

Why collect and use rain on SSI?

- Summer=drought=highest use
- Conserve potable water
- Rainwater can be affordable
- Use rainwater for gardens and landscapes



RESOURCES

See ssiwpa.org/rainwater-resources for:

- a rainwater harvesting calculator
- financial cost recovery and installation
- maintenance and use guidelines
- local suppliers and professionals
- other rainwater harvesting links and information

[Reference Plumbing Code](#)



An alliance of agencies and groups coordinating cooperative water management and watershed protection.



Rainwater: A Salt Spring Solution

Let's be a drought-smart community!
Learn how to replace potable water
with rain for gardens + landscapes

Here's How:

1. CATCH

From a suitable roof with gutters & downspout

2. CLEAN

Filter to remove debris

3. STORE

Covered Barrels,
Tanks, Buckets

4. USE

Garden + irrigation,
animals, toilets

11,356 L (3,000 USG)

Installing 1000 of these tanks will save
11,356 m³ (3 million USG) of water.

Must be plumbed according to code.
Reference the Plumbing Code.

EXAMPLES



Rain harvesting system of three tanks, each
11,356 L (3,000 USG).

Photo Credit: M. Nowell.

Non-potable tanks of this size or smaller do
not require a building permit.



From a single downspout, a series of barrels
can store rain with use of an overflow hose.

Let's be a drought-smart community!
Use rain for gardens and landscapes to
replace drinking water.

Salt Spring gets approximately 900
mm of rainfall per year.

10 mm of rainfall over 10 m² =
1000L of rain

1

Storage: A level base for one or
more tank(s), or barrel(s) that
have proper closures to protect
from rodents, insects, debris.

2

A way to collect rain: Roof,
gutter, pre-filter (gutter
guard), downspout, tank.

3

Distribution system: Use gravity
feed or pump from tank to
irrigate. Remember: Gravity is
your friend!

