

# Build your own Rain Barrel

## Tools

- 7/8" spade drill bit
- Electric jigsaw
- Electric drill
- Utility knife
- Marker



Cutting the top hole

## Supplies

- 1 - 55-gallon plastic barrel
- 2 - 3/4" plastic faucets
- 1 - 3/4" female coupling
- 1 - Skimmer basket like those found in garden ponds and pools
- 1 - Roll of teflon tape
- 1 - All purpose caulk or plumbing sealant
- 1 - 5-ft. section of garden hose
- 4 - Hose couplers
- 1 - 12" x 12" piece of fiberglass window screen



Hose and Coupler



Skimmer Basket



55-Gallon Barrel

## Top hole

- Use basket to trace template on barrel
- Pre-drill small hole using 1" spade bit
- Make sure to drill inside the line
- Use a jigsaw to cut out hole using the inside line as a guide



Trace a hole for the basket

## Basket

- Cut fiberglass window screen to fit basket
- Affix to lip of basket using caulk/plumbing sealant
- Allow several hours to dry and place in top hole



Cover basket with screen

## Lower drain

- Mark holes at least two inches from bottom of barrel
- Use 1" drill bit to drill hole
- Screw plastic faucet into hole
- Use utility knife, as needed, to increase hole size
- Remove faucet, wrap threads in tape, caulk threads, replace faucet
- Caulk area where faucet and barrel meet to ensure no leakage



Lower Drain

## Hoses

- Cut 2' section of hose
- Push each end of hose into a hose coupler and tighten screws
- Screw 3' section onto top outflow faucet and 2" section to bottom faucet



## Upper drain

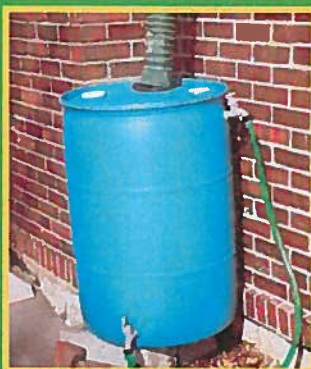
- Mark holes at least two inches from top of barrel
- Use 1" drill bit to drill hole
- Screw plastic faucet into hole
- Use utility knife as needed to alter hole
- Wrap 3/4" coupling threads in Teflon tape and caulk and screw onto faucet inside the barrel



Upper Drain/Overflow Valve

## Final Steps

- Build a base to elevate the rain barrel
- Adjust downspout to flow into rain barrel
- Always keep overflow valve open



Finished rain barrel at work

## Tips for using your rain barrel

- Cover the top basket with screen, and make sure that all other openings are secured to **prevent mosquitoes and other disease-carrying insects from entering the barrel**
- Elevate your rain barrel with cinder blocks, railroad ties or decorative stones to increase pressure and flow
- Make sure your barrel is clean and free of chemicals before using
- Disconnect the barrel from downspout during winter months to avoid the formation of damaging ice
- Paint or decorate your rain barrel to make it a distinct part of your yard or garden
- During severe storms it may be necessary to open both valves to prevent overflow.

## Finding a 55-barrel

For help locating a 55-gallon barrel for constructing a rain barrel, e-mail [rainbarrels@marc.org](mailto:rainbarrels@marc.org), call MARC Water Resources at 816/474-4240, or visit [www.marc.org/Environment/Water](http://www.marc.org/Environment/Water).

Prefabricated rain barrels can be found at some local lawn and garden stores, and on the Internet

**MARC**

Mid-America Regional Council

For more information, please visit [www.marc.org/Environment/Water](http://www.marc.org/Environment/Water), or call 816/474-4240.



## Why use rain barrels?

### *They irrigate your lawn and garden*

During the summer months it is estimated that nearly 40 percent of household water is used for lawn and garden maintenance. A rain barrel collects water and stores it for those times that you need it most — during the dry summer months. Using rain barrels potentially helps homeowners lower water bills, while also improving the vitality of plants, flowers, trees, and lawns.

Rain is naturally soft and devoid of minerals, chlorine, fluoride, and other harmful chemicals. The chemicals and hard water from many of our municipal water systems can add to chemical imbalances in soil and damage sensitive plants. Water collected from the roofs of houses picks up very little contamination, and is very healthy for plant life.



Conserve water with rain barrels

### *Use native plants to increase water infiltration and decrease time consuming maintenance*

A wonderful way to complement your rain barrel and increase your property's ability to absorb runoff is through a rain garden. Rain gardens can be a fun and easy way to learn about beautiful native plants and also help to improve water quality and reduce flooding. Rain gardens typically absorb 30 percent more water than the same size

area of lawn, they are drought resistant, and are less prone to destructive insects and diseases. Rain gardens create a preferred habitat for birds, butterflies and dragonflies. These specialty gardens are versatile — they can be any size or shape, but to maximize their benefit, they should be built in an existing low spot or near the drainage area of a rain barrel. Please refer to the "How to Build Your Own Rain Garden" brochure for more information at [www.marc.org/Environment/Water](http://www.marc.org/Environment/Water).



[www.marc.org/Environment/Water](http://www.marc.org/Environment/Water)



## What is a rain barrel?

A rain barrel is a container that collects and stores rainwater from downspouts and rooftops for future use watering lawns and gardens. Generally a rain barrel is made using a 55-gallon drum, a vinyl garden hose, PVC couplings, a screen grate to remove debris and keep insects out, and other materials found at most hardware stores.

Rain barrels can be constructed in a number of ways, but they all serve the same purpose — to collect rainwater and decrease the amount of stormwater runoff that leaves your property. Using rain barrels is one way to decrease your household's impact on local waterways and to become a good steward of the local watershed.

## Why use rain barrels?

### *They redirect water from your roof to your lawn or garden*

The average rainfall of one inch within a 24-hour period can produce more than 700 gallons of water that runs off the roof of a typical house. Much of this water runs from gutters onto surfaces that do not allow water to soak into the ground. These are called **impervious surfaces** and include concrete, asphalt, and compacted soil. Even commonly used sod has a very low infiltration rate and can be a major cause of increased runoff.

As it flows, runoff collects and transports soil, pet waste, salt, pesticides, fertilizer, oil and grease, litter and other pollutants. This water drains directly into nearby creeks, streams and rivers, without receiving treatment at sewage plants.

Polluted stormwater contaminates local waterways. It can harm plants, fish and wildlife, while degrading the quality of water.

For more information, visit  
[www.marc.org/Environment/Water](http://www.marc.org/Environment/Water)

