



(for instance, a drain pipe) should always be included to prevent the drywell from backing up during unusually stormy months. Before constructing a drywell, it's important to consult a professional to make sure that the soil can handle the water. Remember: saturating the soil can cause slides. You also need to consider whether the water being released will cause a problem for your neighbors downhill. **Remember that this water goes into your groundwater. Dump no waste!**

### 10 Cleanouts

are placed at critical points in a drainage system—a pipe's elbow, for example—where debris can collect and clog the drain. By removing an end piece, you can reach down through the cleanout and take out any debris.

### 11 Sump pumps (not shown)

are devices that are put in a hole, or sump, in a basement or crawl space. The pump turns on when the sump starts to fill with water, usually from underground sources. The water is then pumped into the storm drain pipes away from the house. Sump pumps should be used as backup systems or when all other practices will not work. These pumps are limited in that they need electricity to run. So, if the power goes out and the water rises you will get wet.

### 12 Drains to stream, lake, or groundwater

Remember that whatever you put on the ground or into any of these types of drainage structures will get to a stream, lake or into our groundwater. Washing cars in your driveway releases dirt and soaps into our streams. Parking cars with oil leaks in the street is like parking on the lake. Washing paint rollers outside or dumping radiator fluid in the drain releases contaminants into the ground, from which we pump much of our drinking water.

*Please, no contaminants in the water!*

### Note: Splash Blocks

Splash blocks don't protect your home, because they keep rainwater too near its foundation and can cause surface erosion. For this reason, they're not a good idea. Their use is not permitted for any new construction in Redmond.