WINDOW WELLS

- Water trapped in window wells will enter a home through the window. Make sure debris is cleaned out of the well. Material in the well can become soggy and block drainage or freeze having the same effect.
- Remove snow or ice from the window well. Winter rains will increase the risk of potential water damage if drainage is blocked.
- Clear Polymer domes are available to cover window wells, preventing rain, snow and ice build-up while still letting the light in.

EAVES TROUGHS AND ICE DAMMING

- Clean eaves troughs twice per year.
- Having no eaves trough is far superior to blocked or plugged ones! When they are obstructed, water backs up under shingles; rotting roof sheeting and fascia, delaminating shingles, soaking insulation and, lastly, entering your home. In winter the problem is exacerbated causing ice damming and allowing water to enter your home even faster.
- If you have constant challenges, consider removing the eaves trough.
- Down spouts should be extended 2 meters from your foundation wall.
- Adding that length of pipe can create its own hazards; pipe crushed, knocked off or frozen. As an alternative, consider installing splash guards, appropriately sloped to run water away from your foundation.
- Never run eaves trough downspouts into municipal sanitary sewer systems. Some municipalities will allow them to be connected to municipal storm sewers, never sanitary sewers. If you are not sure where yours are connected, call your municipal office.
- Eaves heating cables are an effective way to prevent ice damming at roof edges and water damage, especially the valleys where roof slopes intersect.
- Insulation and attic ventilation is important. If heat is getting into your attic, due to lack of insulation and ventilation, snow will accumulate or melt and form ice at the roof edge. Adding insulation and ventilation can resolve the problem and lower heating bills.
- Removing ice/snow from your roof, gutter or eaves. Hire a professional! Make sure they have insurance!