Sump Pump / Downspout Discharge Recommendations

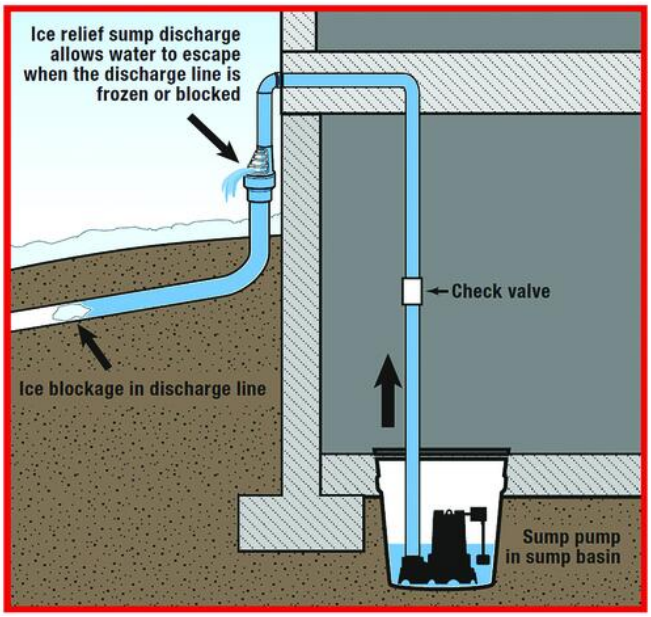
This flyer intends to provide different methods for handling storm water discharge from sump pumps or downspouts. It is the homeowner's responsibility to manage the water discharging from their property.

Storm Water Sump Pump Discharges, Code Section 22-106(b):

> "The discharge piping from sump pumps installed to receive and discharge ground waters or other storm waters shall be terminated no more than ten feet (10') from the building unless written approval is granted by the Village Engineer. The storm water discharged shall be directed so as to not create a nuisance on any adjacent property."

Policy further establishes that the discharge be directed toward the center of the front or back yard. This is to maximize absorption over green space before the flow reaches the public sidewalks or roads where it can freeze, or before it reaches adjacent properties and causes a nuisance.

- Sump pump discharge pipes shall have an air gap at the building as shown in the example below. If the underground line freezes, the pumped water will spill out the air gap and not burn out the sump pump or flood the basement.



- Sump pumps cannot discharge to the sanitary sewer system.

- Sump pump discharge pipes can be connected to the storm sewer system or discharge to a roadside drainage ditch when approved by the Village Engineer.

- Sump pump connections to the combined sewer system are discouraged to mitigate against surcharging and basement backups and are only allowed in extreme cases as approved by the Village Engineer.

Some homeowners have sump pumps that discharge more water than average, causing erosion or swampy conditions. Some remedies include:

For a quick solution:

Above ground discharge

- Use a flexible discharge hose and periodically move the discharge location.
- Have the pipe discharge to a rain garden or planting bed.



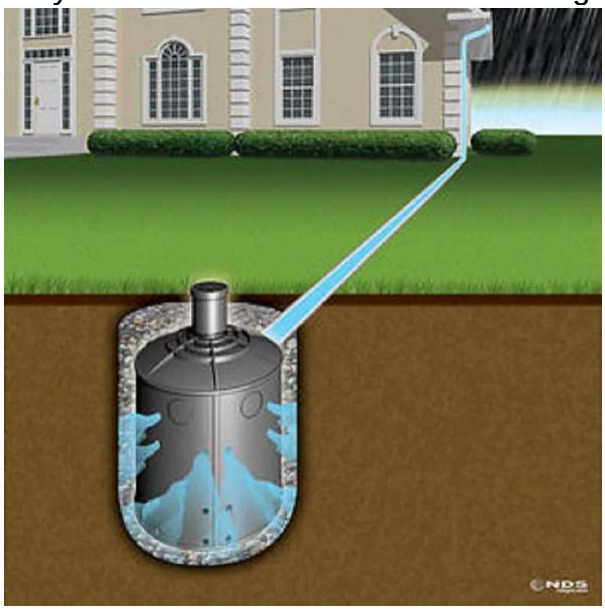
For a more permanent buried pipe solution (permit required!):

Direct, underground connection to a Village storm sewer structure

- Depends on the location of the home and the location of the nearest storm sewer. Contact the Engineering Division at engineering@vah.com.
- An underground discharge pipe can be directed to a roadside drainage ditch.

Dry well

- Dry wells store water and allow it to gradually infiltrate through the bottom and sides of the trench/pit into the surrounding soil.
- The dry well should have an open grate or pop-up emitter on top to release excess water.
- The location of the dry well shall be coordinated through the permitting process.



Spread the discharge to multiple locations / small drain field

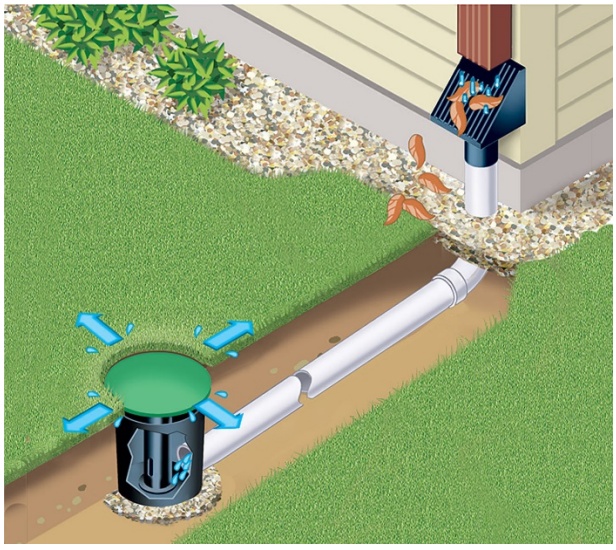
- The discharge pipe can “tee” to two or more dry wells or pop-up emitters and spread the water over a larger area.
- Use perforated pipe for pipe sections further from the house to allow water to seep into the ground before bubbling up through the emitter.



Downspout Discharges (Code Section 23-202 R801.3):

- Downspouts shall discharge to the ground and shall be directed so as to not create a nuisance on any adjacent property.
- Downspouts shall terminate at least five feet (5') but no more than ten feet (10') from the building unless written approval is granted by the Village Engineer. This applies to pop-up emitters as shown below.
- Downspouts cannot discharge to the sanitary or combined sewer system.
- Downspout discharge pipes can be connected to the storm sewer system or a roadside ditch via permit when approved by the Village Engineer.
- Note the leaf guard at the base of the downspout. This also provides and air gap in case the pipe is clogged or frozen underground.
- Also note the stone drain field at the emitter instead of a solid elbow. This will allow the pipe to drain and prevent freezing.

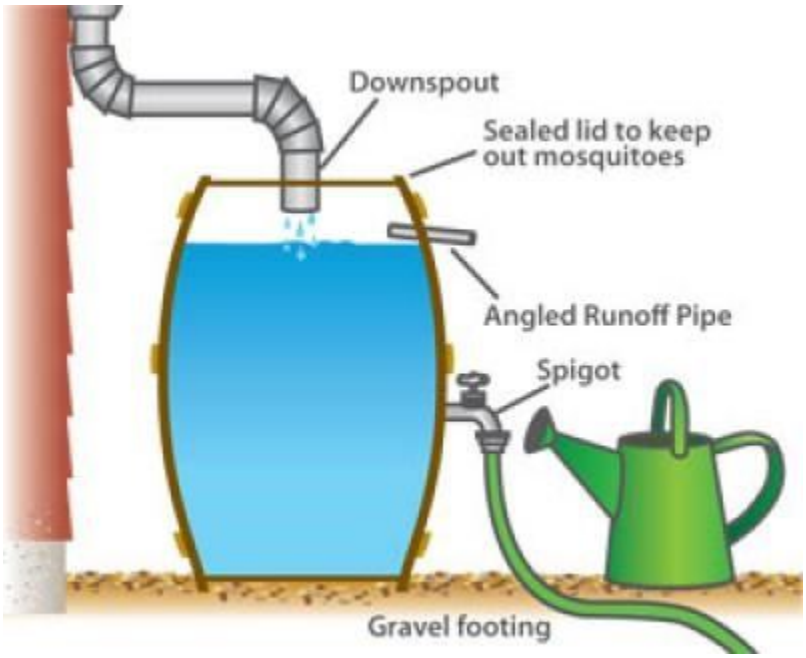




For more information on permitting, please visit the Village's website at www.vah.com and click on the "Permits & Licenses" tab, or click the link below:
https://www.vah.com/government/permits___licenses_/index.php

Rain Barrel Collection

- Rain barrels are installed at downspouts and store rainwater as a resource.
- Stored water can be used later to water lawns and gardens.
- Rain barrels should be bypassed during freezing weather.



For more information on rain barrels, visit the following website for the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRDGC):

https://mwrd.org/community-action/rain-barrels

Questions? Please contact:

Village of Arlington Heights
Public Works & Engineering Department
Engineering Division
33 S. Arlington Heights Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60005
Phone: 847-368-5250
engineering@vah.com