Cisterns and rain barrels are structures designed to intercept and store runoff from rooftops to allow for its reuse, reducing volume and overall water quality impairment. Stormwater is contained in the cistern or rain barrel structure and typically reused for irrigation or other water needs. This GI technology reduces potable water needs while also reducing stormwater discharges.

**Rain Barrel** – Rooftop downspouts are directed to an above-ground (typically) structure that collects rainwater and stores it until needed for a specific use, such as landscape irrigation.

**Cistern** – Underground (typically) container or tank with a larger storage capacity than a rain barrel, and typically used to supplement greywater needs (i.e. toilet flushing) in a building, as well as irrigation.

Cisterns and rain barrels can be used in urbanized areas where the need for supplemental onsite irrigation or other high water uses is especially apparent.

**BENEFITS**
- Provides supplemental water supply
- Wide applicability
- Reduces potable water use
- Related cost savings and environmental benefits
- Reduced stormwater runoff impacts

**Potential Limitations**
- Manages only relatively small storm events which requires additional management and use for the stored water
- Typically requires additional management of runoff
- Requires a use for the stored water (immigration, gray water, etc.)

**Potential Applications**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ultra Urban</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
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<td>Retrofit</td>
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<td>Public / Private</td>
<td>Yes / Yes</td>
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</table>
### VARIATIONS
- Rain barrels
- Cisterns, both underground and above ground
- Tanks
- Storage beneath a surface using manufactured products
- Various sizes, materials, shapes, etc.

### KEY DESIGN FEATURES
- Various sizes, materials, shapes, etc.
- Provide overflow for large storm events
- Discharge water before next storm event
- Consider site topography, placing structure upgradient of planting (if applicable) in order to eliminate pumping needs

### SITE FACTORS
- Water table to bedrock depth – N/A (although must be considered for subsurface systems)
- Soils – N/A
- Slope – N/A
- Potential Hotspots – yes with treatment
- Maximum drainage area – N/A

### MAINTENANCE
- Discharge before next storm event
- Clean annually and check for loose valves, etc.
- May require flow bypass valves during the winter

### COST
- Rain barrels range from $100 to $300
- Cisterns typically range from $500 to $5000

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For more information about the Green Infrastructure program please contact:
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For the city of Lancaster, a city authentic.