

Supplementary Data

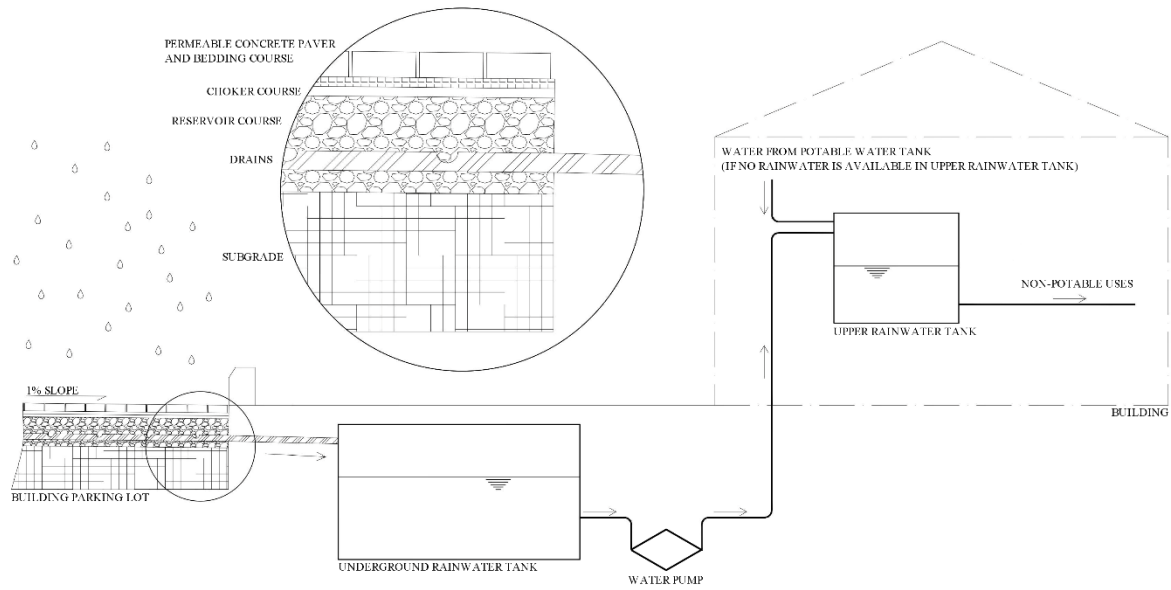


Figure S1. Rainwater harvesting schematic with water flows.



Figure S2. Permeable and impermeable areas of the parking lot in the Technology Centre. Source: Background image from Google Earth Pro (2019).

Table S1. Potential for potable water savings and rainwater demand influence in the potential for potable water savings.

Building	Average potential for potable water savings according to the rainwater demand (%)			Slope of the linear regression of potable water savings potential for different rainwater demand (%/%)
	69%	77%	85%	
Department of Architecture and Urbanism	27.65	28.68	29.12	0.7325
University Library	33.37	34.60	35.71	1.1719
Technology Centre	32.24	33.24	35.25	1.5081
Department of Architecture and Engineering Projects	62.18	68.93	75.71	6.7694
Department of Civil Engineering	45.91	49.07	52.02	3.0556
University Administration Building	27.28	28.20	28.48	0.6037

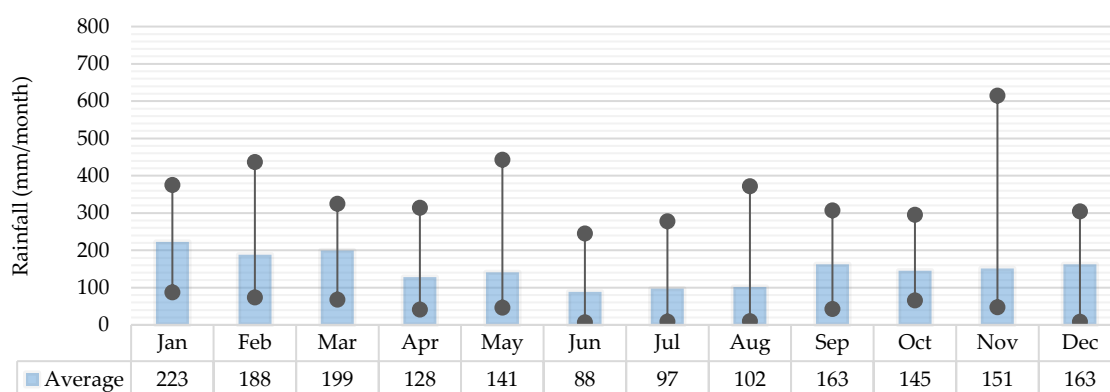


Figure S3. Average, minimum and maximum monthly rainfall in the city of Florianópolis over 2003–2017.

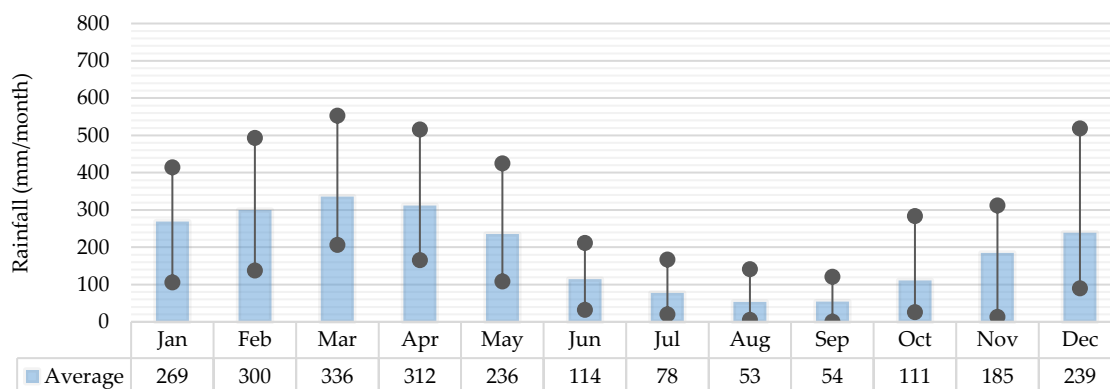


Figure S4. Average, minimum and maximum monthly rainfall in the city of Manaus over 2003–2017.

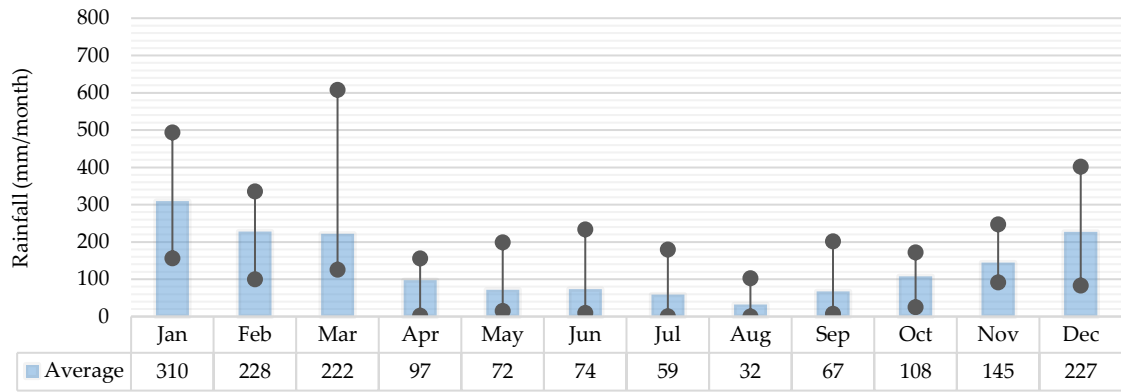


Figure S5. Average, minimum and maximum monthly rainfall in the city of São Paulo over 2003–2017.

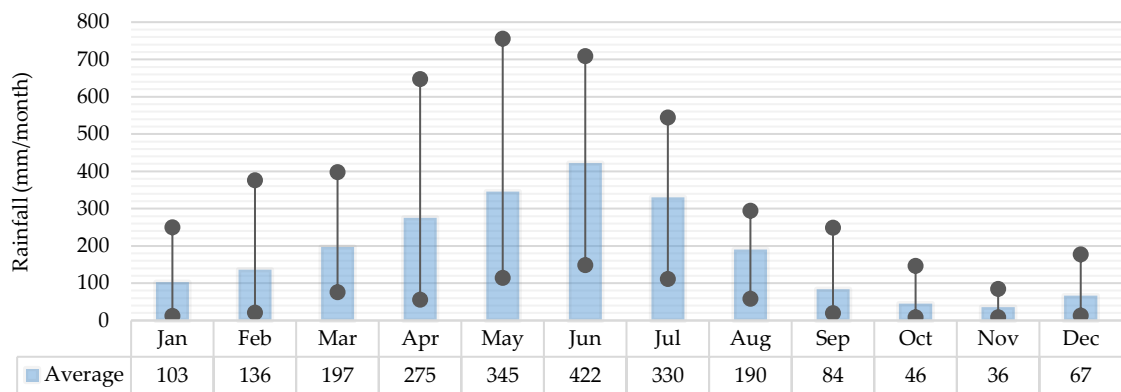


Figure S6. Average, minimum and maximum monthly rainfall in the city of Recife over 2003–2017.

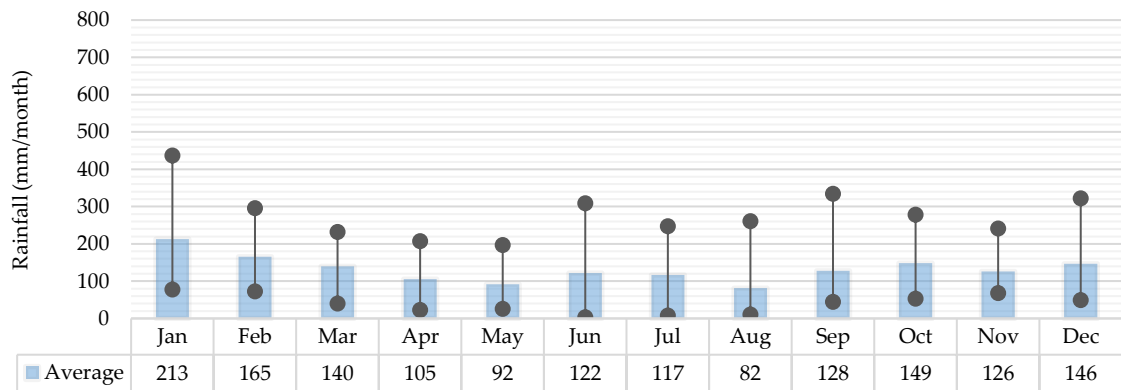


Figure S7. Average, minimum and maximum monthly rainfall in the city of Curitiba over 2003–2017.

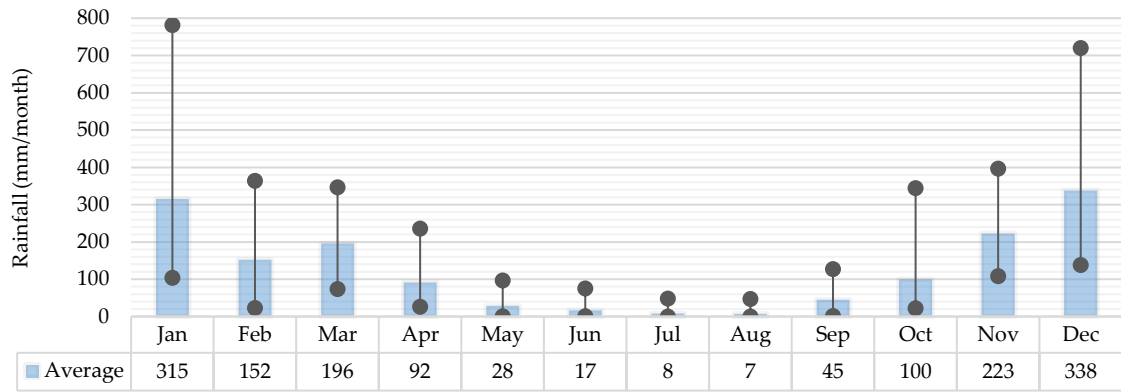


Figure S8. Average, minimum and maximum monthly rainfall in the city of Belo Horizonte over 2003–2017.

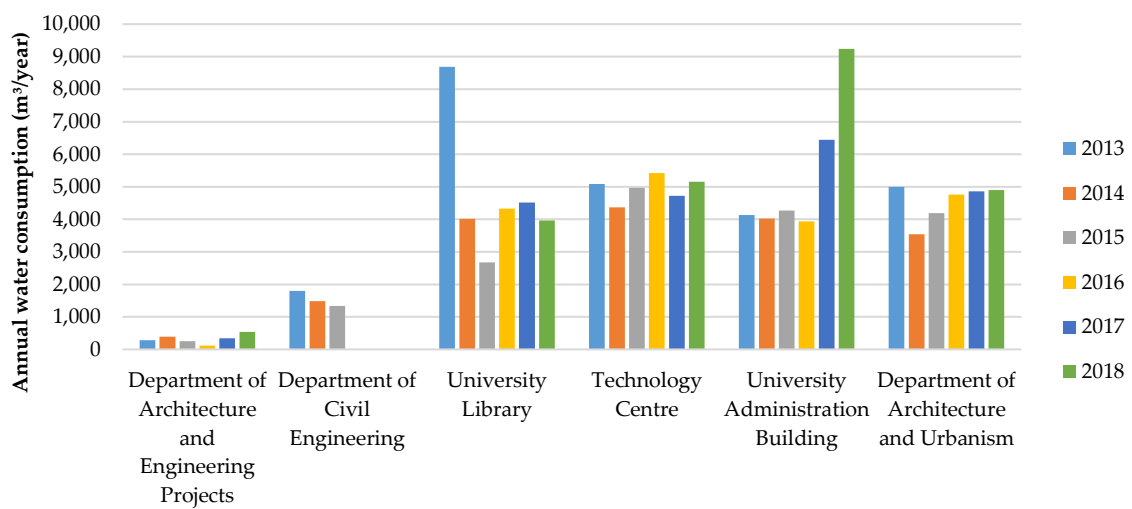


Figure S9. Water consumption for the buildings over 2013–2018.

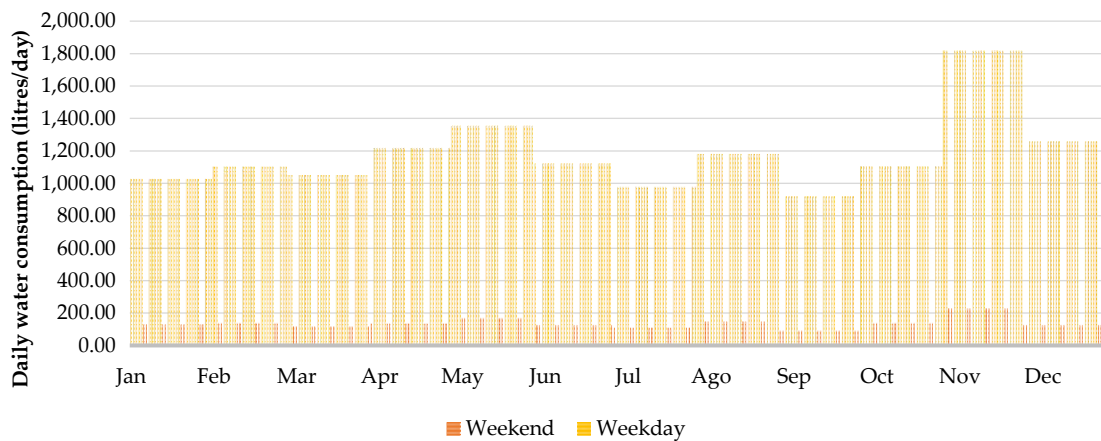


Figure S10. Daily water consumption in the department of architecture and engineering projects considered in the simulation.

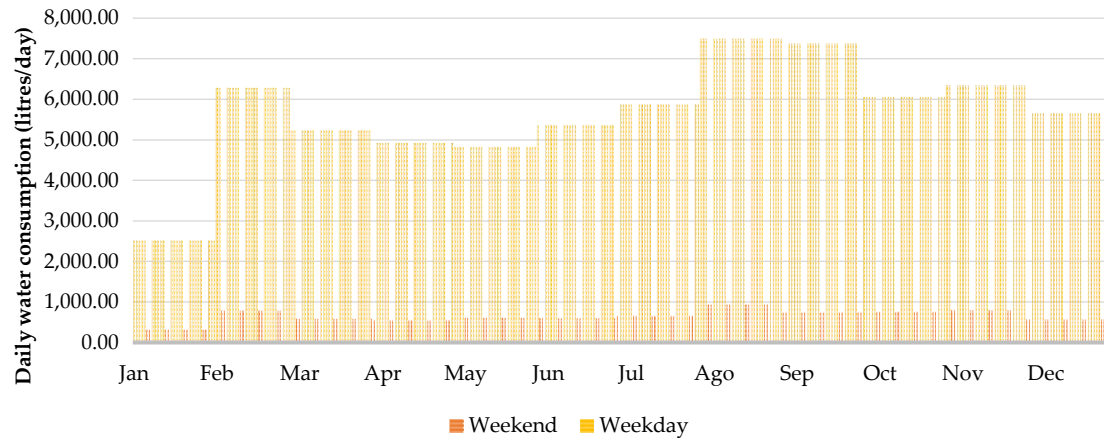


Figure S11. Daily water consumption in the civil engineering building considered in the simulation.

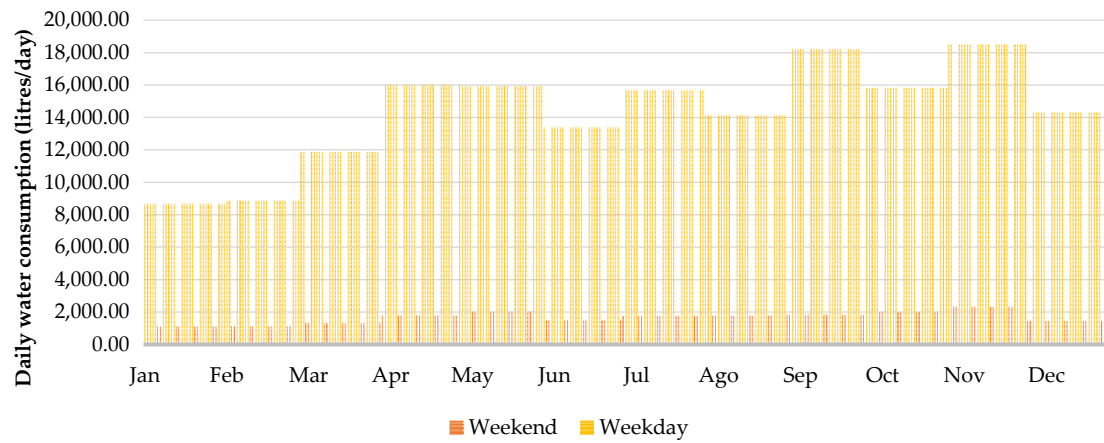


Figure S12. Daily water consumption in the university library considered in the simulation.

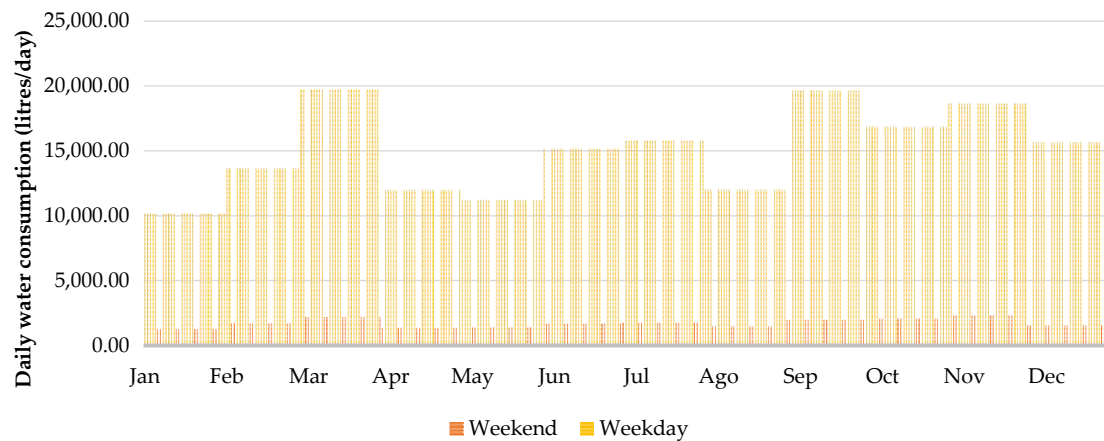


Figure S13. Daily water consumption in the university administration building considered in the simulation.

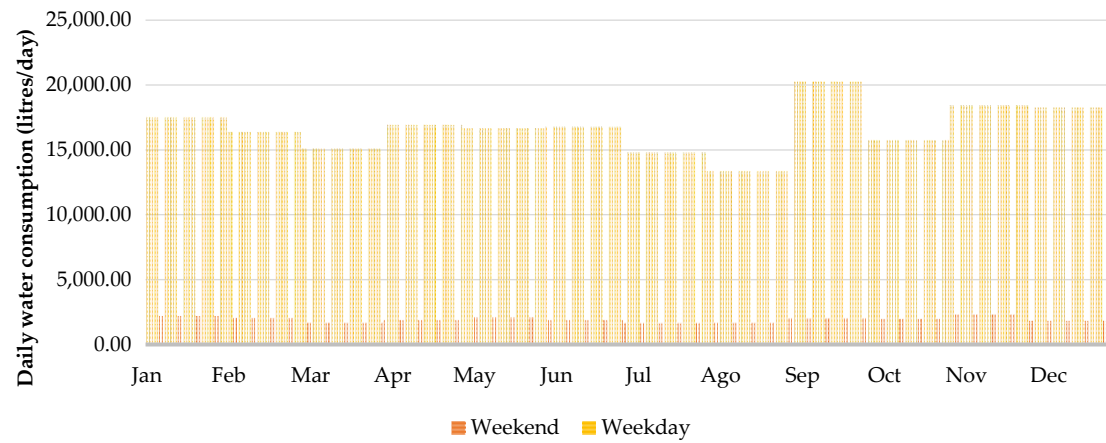


Figure S14. Daily water consumption in the architecture and urbanism building considered in the simulation.

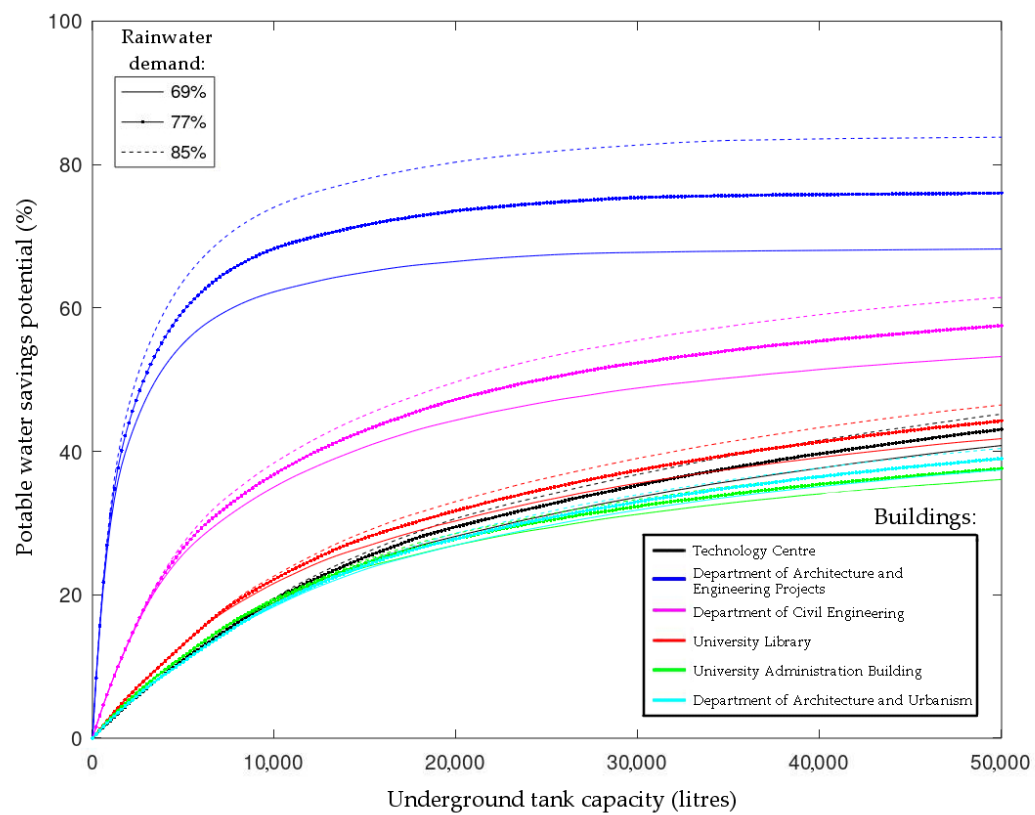


Figure S15. Potential for potable water savings for the six buildings located in São Paulo.

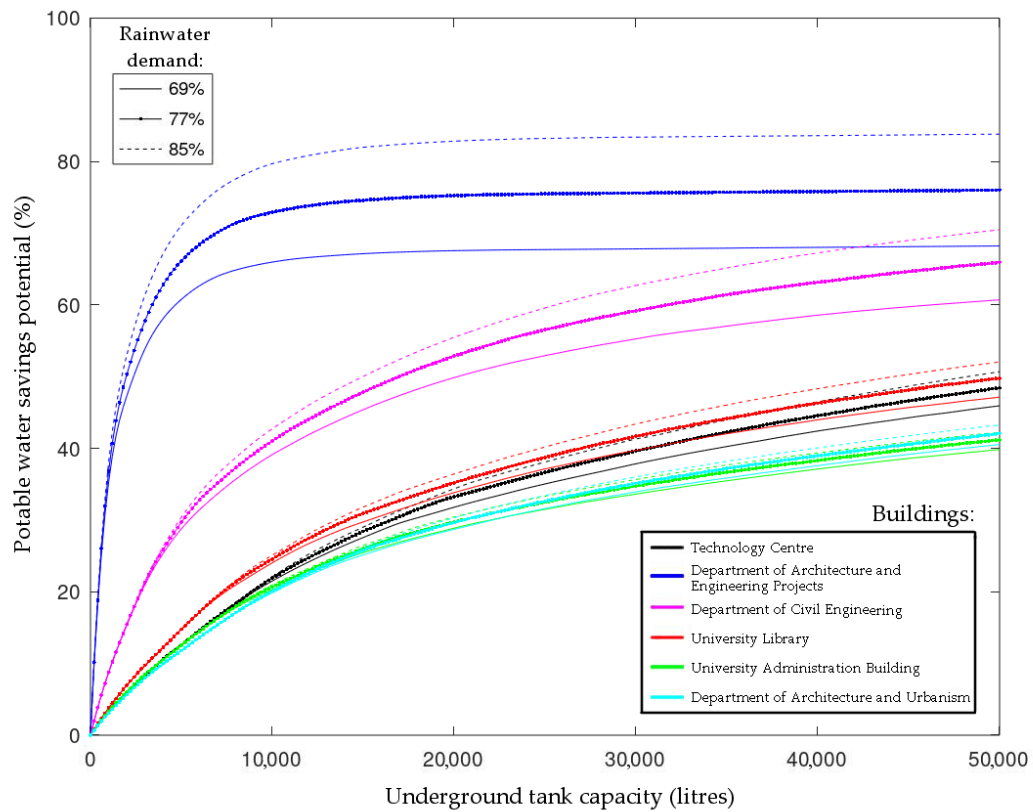


Figure S16. Potential for potable water savings for the six buildings located in Curitiba.

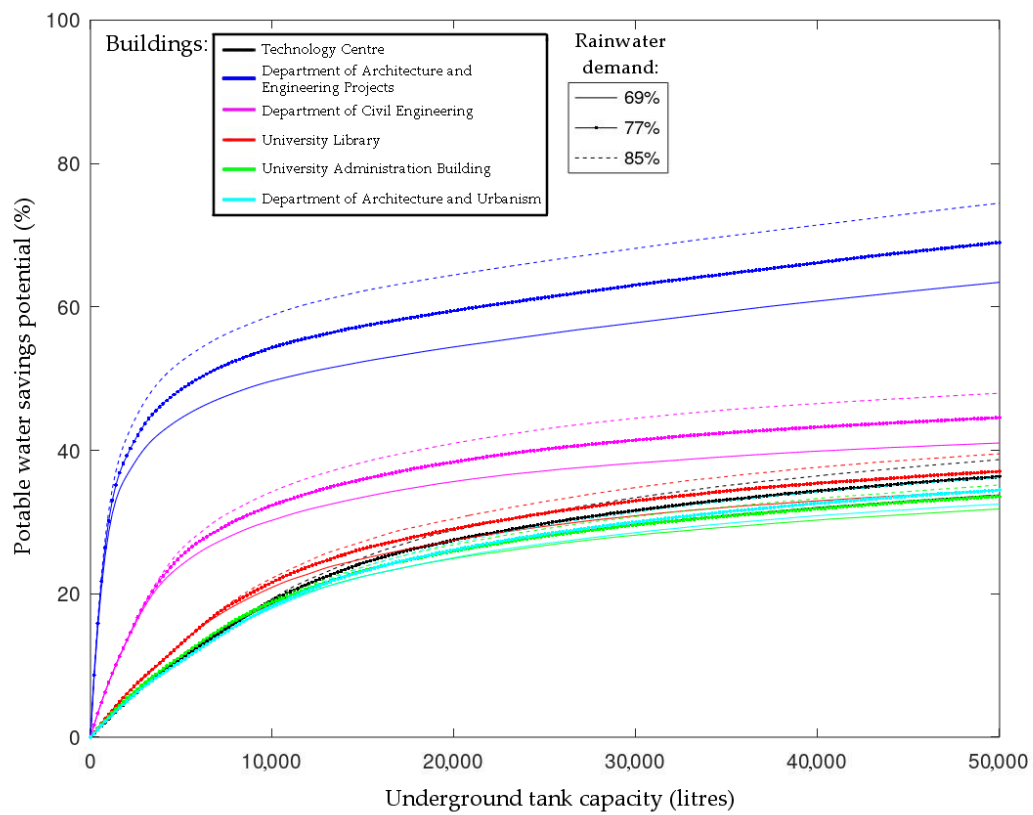


Figure S17. Potential for potable water savings for the six buildings located in Brasília.

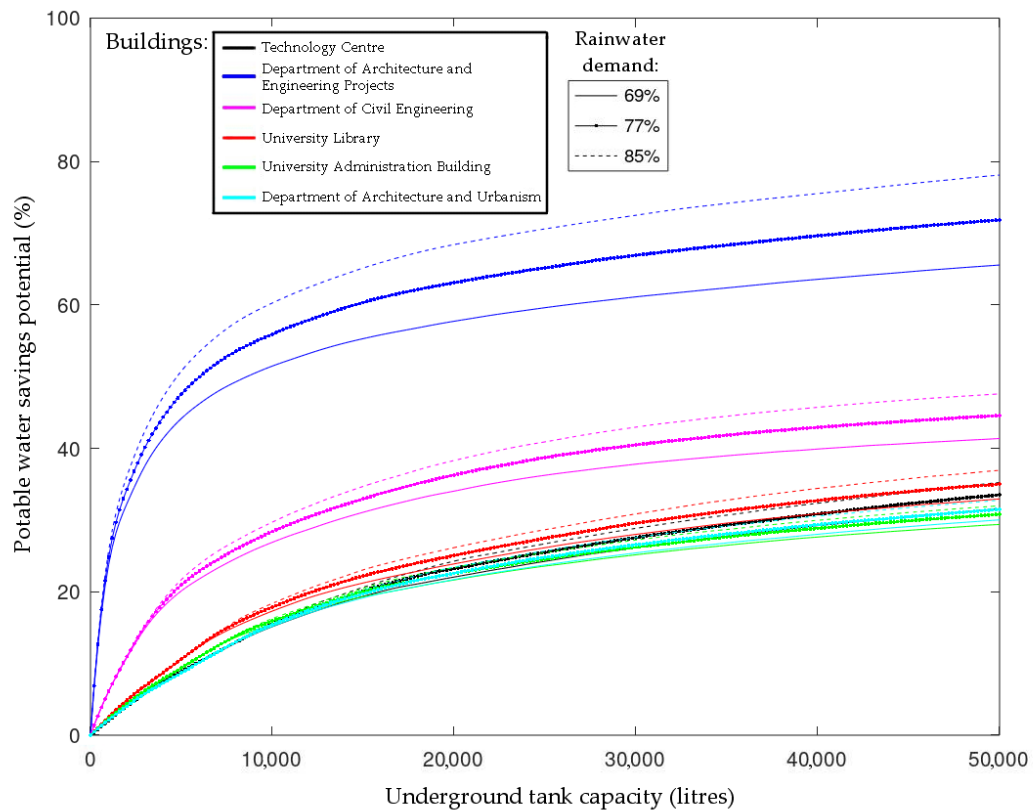


Figure S18. Potential for potable water savings for the six buildings located in Belo Horizonte.

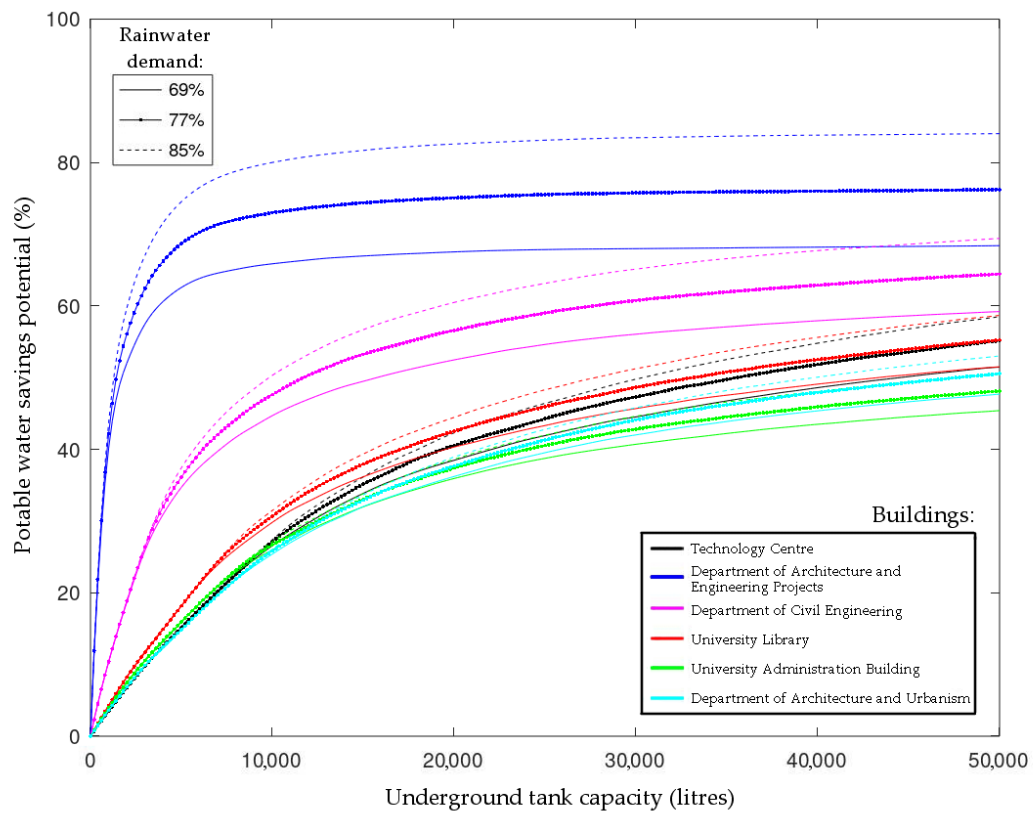


Figure S19. Potential for potable water savings for the six buildings located in Manaus.

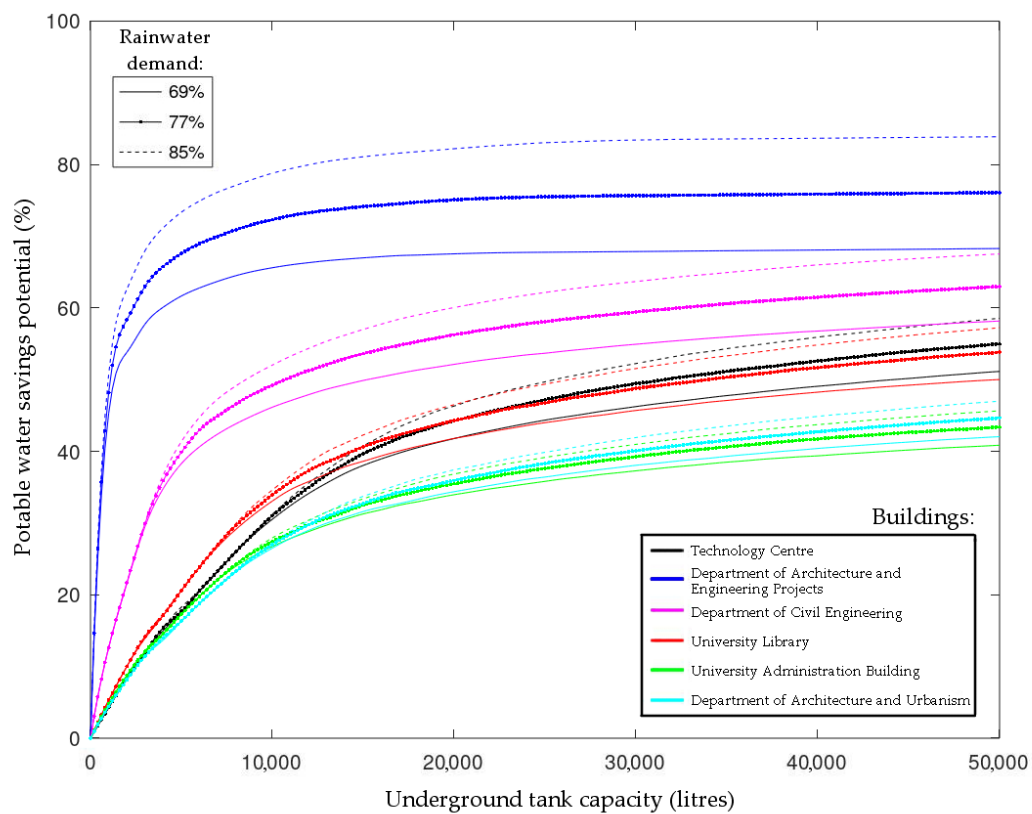


Figure S20. Potential for potable water savings for the six buildings located in Recife.

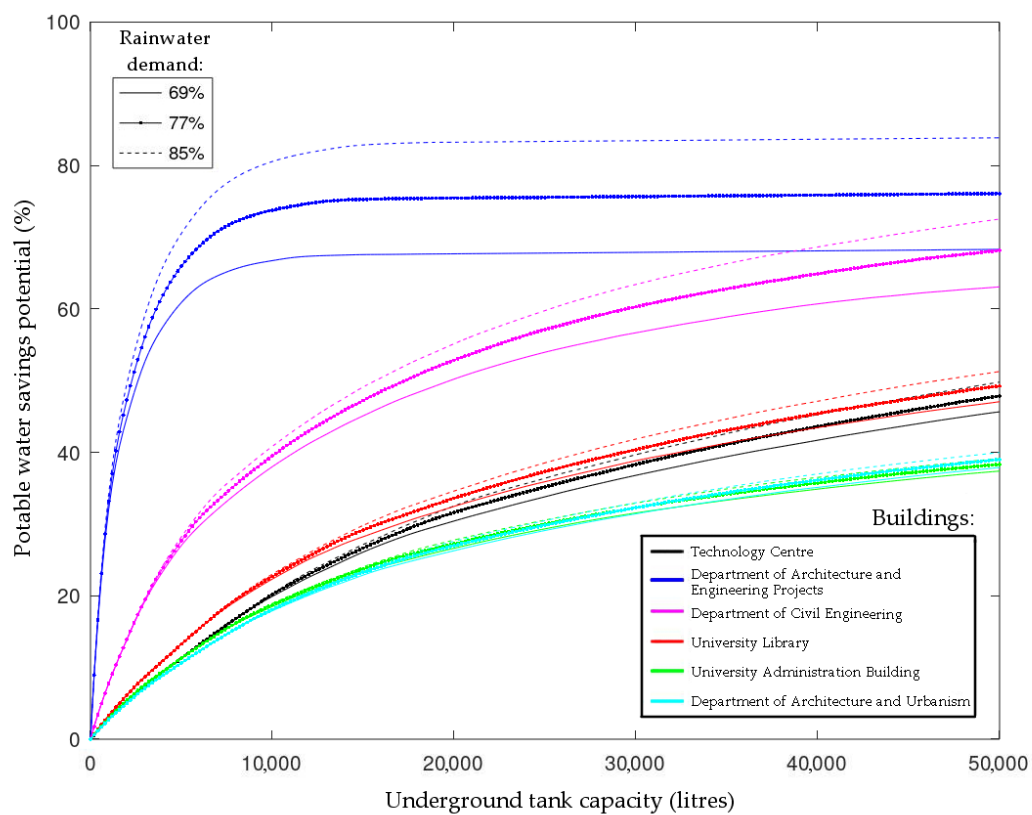


Figure S21. Potential for potable water savings for the six buildings located in Porto Alegre.