable System

Standby power use

Almost all systems have a pump, and all pumps need a controller. This can either be a separate unit or, as with some cheaper models, can be built in to the pump itself. The pump controller requires power at all times, so that it is ready to switch on the pump whenever it is required. Many systems on the market, even those advertised as 'low energy' use controllers that have a standby power consumption of between 8 and 15 watts. Whilst this doesn't sound like much, when on for 24 hours every day, this soon adds up. Look for low or ultra-low standby power units such as the WISY® Zeta unit.



Value for money

A reliable rainwater system should give excellent value for money. This means that running costs are low, it is easy to install and maintenance requirements are minimal. A good value system is not necessarily the cheapest. There are plenty of very cheap systems available, but in most cases you get what you pay for. Customers who purchase low-priced systems frequently end up paying more in the long run when difficulties arise during installation or components have to be regularly replaced.

Technical Support

Technical expertise is as valuable as the physical product itself. Without friendly, professional advice when you need it and after sales support, you're often feeling your way through the dark to install a system properly. Part of a reliable service is telephone support made available to you during and following installation.

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What To Look For in a Reliable System

In-house design, development and manufacturing

Some distributors are simply resellers for products made by other people. While many of these systems are no doubt excellent, it is often preferable to purchase direct from a manufacturer or exclusive agent. We have worked exclusively with WISY® AG for many years, giving us expert technical knowledge of their products and the ability to provide an unsurpassed standard of customer service.



Essentials

Whichever system you buy, it is important that it complies with the following legislation:

- UK Water Regulations
- BS 8515 Rainwater Harvesting Systems - Code of Practice
- Health & Safety Guidelines
- Any electrical work must be carried out by a qualified electrician.

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Why Choose Rainharvesting Systems Ltd?



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Why Choose Rainharvesting Systems Ltd?

Quality, service and value:

These are the foundations of our business ethos. While some providers are solely concerned with offering the lowest possible cost, even at the expense of quality, our aim is to provide the best possible service and the best return on investment.

We therefore can't claim to be the cheapest company in the market, but we do guarantee excellent value for money. When purchasing a rainwater system it pays to get it right first time. These are specialist units and, as we have seen, a lot can go wrong during the design or installation phase.

It is tempting to cut corners by going for a lower price, especially when working with a limited budget, but time and again we have seen that this is a false economy. Over the life-cycle of a unit, a cheaper system frequently costs more than a higher quality system.

The products we supply are some of the best industrial, domestic and commercial systems in the world, backed up by excellent professional technical support.

Commercial Systems

We offer specialist rainwater harvesting solutions for both commercial and domestic properties. Our RainTech® commercial system is extremely adaptable and is perfect for offices, factories, farms, schools and public buildings. The system has four modification options to suit the needs of your facility, each of which can be customised for a truly bespoke solution. RainTech® includes the full range of WISY® products, as well as our HYDRAPRO® filters and SMART control units.



WISY Exclusive UK Agents

We are the exclusive UK agents for WISY AG, a German manufacturer specialising in high end harvesting products specific to our technology. The engineers and designers at WISY share our passion for clean water and renewable technology. Together we are committed to combining the highest environmental standards with the fastest, most reliable technology currently available on the market.



Contact Us



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/Rainharvestingsystems

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Why Choose Rainharvesting Systems Ltd?

Domestic Systems

For domestic properties we offer our RainSava® rainwater harvesting solution, a BS 8515 compliant system that produces the cleanest possible water for home use. RainSava® systems are among the most eco-friendly and efficient systems on the market, with automatic mains water top up, low-energy pump controllers, and a choice of high quality filters and other components.

We also provide a range of simple garden irrigation systems for both domestic and commercial properties; using RainSava® technologies and available with above or below ground tanks.



Service guarantees

At a glance, here are the service guarantees we offer all our customers:

- ✓ **Friendly, approachable service:** We have a UK based support team with direct experience in sustainable water technologies. We pride ourselves on personal service – you won't speak to a call centre or any non-technical staff.
- ✓ **Flexible solutions:** We are always willing to think outside the box to find the ideal solution for you, as well as providing off-the-shelf packages. Our RainTech® and RainSava® solutions can be extensively customised to meet the requirements of your facility.
- ✓ **Experience:** We have been involved with this industry for over 20 years and as a result, our team have considerable combined experience and knowledge.
- ✓ **Excellent technical support:** We have a professional, full-time technical support team who are available to answer your questions by phone before, during and after installation.
- ✓ **Maintenance service:** For peace of mind our RainCare® service offers full commissioning, annual maintenance contracts and remedial repair services by our own trained engineers.
- ✓ **Fast delivery:** We can ship our products out quickly to any address in the UK. Talk to us about your product deadlines and we will fit delivery around your schedule.



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RAINHARVESTING SYSTEMS

Why Choose Rainharvesting Systems Ltd?

Get in touch

We hope you have found this free guide useful. If you would like to find out more or speak to one of our technical support team, please get in touch by any of the following means:

Rainharvesting Systems Ltd.

The Green Shop
Calf Way
Bisley
Glos.
GL6 7BX

Telephone: 01452 772 000

Email: sales@rhsl.co.uk

Website: www.rainharvesting.co.uk

Visit our showroom:

Our HQ features a working showroom with demonstration models of many of our products, including our excellent vortex filters. You can also see how our commercial rain harvesting systems work in practice over many years, as we have carefully monitored our own system since it was installed in 2008. We would be delighted to meet you and discuss your requirements.

To arrange a convenient time, please give us a call.



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