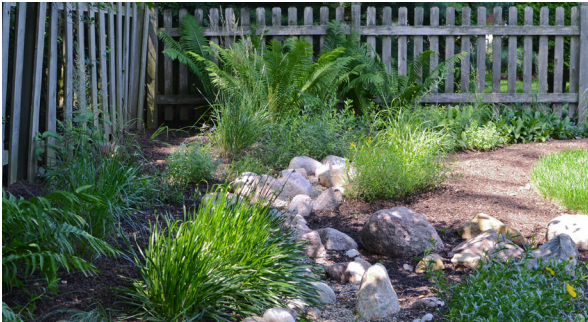


Options to prevent flooding or standing water in your yard



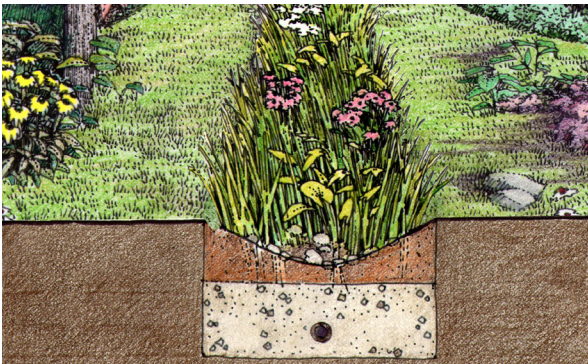
RAIN GARDENS

REDUCE BASEMENT BACKUP BY KEEPING WATER OUT OF THE SEWER

What they do: Filter and store water from a downspout, bioswale, or sump pump using porous soil and native plants.

Watch out: Rain gardens require some maintenance, especially during the first months after planting.

Who does the work: A qualified landscaper



BIOSWALES

REDUCE SEEPAGE BY MOVING AND INFILTRATING STORMWATER AWAY FROM BUILDING FOUNDATION

What they do: Move and infiltrate stormwater away from a building's foundation using linear ditches vegetated with grass and/or native plants.

Watch out: Bioswales require some maintenance depending on the type of vegetation used.

Who does the work: A qualified landscaper



SITE GRADING

REDUCES POOLING IN YOUR YARD, WHICH CAN CAUSE SEEPAGE AND FOUNDATION ROT

What it does: Changes the slope of your yard to direct water away from your property and prevent pooling.

Watch out: Typical site grading involves sloping your land one inch per horizontal foot for at least a six-foot radius around the foundation.

Who does the work: A landscaper

To learn more about the program, visit:
WWW.RAINREADY.ORG

For further information, contact Anna Wolf at
HOME@RAINREADY.ORG

RainReadySM is a program of the Center for Neighborhood Technology (CNT), a Chicago-based nonprofit research and advocacy organization committed to improving urban economies and environments across the United States.

Options to prevent seepage or moisture in your basement



DOWNSPOUT DISCONNECTION: REDUCES BASEMENT BACKUP BY KEEPING WATER OUT OF THE SEWER

What it does: Reduces strain on the local sewer by directing roof runoff

into a rain garden, dry well, or rain barrel in your yard.

Watch out: Make sure the water discharges at least 10 feet away from your foundation to prevent seepage and foundation rot.

Who does the work: A handyman or skilled landscaper

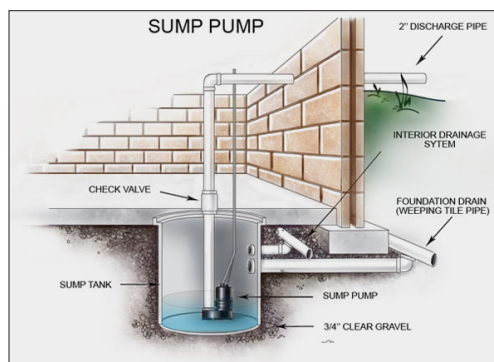


FOUNDATION CRACK REPAIR: REDUCES SEEPAGE AND MOLD THROUGH CRACKS IN BUILDING FOUNDATIONS

What it does: Seals cracks in your foundation using an epoxy injection.

Watch out: Focus on horizontal cracks and cracks near L-shaped sections on your walls, not hairline fractures.

Who does the work: DIY or, for big cracks, a buildings engineer



SUMP PUMP: REDUCES BASEMENT FLOODING BY PUMPING POOLED WATER OUT OF THE BASEMENT

What it does: Collects water from the basement floor or foundation drain and pumps it outside or to the city sewer.

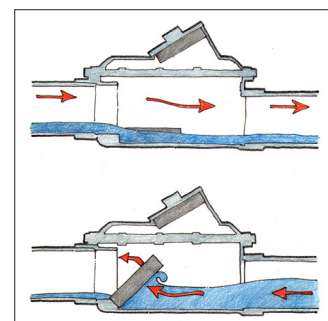
Watch out: Unless you have a battery-powered sump pump, power failures can lead to flooding.

Who does the work: A licensed plumber

Options to prevent water or sewage back up in your home

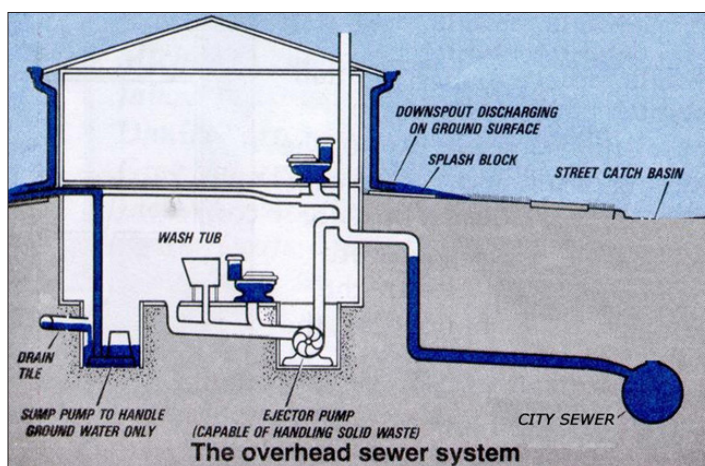
BACKWATER VALVE: REDUCES BASEMENT BACKUP

What it does: Prevents sewage from backing up into your basement by installing a one-way flap in your private building sewer. Think of it as a one-way swinging door – water can flow out, but if your system backs up it cannot flow back in.



Watch out: During a major storm event that overwhelms the local sewer, your backwater valve will prevent your residential wastewater from leaving your building. Therefore, it is extremely important not to use your plumbing during a flooding event.

Who does the work: A licensed plumber



OVERHEAD SEWER: REDUCES FLOODING IN HOMES WITH BELOW-GROUND BATHROOM OR LAUNDRY PLUMBING

What it does: Pumps wastewater from basement toilets or laundry up to meet wastewater draining from higher levels of the building, and then out to the city sewer, reducing the risk of basement backup.

Watch out: Requires frequent maintenance, which can be expensive.

Who does the work: A licensed plumber