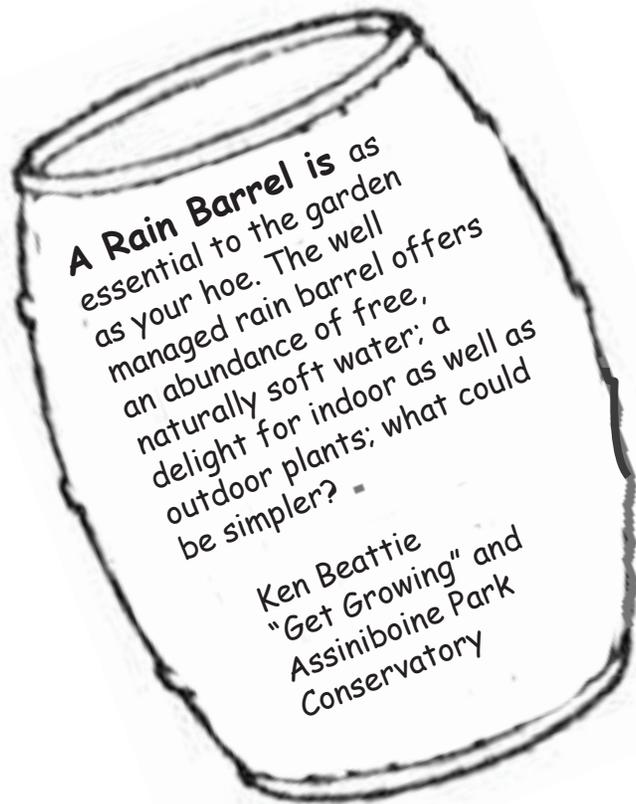


# Roll Out The Barrel

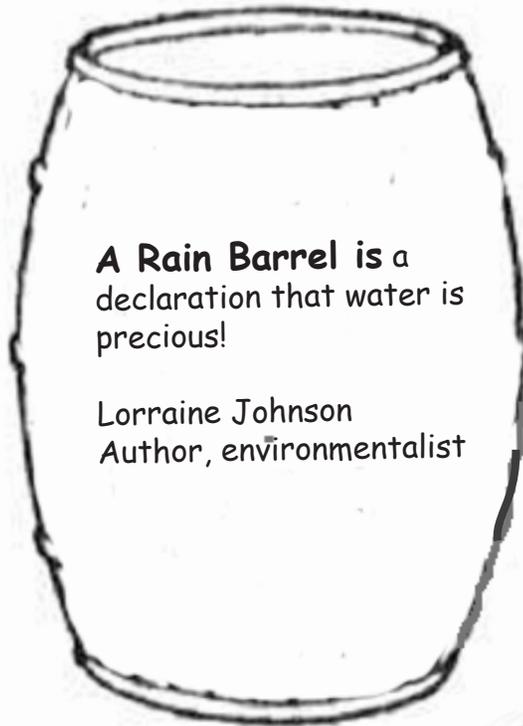
*A Project of the  
Ontario Horticultural Association  
and*





**A Rain Barrel is** as essential to the garden as your hoe. The well managed rain barrel offers an abundance of free, naturally soft water; a delight for indoor as well as outdoor plants; what could be simpler? -

Ken Beattie  
"Get Growing" and  
Assiniboine Park  
Conservatory



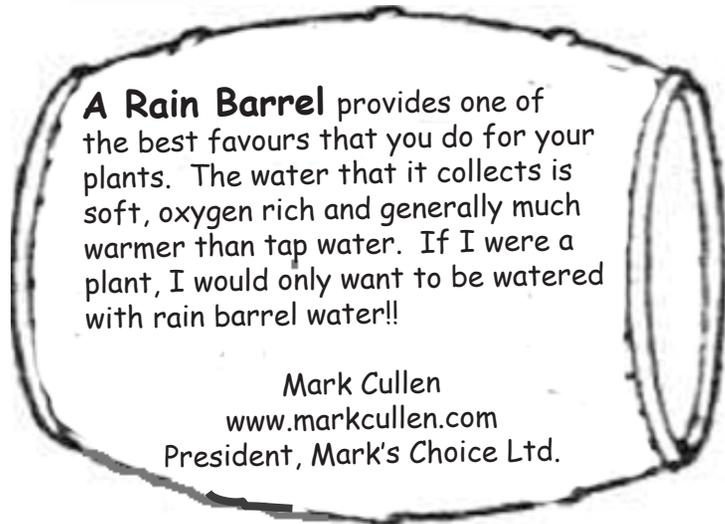
**A Rain Barrel is** a declaration that water is precious!

Lorraine Johnson  
Author, environmentalist



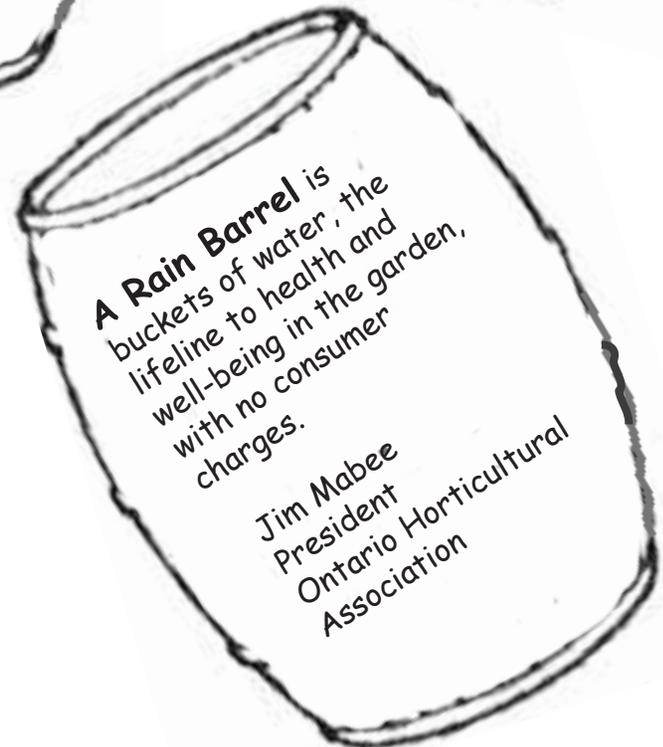
**A Rain Barrel is** liquid gold: perfect temperature, soft and beautiful. Plants thrive on water; but water is the best.

Marjorie Harris:  
[www.marjorieharris.com](http://www.marjorieharris.com)  
editor-at-large for  
Gardening Life magazine



**A Rain Barrel** provides one of the best favours that you do for your plants. The water that it collects is soft, oxygen rich and generally much warmer than tap water. If I were a plant, I would only want to be watered with rain barrel water!!

Mark Cullen  
[www.markcullen.com](http://www.markcullen.com)  
President, Mark's Choice Ltd.



**A Rain Barrel is** buckets of water, the lifeline to health and well-being in the garden, with no consumer charges.

Jim Mabee  
President  
Ontario Horticultural  
Association



# Everything Old Is New Again

In urban Ontario, we rely on water from our taps for all our water needs -- both inside and out. Many of us, however, can recall another time when rain barrels were taken for granted. Our grandparents and great-grandparents always used rain barrels to augment their water supply.

I remember the rain barrels on my the grandparents' farm. One barrel stood by the shed and one at the kitchen door. For the men, the barrels were a source of water for washing up after chores. For Grandma, the barrel by the kitchen door was handy for washing vegetables fresh from the garden. Barrel water was also used to water the kitchen garden and Grandma's favourite plants.

The rain barrel was a source of amusement for the grandchildren. We city kids loved Grandma's rain barrels. With a dipper and a stick, we'd play for hours. I remember one summer when my cousin and I dipped old paint brushes into the rain barrel and "painted" the shed door -- every morning for a week.

As I teenager, I could hardly wait to get to the farm to wash my hair in the water from Grandma's rain barrel. After filling a basin with water from the barrel, I'd wet my hair, suds it up and scrub until the city was gone. Then with dippers full of barrel water I'd rinse the suds from my hair, leaving it oh so soft and shiny. The rinses of today are nothing compared to the water from Grandmother's rain barrel.

And we've come full circle. Rain barrels once again make sense. Everything old is new again.



# Save Your Rain For A Sunny Day



Water has been called the "liquid gold" of the twenty-first century. In many areas of the world, water demand is reaching or exceeding the sustainable supply, prompting concerns of a global water shortage, and drawing attention to conservation as a way to reduce water use and eliminate waste.

Canadians, blessed with an abundance of water, are the second highest users of water in the world.

Did you know that 30 - 40% of the water used during the summer months is used for lawn and garden maintenance?

Harvesting rainwater for use during dry months in a container of some form or another is an ancient practice that is relevant -- once again. Historical records show that rainwater was collected in simple clay containers as far back as 2,000 years ago in Thailand, and throughout other areas of the world after that. With the rising price of municipal water and drought restrictions now facing much of our province during the summer months, more and more homeowners should be turning to the collection of rainwater to save money and protect this precious natural resource.

Just look outside your window next time it rains and imagine all the water that's running off your roof or down the driveway, being put to beneficial use in your garden or home. Rain barrels can be part of the solution. Collecting rainwater from rooftop runoff provides an ample supply of free soft water containing no chlorine, lime or calcium.

It tends to have fewer sediments and dissolved salts than municipal water making it ideal for watering plants or even washing the car or cleaning windows.

Did you know that for every inch of rain that falls on a 1000 square foot roof, nearly 600 gallons of water can be collected?

Once you have made the decision to purchase a rain barrel, there are some points to consider:

- If you have children...a child proof lid would be in order.
- Screening...helps prevent leaves and debris from entering, as well as adult mosquitoes.
- If you're still concerned about mosquitoes, 3 or 4 drops of dish soap or a couple of guppies or a goldfish will solve the problem.

Rainwater collection will enable you to:

- lower your water bill
- reduce the strain on your well and the municipal water supply
- reduce the volume of water flowing to sewer treatment facilities
- protect the environment and watersheds, thereby ensuring the future of our water supply

All this for the price of a barrel under the downspout. It's a "no brainer"!

So make a resolution for Summer 2008:

**Install a Rain Barrel**



# What's In It For Me?

## **CUT WATER COSTS**

Rainwater collection is an easy way to save money while at the same time helping the environment. Using your rain barrel to water your garden plants will decrease the amount of city water you use. If your municipality is like most, that means saving money - a little more each year.

Most rainwater collection systems rely on gravity and take no mechanical systems to operate. This means they take no energy to operate, either. No water costs and no hydro costs - what a deal!



## **PREVENT STORM WATER RUN-OFF**

Storm water running off your roof, your lawn and your paved driveway picks up debris, chemicals, and other pollutants. These pollutants, suspended in rainwater runoff, flow into storm sewer systems and end up untreated in our lakes, streams, rivers, or wetlands. Along with curbside chemicals washing into the storm sewers, go the dollars you spent on fertilizers for your lawns and gardens!

Rain barrels capture roof runoff and prevent it from ending up in your municipal storm sewers.



## **DECREASE THE LOAD ON WATER TREATMENT PLANTS**

When we use rain water for our plants instead of relying on the municipal system, we are decreasing the load on that system. Doesn't it seem foolish to pay the dollars we do for the chemicals, manpower and energy needed to treat our water in order to make it safe for drinking - and then pour it on the ground? Use rain water for your garden instead.



## **DECREASE THE DEMAND FOR INCREASED WATER CAPACITY**

As municipalities grow, the demand for water grows with it. And those demands often mean water treatment facilities must be enlarged. Reduce the demand on the water treatment systems by capturing and using rain water instead of municipal water.

But most important for gardeners--  
**MAKE YOUR PLANTS HAPPY!**

Water that has been through the municipal purifying system just isn't as good for plants. Your plants would prefer untreated water. Rain barrel water contains the good things water can carry, without the chemicals from the purifying plant. Make your plants happy - collect rain in a rain barrel and use that water for your plants.



Collecting rainwater is a good thing.



# How Much Water Can I Catch?



The average home in Ontario receives approximately 28 inches of annual rainfall. (See the table in the next column). One average rain event might be 1/4 inches of rain.

Here's how to calculate the amount of water you could capture from one rain event.

**Step 1:** find out the area of your roof. A quick and easy way of doing this is to multiply your home's width by the its length.

In this example, let's use a house 40 feet by 30 feet. The area of the roof would be around 1200 square feet.

**Step 2:** Plug your square footage into this formula and get a rough estimate of how much rain you could collect from one rainfall.

**inches of rain x .6\* x the area of roof = rain caught**

(\*one inch of rain falling on a square foot surface yields about .6 gallons of water)

Example:  $.25 \times .6 \times 1200 = 180$  gallons of rainwater!

**Step 3:** Allow for evaporation, splashing, etc., by considering that you may only catch 90% of the rain that falls on your roof. The equation would be:

$$.25 \times .6 \times 1200 \times .9 = 162 \text{ gallons}$$

Over a year averaging 28 inches of rain, this house could potentially collect:

$$28 \times .6 \times 1200 \times .9 = 18,144 \text{ gallons!}$$

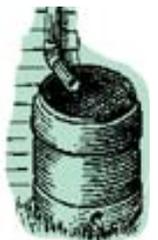
Just think of the savings to your water bill if you used this 18,144 gallons on your garden!

## Can You Hold the Runoff?

The average food grade barrel will hold about 50 - 55 gallons. Most barrels are between 50 and 100 gallons.

### How Much Annual Rain?

City	Inches	Millimeters
Toronto	27	689
Windsor	28	680
Hamilton	28	700
Ottawa	29	701
Niagara	34	861
Oshawa	29	759
Barrie	28	700
Sudbury	34	861



# Constructing Your Own Rain Barrel

Constructing your own rain barrel is relatively simple using a 250 liter (55 gal.) food grade barrel and a few other easily acquired components. You'll need:

- 1—250 liter (55 gal.) plastic food grade barrel
- 2—cement blocks (base)
- 1—patio stone (size the same as the diameter of the barrel)
- 1—faucet with a male threaded end (B)
- 1—bulkhead hose fitting (overflow) (C)
- 1—bulkhead fitting (inside thread size to take faucet) (A)
- 2—downspout elbows
- 1—length of downspout (approx. 45cms.)
- 1—length of hose to fit over barbed end of fitting (C)
- 1—hose clamp
- 1—jigsaw or hole saw
- Silicone sealant
- Screening/netting (mosquito guard / filter for top of barrel)

The barrels can normally be acquired locally. Go on line; there is a wealth of possibilities there or check with your Horticultural Society or Garden Club for sources.

Remember water weighs about 10 lbs / gal. so a good solid base is needed.

A faucet can be purchased from your local hardware store or plumbing or farm supply outlet. Ensure that the male threaded end corresponds in size to the female threaded portion of the bulkhead fitting. A  $\frac{3}{4}$ - inch thread diameter is ideal.

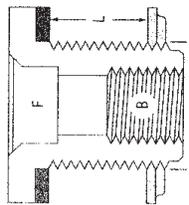
Bulkhead fittings can be purchased from a hardware, plumbing or farm supply outlet.

- 1. Drill holes for fittings.** Drill or cut one hole about 10cms above the bottom of the barrel. This hole should be large enough to accept bulkhead fitting (A). Now, drill or cut a hole close to the top of the barrel (about 5 cms. or so). This hole should be large enough to accept the male portion of bulkhead fitting (C). Lastly, cut a hole in the lid large enough to accept the downspout elbow.
- 2. Install fittings.** Insert bulkhead fitting (A) through upper hole, ensuring the flange and rubber gasket are on the inside of the container. Apply silicone sealant around the hole on the the outside of the barrel. Screw jam-nut onto threaded portion of the fitting and tighten down.

Now for bulkhead fitting (C). It installs a little differently.

First, place a bead of silicone sealant around the hole on the outside of the barrel. Next, remove the jam-nut and rubber gasket from the fitting. Insert the male threaded portion of the fitting through the hole, place the rubber gasket over the threads, screw on jam-nut and tighten down. Now for the faucet. Apply silicone sealant to the male threaded end and turn into the internal threads of the protruding section of bulkhead fitting (A). Finally place hose over the barbed end of bulkhead fitting (C) and hold in place with a clamp. This provides an overflow as well as an attachment point for another barrel. For a second container, simply install a barbed bulkhead fitting( C) near the top of the 2<sup>nd</sup> barrel and connect with a portion of the overflow hose from the first barrel.

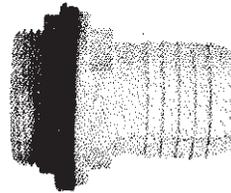
- 3. Cut and fit downspout.** Place the rain barrel on the two concrete blocks, topped with the patio stone near the downspout in order to determine the point to make the cut on the gutter pipe. Now attach the necessary elbows and extensions to have the downspout reach the barrel. See image (D). Cut a hole in the top of the barrel (about 10cms.) and cover with the screening, securing in place with the silicone sealant. This will keep out debris and eliminate mosquito larvae.



A



B



C

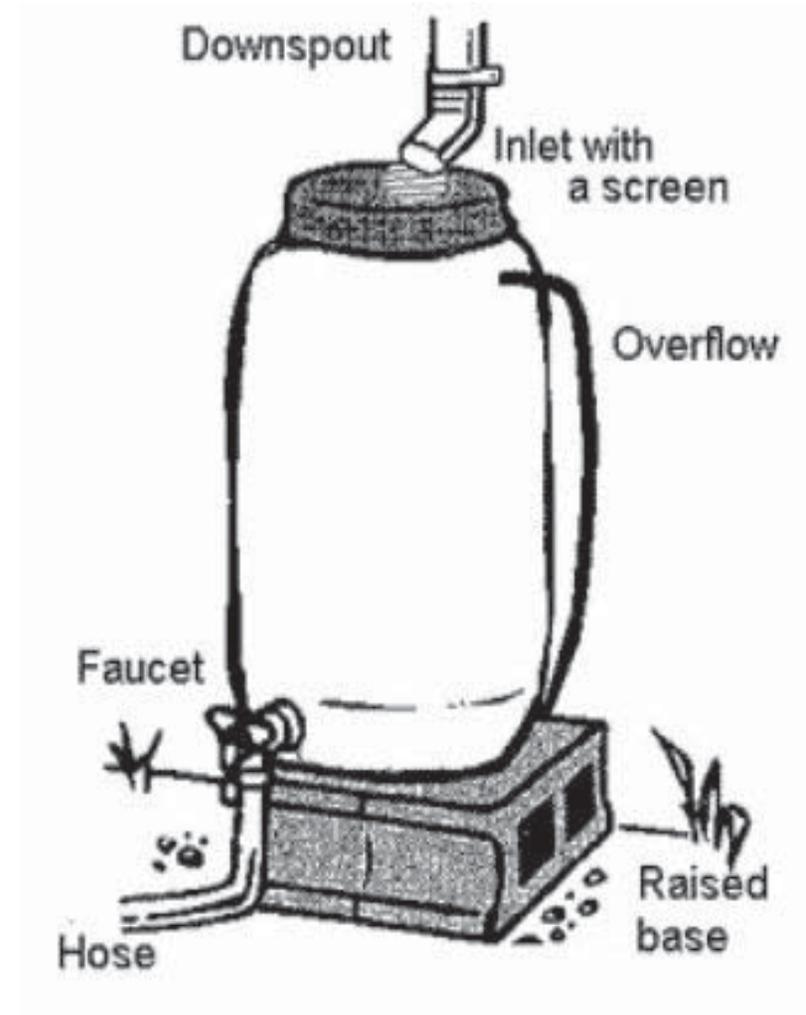


# Constructing Your Own Rain Barrel



D

Getting the water from the barrel to the garden -- let gravity do the job for you. A garden hose could be connected to a soaker hose in the flower bed. Your imagination is your only limitation.



And there you have it: functional, environmentally friendly & pretty as a picture !!



# From Rain Barrel Users

## Anne Morgan Waterloo

I have a very simple system with 6 rain barrels. There are 3 under each main downspout from the roof. (The two downspouts on the other corners of the roof are connected to wide plastic piping that goes directly to the base of large trees.)

The barrels are differing sizes with the biggest under the downspout on a pile of concrete breeze blocks with a concrete slab on top (about 2' to 3' off the ground). The middle barrel is medium size and set on a lower pile of concrete blocks (1' 6" to 2') and the smallest barrel is around 1' off the ground, but could be set on the ground depending on whether one wanted to get a taller container underneath the faucet.

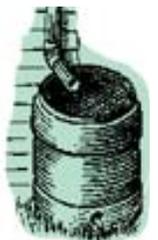
Each barrel has a small length of hose near the top to take the overflow water into the next barrel, and the last (lowest) barrel in the series has a long piece of hose which goes to the base of a tree or into the garden. Thus, under normal operation during the summer, no rain is wasted. Even when all barrels are full, the overflow goes to the garden.

Each barrel also has a tap lower down for filling buckets and watering cans, or for attaching the hose.

The top barrel in each set is the one to which I attach the hose in the fall and because it is set up high the water drains through gravity to the evergreens to give them extra moisture before freeze up.



Ann sets her rain barrels on concrete blocks for stability



# Mary Ann Gilhuly

## Waterloo

I have used rain barrels for many years, and have tried everything from open tops, dipping water out to closed with only a tap on the bottom. To control mosquitoes I have used feeder fish, dipped larvae out as I saw them and now all my barrels have screens and taps. The feeder fish work really well if there is weekly rains and the barrels are kept full.

Waterloo Region has recommended barrels for home gardens for a number of years. They have given barrels out free, but now charge \$30.00 which is less than half the cost to buy in a store. There is a limit of one per household, so I try to get a new barrel each year. I have two more spots to fill up.

Now, a bit about my barrels. The ones from the Region are the commercial type with a screen on top and a hose with tap on the bottom. I have 3 of these. I also have 2 that are 50 or 60 gallons each that came from Labatt's. They came into the brewery with sugar or malt in them and then were thrown away. A friend rescued these for me. My husband has put a tap at the bottom of each of them. He spoke with the people at Home Hardware and they gave him a kit with two matching washers for the inside and the outside of each barrel, and a length of plastic hose to run between the barrels. They also gave him a taps and suitable washers for the bottom of the barrels.

To install, Jim drilled a hole near the top of each barrel and also one near the bottom. The barrels are set on cement blocks with each barrel a few inches below the other. The taps at the bottom allow me to use a watering can, or attach a hose to the tap and water shrubs. Each barrel empties

separately so I can set one up to water shrubs and if I don't get back in time, the others still have water that I need for containers.

The last barrel was rescued from a friend who was not using it. It also has a tap on the bottom. The tops are covered with screening in the summer and plywood weighted down with bricks in the winter.

When rain Barrels have a tap and screen, they are quite safe.

Save our water, it is becoming scarce.



Mary Ann's trio of hardworking rain barrels.



## Gary Westlake Peterborough

Several years ago we found four recycled olive barrels that I have turned into rainbarrels to collect from half of our garage roof. It is amazing how quickly they fill with only a light rain.

The water from these barrels has been a life saver in our garden this past very dry summer. Being on a well, makes us careful about watering, and we are reluctant to use the well for plants.

Before I retired, I did a lot of plumbing for lab research into water pollution, so when I linked them together at the bottom, it seemed natural to me. I have since found that most people cascade multiple barrels by taking the overflow from the first and using it to fill the next, etc.

If you are constructing your own, the most expensive and difficult part of the job is cutting holes in the barrels and attaching bulkhead fittings that I got from the farm supply store. For our 4 barrels, I used 5 bulkhead fittings but if I had cascaded them, it would have had to install 10 or 11 fittings. We would have had to have 4 separate taps, one for each barrel and we would have had to drain them separately.

It is much simpler to make one connection near the bottom of each barrel and connect these all together with T fittings and a tap on the one end. This way all barrels fill and empty at the same time since the water levels equalize. They operate as if they were one large barrel. The only other thing you need is an overflow on one of the barrels in case they all fill up. The downspout drops into the barrel at the end and we use a

screen on it to keep out debris and mosquitos.

The one mistake I made was that I connected them together with clear tygon tubing. In the daylight, algae forms in the tubing and they have to be cleaned occasionally. You can get black tubing which is used for water features. I probably will change this when I get around to it.



Gary Westlake's multi-barrel set up  
Peterborough, Ontario



# Dale Odorizzi

## Lanark County

### Water Barrels in the Country

Why would anyone use a water barrel in the country? No town puts a water ban on you. You can use all the water you want to keep your flowers and vegetables happy—that is until you run your well dry and your family can't have a glass of water or wash their hands.

Apart from avoiding the wrath of your family when you run the well dry, water barrels are very helpful to your plants. Wells tend to contain extremely hard water that is very difficult for your plants to use. Water barrels collect rain water that is very soft and very much appreciated by the plants. Most wells in the country are drilled hundreds of feet deep. On even the hottest day, the water that comes from deep in the ground is extremely cold and gives your plants a shock when they are sprayed with this icy water. Water in the rain barrel has warmed nicely to the current air temperatures and does not cause your plants to cringe.

Water barrels also provide you with an easy way to fertilize your plants. Put a few shovelfuls of compost in a burlap bag. Tie the bag and suspend it in one of your water barrels. Let it steep for a day or two and you have an excellent source of compost tea, a very nutritious and safe method to fertilize your plants.

As droughts increase in the summer, many people are looking to use their grey water—water that has been used to wash dishes, wash clothes or wash people. Unfortunately, the

production of this grey water does not always correspond with the need to water your plants. Enter the water barrel. As the drought goes on, less rain goes into the water barrel, giving you the perfect opportunity to save your grey water in your water barrel. This gives you a bit of exercise, carrying the water from the bathtub or laundry tub to the rain barrel and provides you with an valuable source of water. For the health of your plants and the planet, you should also avoid cleaning products that contain phosphates.

When my grandmother was farming, she tried to collect every drop of rainwater that fell. This was much more convenient than sending one of the kids off to the creek to haul water. She always carried her dishwater and laundry water outside and used it to water her plants. Perhaps water barrels are taking us back full circle.



## Betty Morrison North Bay

A rain barrel by any other name ...

My rain barrel does not smell sweet. I use it to make Comfrey tea. We have six rain barrels and I would use them all to make my gloriously odoriferous tea but my husband objects to the SMELL.

Our rain barrels are located at the front and back downspouts of the house. I have been known to go out in the rain to move the spout from a full barrel to an empty. After a long period of drought in the summer it is great to have an excuse to go out in the rain.

I cut my Comfrey right down to 2 inches above the ground and put it in a full rain barrel and leave it for about three weeks. The leaves soon break down and you can water your plants with nutrient rich tea. The coarser stems and fiber remaining at the bottom of the barrel I use for mulch.

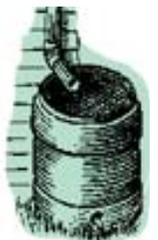
Comfrey will rapidly regrow and will be ready for further cutting about five weeks later. The best time to cut comfrey is shortly before flowering, for this is when it is at its most potent in nutrients. The deep roots of the comfrey plant allow it to bring potassium and other minerals up from the soil.

If you have never made this tea be prepared to walk by your steeping barrel of comfrey one day and think you have been transported to a barn yard. You may long for the sweet smell of roses in your garden ... for me it is the smell of comfrey tea.

### Comfrey For Your Plants

Comfrey, *Symphytum spp.*, is a hardy perennial known for centuries for its healing and softening attributes. Comfrey grows well in sun or part shade and is an excellent ground cover - although it can become invasive.

Comfrey is an excellent source of potassium and also contains good amounts of nitrogen and phosphate. Comfrey leaves can be used as a mulch on your garden but the plant is most often used to make a garden "tea." To make a comfrey tea, use Betty's idea: Take a barrel and add a good pail of comfrey leaves. Let the leaves steep for 3 to 5 weeks. When your husband won't walk by the barrel, it's ready! A dipper of comfrey tea is a good shot in the arm for your garden plants.



# A Barrel for Every Taste

There was a time when all rain barrels were truly barrels. The new barrel on the right below has been manufactured to look like an old barrel.

Many rain barrels are recycled from food quality barrels used to ship things like olives from Europe to North America.

As barrels become more popular, new shapes and sizes are appearing. If you're thinking of buying a ready-made barrel, take a trip to your local nurseries and hardware stores to see all the shapes, sizes and finishes available.

For those who like something different, the barrels at the right are interesting designs.

Imagine, designer barrels!



A recycled, food-grade barrel washed, refitted and ready to collect rain.  
Franks Tanks,  
Burlington

A very nice "old" barrel for those purists who wish an "old oaken barrel."  
Exterior Accents

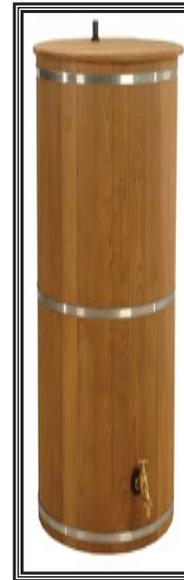


flat-to-wall barrel



Rainsaver Rain Barrel  
Clean Air Gardening  
Dallas, TX

## Fancy Shmancy!

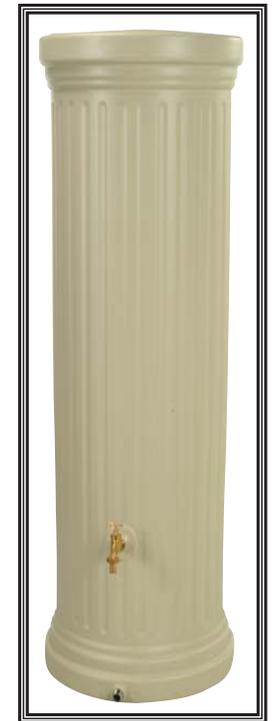


Ecolo 252

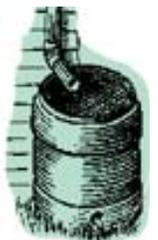
Samples by  
Gilles Guillemette  
Quebec  
Will be retailed through Botanix



Amphora



Colonne Romaine



# When One Is Not Enough

If you did the math, you found that an average size rain barrel (50 gallons) is not big enough to hold the run-off from an average rainstorm. Your barrel will be filled within 5 to 10 minutes after the onset of a good storm.

How terrible to see rainwater running out of the overflow tube and away. To store even more rainwater, you can use multiple rain barrels.

Preparing to link rain barrels is similar to making overflow outlets. If your barrels came with overflow outlets, you can use those to link your barrels. Your "overflow" hose will simply lead to another barrel instead of another part of the yard.

The connections between barrels can be made at the top or at the bottom. Follow the steps for adding the overflow outlet and make the connections with the piping or tubing of your choice.

You can link as many barrels together as space on your lot allows. It is still a good idea to put in an overflow pipe on the last barrel.

If you make the connections at the top, you will need to have an outlet on each barrel. Once the water level drops below the connection pipe, there will be no other way for the water to drain out of the barrel without an additional outlet. If the connection is made at the bottom, only one barrel will need an outlet because the water level in the connected barrels will drop equally as water is let out. For bottom connections, an outlet could also be placed in the pipe or tubing connecting the barrels, instead of the barrels themselves.



Quite an eclectic collection



Barrels connected at the bottom



# How Big Can You Go?

Large water collection devices or cisterns may be in your future. Here are two examples of BIG containers. A web surf produced many articles about larger containers for storing water. Most, of course, were available in the American southwest, but surprisingly some were also from Great Britain. Canadians aren't the only ones recognizing the value of rainwater!



<http://ersson.sustainabilitylane.com/rainwatr.htm>

This 1500-gallon cistern is from a home in Texas. While the southern states may be leading the way, we in Ontario are getting on track.



<http://www.duluthstreams.org/citizen/rainbarrel.html>

Since a 1 inch rainstorm on a 1000 sq ft roof yields 623 gallons of water, here's one way to catch it all — in an 850 gallon tank.



# Resources

This page lists some of the sources of rain barrels and rain barrel hardware in Ontario. Ask in your community for information about more sources.

If you are in looking for a ready-to-use barrel, check out retail outlets in your neighbourhood such as the Home Depot, Home Hardware, Canadian Tire stores, Botanix Centres, Garden Galleries nurseries, Rona stores. The prices will be higher than retrofits of food grade barrels.

## Food-Grade Barrels

### Glenview Iron & Metal Ltd

Hwy 43 W  
Smiths Falls, ON, K7A 4S9  
613-283-5230  
\*\*Source for food grade barrels  
Approximately \$25  
Food-grade barrels -- will retrofit them for a cost.

### MAK Enterprises

32 Jaffa Dr.  
Brampton, ON, L6S 4E5  
647-207-3266  
Also in Sarnia  
food-grade containers

### Cohen & Cohen Reuse Store

1963 Merivale Rd.  
Nepean, ON, K2G 1G1  
613-255-9111

### Recycling Service

250B Lottridge St.  
Hamilton, ON, L8L 8J8  
905-516-1877  
food-grade barrels and completed rain barrels

### Glenview Metals

3954 Hwy 43  
Smiths Falls, ON, K7A 4S9  
613-283-5230

## Organizations

### Green Venture

22 Veevers Drive  
Hamilton, Ontario  
905-540-8787  
<http://www.greenventure.ca/current-projects>

### Friends of the Second Marsh

206 King St. E.  
Oshawa, ON, L1H 1C0  
905-723-5047  
[http://secondmarsh.science.uoit.ca/Programs\\_Stewardship\\_Rain.html](http://secondmarsh.science.uoit.ca/Programs_Stewardship_Rain.html)

### Boy Scouts of Canada

with the City of Markham  
Denis: 416-230-9020  
Barrels: \$100; Installation: \$40

### Clean North

736-A Queen St. E.  
Sault Ste. Marie, ON  
705-945-1573  
barrels ready to use

### Riversides

511 Richmond St. West  
Toronto, M5V 1Y3  
416-868-1983  
[info@riversides.org](mailto:info@riversides.org)  
<http://www.riversides.org>

### Citizens for a Clean Caladon

PO Box 87, Caledon East  
L7C 3L8  
906-584-7336  
[info@citizensforacleancaledon.org](mailto:info@citizensforacleancaledon.org)  
<http://www.citizensforacleancaledon.org>

## Hardware Supplies

### Lee Valley Tools

several addresses across Ontario  
[customerservice@leevalley.com](mailto:customerservice@leevalley.com)  
\*\*plastic drum liner, faucet, drip system kit for operating with gravity feed container

### Rittenhouse

1402 Fourth Ave., RR 3  
St. Catharines, ON, L2R 6P9  
877-488-1914  
<http://www.rittenhouse.ca>  
Faucet parts

## Ready-Made Sources

### Arbour Environmental Shoppe

800 Bank Street  
Ottawa, ON K1S 3V8  
613-567-3168  
<http://www.arbourshop.com>

### Enviroponsible

1390 Hopkins St, Unit 5  
Whitby, ON, L1N 2C3  
905-666-2002  
[http://www.enviroponsible.com/new\\_website/barrels.html](http://www.enviroponsible.com/new_website/barrels.html)

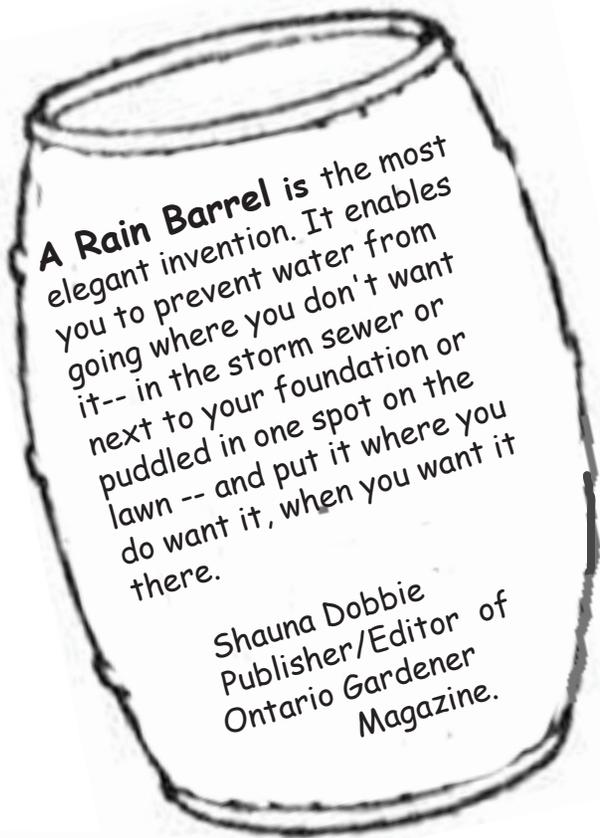


## Some Municipalities Have Rain Barrel Programs

Municipality	Location	Contact	Particulars	Cost
City of Barrie 70 Collier Street Barrie, Ontario L4M 4T5	Barrie	705-726-4242 Horticulture Department	Will be getting a supply of barrels for sale in spring 2008	Around \$70
The Regional Municipality of Halton 1151 Bronte Road Oakville, Ontario, Canada, L6M 3L1.	Oakville	Wayne Galliher Toll-free: 1-866-442-5866 GalliherW@halton.ca	Rain barrels for residents is proposed for 2008	Not available at present
Region of Peel 10 Peel Centre Dr. Brampton, ON L6T 4B9	Brampton	Lesley Radman 905-791-7800, ext 4845	Peel has a program for supplying residents with rain barrels at reduced costs. Available at the Brampton and Battleford Community Recycling Centres	Approx. \$50
Orangeville 500 C Line Orangeville, ON L9W 4Z4	Orangeville	Town Operations Centre 519-941-9125 ext. 4520	Available during summer months	\$40
York Region 17250 Yonge St Newmarket, ON	Newmarket	Cathy Brillinger	Buy first and then claim a rebate	\$70.22 with rebate of \$40
Town of Halton & Halton Region 1 Halton Dr. Halton Hills, ON	Halton	905-873-2600. Ext. 2603	Barrels offered during week of Earth Day -- April	\$50
City of Hamilton 77 James Street North Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8R 2K3	Hamilton	905-546-2424 Ext. 4483	Implemented through Green Venture <a href="http://www.greenventure.ca/gv.asp">www.greenventure.ca/gv.asp</a>	
Orillia 50 Andrew Street South L3V 7T5	Orillia	705-325-1311 <a href="http://www.city.orillia.on.ca/">www.city.orillia.on.ca/</a>	Available to residents at waster diversion site. Program since 1999.	\$45 to residents, \$65 for out-of-town

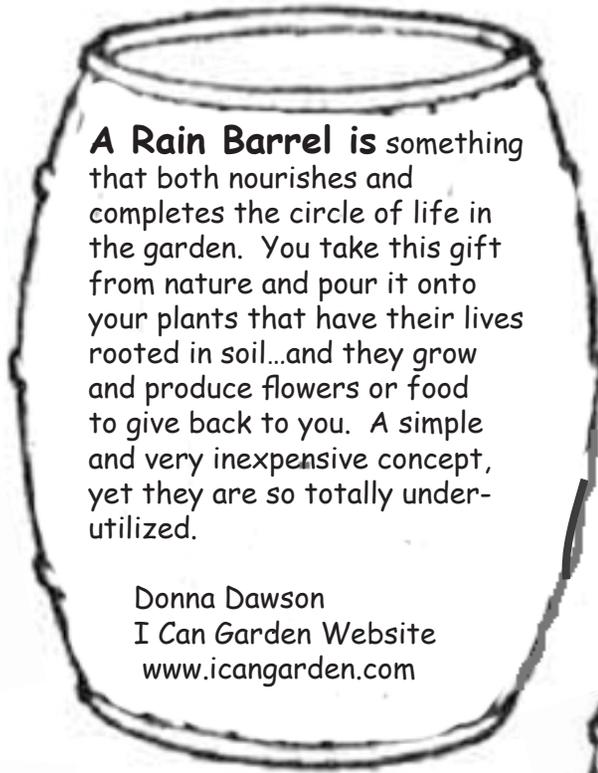
Produced by the Conservation & Environment Committe of OHA  
Carol Dunk  
Philip Kennedy  
Dorothy Shropshire  
Kees Stryland





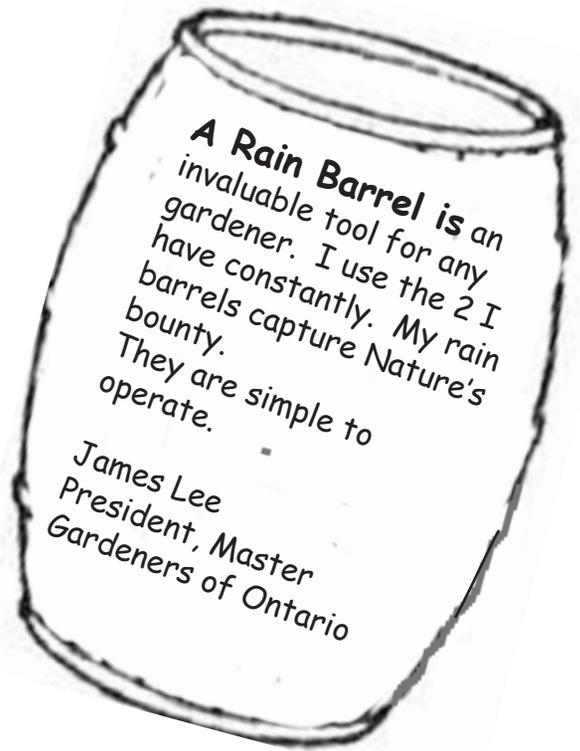
**A Rain Barrel** is the most elegant invention. It enables you to prevent water from going where you don't want it-- in the storm sewer or next to your foundation or puddled in one spot on the lawn -- and put it where you do want it, when you want it there.

Shauna Dobbie  
Publisher/Editor of  
Ontario Gardener  
Magazine.



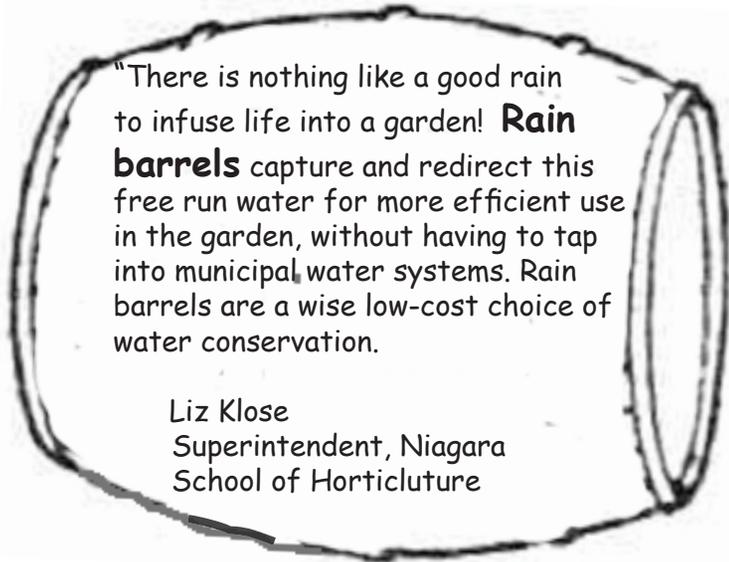
**A Rain Barrel** is something that both nourishes and completes the circle of life in the garden. You take this gift from nature and pour it onto your plants that have their lives rooted in soil...and they grow and produce flowers or food to give back to you. A simple and very inexpensive concept, yet they are so totally under-utilized.

Donna Dawson  
I Can Garden Website  
[www.icangarden.com](http://www.icangarden.com)



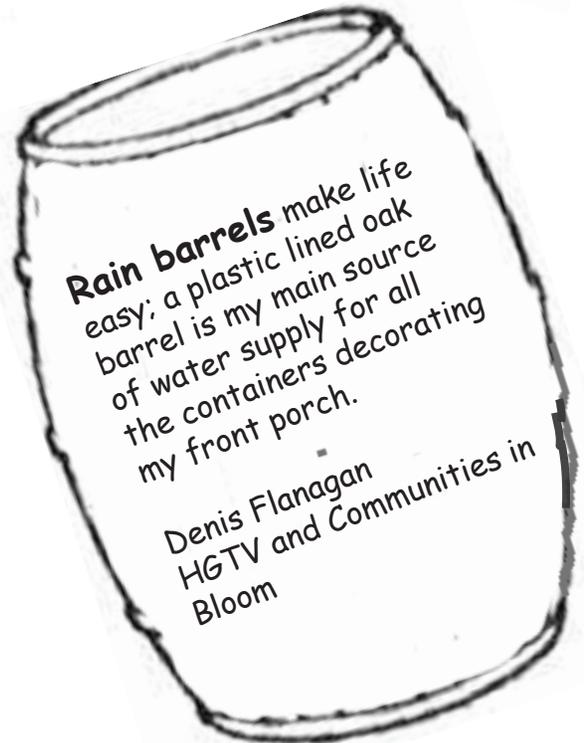
**A Rain Barrel** is an invaluable tool for any gardener. I use the 2 I have constantly. My rain barrels capture Nature's bounty. They are simple to operate.

James Lee  
President, Master  
Gardeners of Ontario



"There is nothing like a good rain to infuse life into a garden! **Rain barrels** capture and redirect this free run water for more efficient use in the garden, without having to tap into municipal water systems. Rain barrels are a wise low-cost choice of water conservation.

Liz Klose  
Superintendent, Niagara  
School of Horticulture



**Rain barrels** make life easy; a plastic lined oak barrel is my main source of water supply for all the containers decorating my front porch.

Denis Flanagan  
HGTV and Communities in  
Bloom



OHA: [www.gardenontario.org](http://www.gardenontario.org)  
Conservation Committee: [www.conservation.gardenontario.org](http://www.conservation.gardenontario.org)  
Chair: [carol@caroldunk.com](mailto:carol@caroldunk.com)

**Produced for the citizens of Ontario  
by the Conservation and Environment  
Committee of the Ontario Horticultural  
Association, 2008**