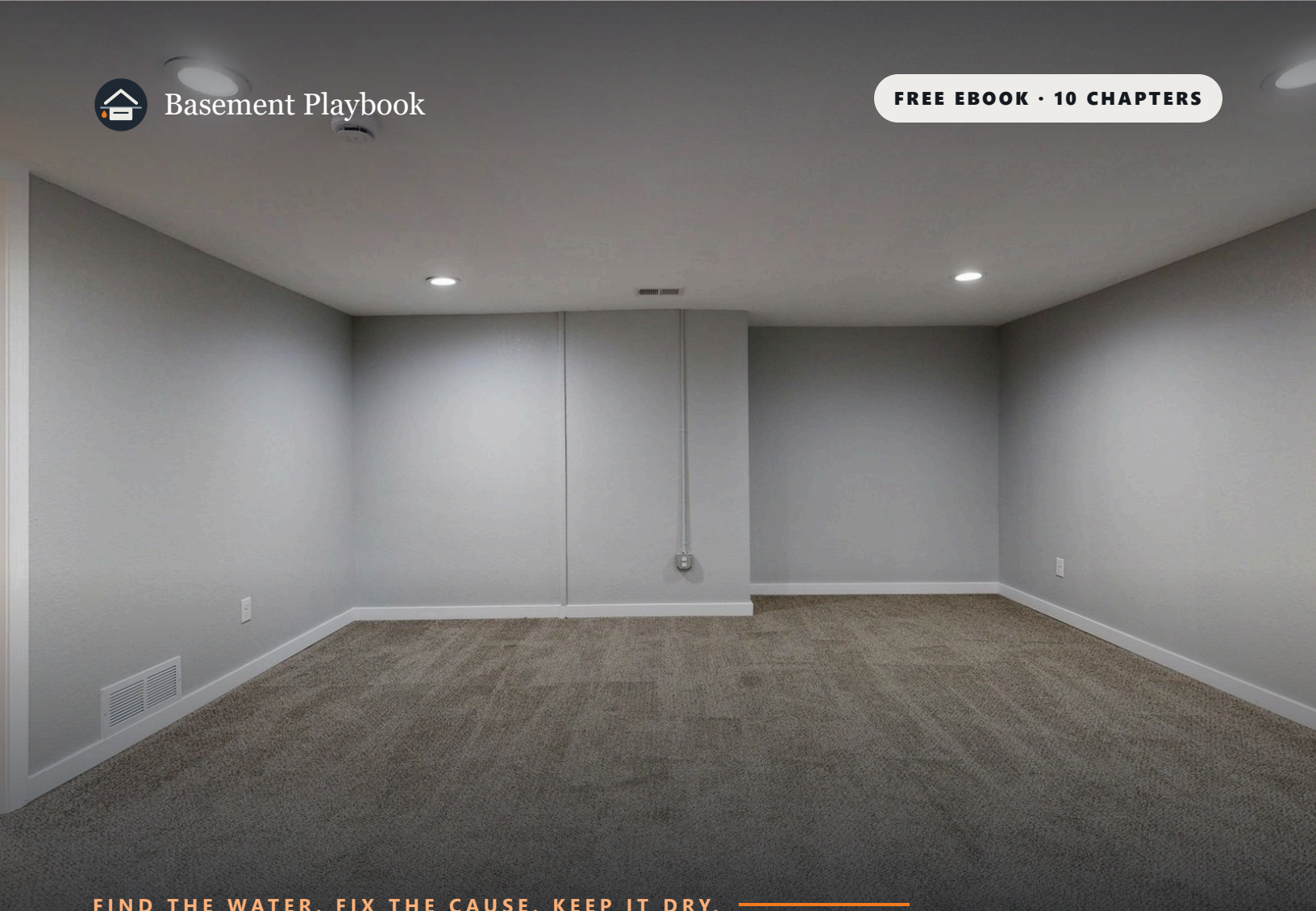


Basement Playbook

FREE EBOOK · 10 CHAPTERS

FIND THE WATER. FIX THE CAUSE. KEEP IT DRY.

The Dry *Basement Guide*

Drainage, pumps, waterproofing, cracks, humidity, mold, radon, crawl spaces and finishing, explained in plain English so you fix the cause instead of the symptom.

Diagnosis · Drainage · Pumps · Waterproofing · Foundations · Humidity · Radon · Finishing

basementplaybook.com

By Jeremy Jarvis, Founder and Editor

Before you begin

Thank you for downloading The Dry Basement Guide. It brings together the most useful lessons from our research-based guides into one place you can read, print or share with someone in your household. Every chapter links to a deeper guide or a free calculator on basementplaybook.com, so you can go further whenever you need to.

One idea runs through the whole book, and it is EPA's rather than ours: the key to mold control is moisture control. Nearly every basement problem is a moisture problem wearing a different coat, which is why Chapter 1 is about finding out which kind of water you have before spending a dollar on any remedy.

Affiliate disclosure. This guide links to our own buyer's guides rather than to retailers. Where those guides carry affiliate links, Basement Playbook may earn a commission at no extra cost to you, and they are disclosed there. Commissions never decide what we recommend, and our free tools recommend sizes and categories, not brands. Our guides are research-based; we do not claim hands-on testing. Cover photo from Pexels. Details: Affiliate Disclosure.

Contents

1. How water gets into a basement
2. Start outside: gutters, downspouts and grading
3. Drainage: french drains, drain tile and sump pumps
4. Waterproofing: what each method actually buys
5. Cracks, bowing walls and settling
6. Humidity, condensation and mold
7. Radon: test first, then decide
8. Crawl spaces
9. Finishing a basement
0. Your seasonal basement plan
1. Quick-reference checklist and sources

> This ebook is for planning and education only. It is not structural, electrical, legal or medical advice. Follow product instructions and local codes, use a licensed structural engineer for any wall that is cracking horizontally or bowing, and consult a health professional about health concerns relating to mold or radon. Costs are published national figures from the sources named beside them and vary by location; check current prices with each seller and contractor. Building codes for egress, ventilation and habitable basements are set locally and change: confirm them with your building department before you build.

CHAPTER 1

How water gets into a basement

Four mechanisms, and the free test that tells you which one you have. Everything else in this book follows from getting this right.

A wet basement has a small number of causes, and they need different, sometimes opposite, remedies. Spending before you know which one applies is the most common way to waste money on a basement.

The four mechanisms

What you see	Usual cause	Where to act
Beads of water on cold walls and pipes in humid weather	Condensation out of the air	Humidity and surface temperature
Water during or just after rain, in specific places	Surface water with a direct route	Gutters, grading, window wells, cracks
Water at the floor-wall joint hours or a day later	Groundwater pressure under the slab	Drainage and a sump
Water high on a wall or from the ceiling	Plumbing or the rim joist	Inside the house, not the ground

The plastic sheet test

Tape a square of clear plastic tightly to a bare section of wall, sealing all four edges, and leave it a day or two. Moisture on the room side means the water came out of the air, so it is condensation. Moisture trapped behind the plastic means it came through the masonry. Both sides wet means both are happening. The test costs nothing and it settles the question that every quote depends on.

Keep a log

Note the date, the rainfall, where the water appeared and how long after the rain. Three storms of records is more persuasive to a contractor than any description, and it is the only way to tell whether a remedy worked.

Where to look AFFILIATE LINKS

Water leak alarms
A cheap early warning where you will not see water for days

Hygrometer
Separates a humidity problem from a leak before you spend

Moisture meter
Finds damp inside materials that look dry on the surface

Work the diagnosis with our free Basement Moisture Diagnosis, then read Water in Basement After Rain.

Mistakes to avoid

- Treating every wet wall as a leak before testing whether it is condensation.
- Buying a remedy before establishing where the water comes from.
- Judging a basement dry in October instead of through a wet spring.

CHAPTER 2

Start outside: gutters, downspouts and grading

The cheapest work is outside the house, and it shrinks every quote that comes after it.

A roof concentrates an enormous volume of water at a handful of points. A single blocked or short downspout can deliver thousands of gallons against one spot of foundation in a season, and no interior system is a good answer to that.

The order that saves money

Step	Relative cost	What it does
Clear gutters, reconnect downspouts	Lowest	Stops roof water arriving beside the wall
Extend downspouts several feet clear	Low	Moves the discharge away from the foundation
Regrade the first several feet	Low	Makes surface water run away from the house
Clear and cover window wells	Low	Removes a direct route into the basement
Correct hard surfaces tilting back	Medium	Driveways and patios shed more than lawn does

Grading, done properly

The aim is ground that falls away from the wall for the first several feet. Build it up with soil rather than mulch, because water runs beneath mulch and decorative stone. Keep the finished level several inches below the siding and any wall vents, since burying those causes a different problem. Where there is no height to work with, a swale that carries water around the house is the usual alternative.

Where to look AFFILIATE LINKS

Downspout extensions
The single cheapest change with the largest effect

Gutter guards
Reduces the blockages that cause overflow at the back edge

Window well covers
Keeps rain, leaves and debris out of a below-grade well

Size the fall and the run with our Yard Drainage and Grading Calculator.

Mistakes to avoid

- Spending on drainage while the gutters still discharge beside the wall.
- Building the grade up with mulch, which water simply runs beneath.
- Burying the siding or wall vents while raising the soil level.

CHAPTER 3

Drainage: french drains, drain tile and sump pumps

Where surface work is not enough, drainage intercepts water or removes it. Here is what each costs and which one your evidence points to.

A french drain is a trench lined with filter fabric, filled with washed stone around a perforated pipe, carrying water to a discharge point. Outside, it intercepts water before the wall. Inside, as drain tile, it collects water that has already arrived under the slab.

What drainage costs

Fixr, updated January 2025, puts french drain installation at a national average of $5,000 with a typical range of $2,800 to $6,500, and a full span of $500 for a 50 linear foot exterior drain up to $18,000 for an extensive 100 linear foot perimeter drain to stop basement flooding. Bob Vila, citing Angi and HomeAdvisor, gives the same $500 to $18,000 span and the same $5,000 average.

The figure that travels is per linear foot. Bob Vila puts an exterior drain at $10 to $50 per linear foot, and a basement drain at $40 to $100 per linear foot, because the interior job requires breaking out concrete in the basement floor to excavate beneath it.

Sump pumps

Fixr gives sump pump installation a national average of $1,400, a typical range of $800 to $2,000, and a span of $500 for a new pedestal pump in an existing pit up to $4,000 for a new pit with two pumps, underground drainage, battery backup and a pump alarm in a thick concrete slab. This Old House gives the same $500 to $4,000 span and the same $1,400 average, and puts labor at $300 to $4,000.

Bob Vila explains the floor difference: digging through a dirt floor costs $300 to $500, or $5 to $10 per linear foot, while installation in a concrete floor averages $2,500 to $5,000 because jackhammers and other specialized equipment are required.

Test the pump properly

Pour water into the pit until the float rises and the pump starts by itself. Do not simply lift the float: that tests the switch alone, not the impeller, the check valve or the discharge line. Then walk outside and watch the water leave.

Where to look AFFILIATE LINKS

Submersible sump pumps
Quieter and more powerful than pedestal units

Battery backup systems
Storms take the grid down exactly when the pump is needed

Sump alarms
Tells you the pit is filling before the floor does

Sump pit lids
Cuts evaporation into the basement air

Size yours with the Sump Pump Sizing Calculator and the French Drain Material Calculator.

Mistakes to avoid

- Sealing a crack that is still moving, which hides the evidence an engineer needs.
- Laying drain pipe straight into soil with no stone and no filter fabric.
- Discharging a sump beside the foundation, so the same water returns.

CHAPTER 4

Waterproofing: what each method actually buys

The most expensive phrase in this subject, and the least precise. Two quotes can describe completely different work.

Fixr puts it plainly: the term refers to a wide variety of services your professional can include to help keep water and moisture out of your basement. Comparing prices without comparing scope is meaningless.

What it costs

Fixr gives a national average of $5,000, with most homeowners paying between $3,000 and $10,000, and services averaging $3 to $10 per square foot. It notes most pros charge an average of $200 per hour. Bob Vila, citing Angi, gives $2,300 to $7,575 with a national average of $4,920, and cites HomeAdvisor at $5 to $10 per square foot for waterproofing, or $3 to $6 per square foot for damp proofing.

Inside or outside

Fixr states that waterproofing basement walls from the outside costs more because the methods are more likely to involve excavation, which drives labor costs significantly higher, but that exterior methods are more effective than reactive methods on the interior. Exterior work stops water reaching the wall; interior work manages water that has already arrived.

Interior sealing has a real but limited role. Bob Vila puts it at $200 to $3,000. A coating reduces damp passing through masonry; it cannot hold back water under pressure from outside, and it is not a structural repair.

Reading a quote

- [ ] Each method named, not one line saying waterproofing
- [ ] What they believe the cause is, and the evidence for it
- [ ] Whether grading and downspouts were assessed
- [ ] The discharge point for any water collected
- [ ] Whether a pump is included, and who sizes it
- [ ] What the warranty covers and what voids it
- [ ] Photographs before backfilling, on exterior work

Where to look AFFILIATE LINKS

Drainage board
Creates a gap so water runs down to the footing drain

Interior sealers
Useful against damp, not against pressure

Hydraulic cement
Sets against running water at penetrations and tie holes

Compare the options in Basement Waterproofing and Exterior Foundation Waterproofing.

Mistakes to avoid

- Comparing two waterproofing quotes without comparing what each one covers.
- Expecting an interior sealant to hold back water under pressure.
- Backfilling exterior work without photographing the membrane and the drain first.

CHAPTER 5

Cracks, bowing walls and settling

Direction matters more than length. Some cracks are an afternoon; some are an engineer.

Narrow vertical cracks in poured concrete are common and frequently shrinkage-related. Horizontal cracks, stair-step cracking through block mortar joints, and any wall bowing inward indicate pressure the wall is struggling with, and those warrant a licensed structural engineer before any contractor quotes.

Measure before you decide

Mark a point across the crack, date it, and measure the width there with a gauge. Repeat monthly for a year. Rate of movement matters more than the figure, and seasonal opening and closing is normal in most soils. For a bowing wall, hang a plumb line from the top and measure the largest gap.

What repair costs

Bob Vila notes that if the foundation has minor cracks but is otherwise structurally sound, repairs will likely cost between $250 and $800, and This Old House notes very small cracks can often be filled with epoxy for a few hundred dollars. Full foundation repair is a different order: Bob Vila, citing Angi, gives $2,176 to $7,833 with a national average of $5,001, and This Old House, updated March 2026, gives $2,224 to $8,134 with an average of $5,179.

At the extremes, This Old House puts foundation lifting and leveling at up to $23,000 as the most expensive method, and mud-jacking from $500 as the most affordable.

Signs that change the answer

Bob Vila lists the signs that a foundation needs repair services as persistent water and dampness, large horizontal cracks, crumbling concrete, and sloping or sagging floors and walls, adding cracked walls, settled floors, doors that are difficult to open and close, and even collapsed ceilings and burst pipes.

Where to look AFFILIATE LINKS

Crack monitors
Turns an impression into a dated measurement

Injection kits
For narrow, stable, non-structural cracks that leak

Laser level
Shows floor slope across a room in minutes

Triage yours with the **Foundation Crack Triage Tool**.

Mistakes to avoid

- Filling a horizontal or stair-step crack instead of calling a structural engineer.
- Measuring a crack at its widest visible point, which exaggerates it.
- Skipping the engineer and comparing three contractors' different diagnoses.

CHAPTER 6

Humidity, condensation and mold

Control moisture and the mold problem goes with it. That is not a slogan; it is what every agency says.

EPA's framing is the one to work from: the key to mold control is moisture control, there are many types of mold and none of them will grow without water or moisture, and mold may begin growing indoors when mold spores land on surfaces that are wet. CDC adds the practical instruction: if you see or smell mold, you should remove it, and if mold is growing in your home you need to clean up the mold and fix the moisture problem.

Why summer is the hard season

Warm air holds far more moisture than cool air, and a basement stays cool. Warm humid air entering a cool basement cools below its dew point and the moisture condenses on the coldest surfaces. This is why opening windows on a humid day usually makes a basement worse.

Dehumidifier capacity

ENERGY STAR states capacity is usually measured in pints per 24 hours, and depends on the size of the space and the conditions in it without dehumidification. For a slightly to moderately damp space, which it defines as feeling damp with a musty odour that may be intermittent at 50 to 75% relative humidity, it recommends 20 to 30 pints per day for a small-medium room under 2,000 square feet and 30 or more for a large room. It also notes a certified unit uses 20% less energy than a similarly sized conventional one.

In a basement, specify a continuous drain rather than a tank. A tank fills, the unit stops, and nobody notices for months.

Cleaning up mold

EPA puts the homeowner limit at about 10 square feet, roughly a three foot by three foot patch. Beyond that, or where there has been a lot of water damage, it directs you to its remediation guidance. Where sewage or other contaminated water was involved, it says to call a professional with that experience. Its method for hard surfaces is to scrub with detergent and water and dry completely, and to clean and dry before painting.

For scale on hiring it out, Fixr puts mold inspection at $450 to $800 with a $500 average, and mold remediation at $1,500 to $9,000 with a $3,500 average, or $10 to $30 per square foot.

Where to look AFFILIATE LINKS

Dehumidifiers
Choose capacity in pints per day and a continuous drain

Remote hygrometers
Read the basement without going down to it

Pipe insulation
Raises surface temperature so condensation stops forming

Respirators
EPA also recommends goggles without ventilation holes

Set a target with the Basement Humidity Target Tool and size a unit with the Dehumidifier Size Calculator.

Mistakes to avoid

- Opening windows on a humid summer day to dry a cool basement.
- Running a dehumidifier into a tank nobody empties.
- Painting over mold instead of cleaning the surface and fixing the water.

CHAPTER 7

Radon: test first, then decide

The only basement hazard you cannot see, smell or taste. Testing is cheap; guessing is not an option.

EPA describes radon as a naturally occurring radioactive gas that can cause lung cancer, states that testing is the only way to know your level of exposure, and says all homes should be tested. It has no taste, odor or color and cannot be detected without testing.

The numbers that matter

Level	EPA guidance
4 pCi/L (150 Bq/m3) or more	EPA recommends homes be fixed
Between 2 and 4 pCi/L	EPA recommends considering a fix; there is no known safe level
About 1.3 pCi/L	Average indoor concentration for American homes
0.4 pCi/L	Average outdoor air, a tenth of the action level

EPA bases its estimate of 21,000 radon-related lung cancers a year on the national average indoor level.

Testing without wasting the test

Place the detector on the lowest level you actually live in, at breathing height, away from exterior doors, windows, drafts, heat and humidity, and not tight against a wall. For a short-term test, establish closed-house conditions before the test starts, not at the same moment. Record the exact start and finish times, and post a passive kit to the laboratory the same day it finishes.

Several ordinary events void a test without any sign: opening windows, moving the detector, severe storms, and letting a sealed kit sit at home for days. A long-term test gives a better picture of your yearly average and is the better basis for spending.

If the result is high

Confirm it, then get quotes from qualified mitigation contractors. Be careful with bundled cost figures: Fixr's radon page gives $650 to $2,850 with a $1,700 average, but that $1,700 case covers professional continuous testing for 48 hours with analysis plus passive depressurization to mitigate the radon. It is a test-and-fix package, not the price of a test.

Test again after any mitigation system is installed, and periodically afterwards, because a fan can fail silently.

Where to look AFFILIATE LINKS

Short-term test kits
The fast first answer; check laboratory analysis is included

Long-term test kits
A better basis for deciding whether to spend on mitigation

Continuous monitors
Reports on screen and can be moved around the house

Read How to Test for Radon, then Radon Levels. Price a system with the Radon Mitigation Cost Estimator.

Mistakes to avoid

- Starting a short-term test right after a day with the windows open.
- Leaving a sealed kit on the hall table for a week before posting it.
- Assuming a neighbour's result tells you anything about your house.

CHAPTER 8

Crawl spaces

The advice reversed, and for good reason. Here is what changed and what a sealed space actually needs.

Bob Vila describes the old consensus: for decades, homeowners were told crawl spaces had to be vented to encourage fresh air to circulate beneath the home and keep humidity from building up. In humid climates that backfires, because warm outside air condenses on cool crawl space surfaces and adds moisture rather than removing it.

EPA states the other side honestly too: without adequate ventilation, moisture may build up indoors and mold may grow. So sealing is a trade. You remove the uncontrolled air exchange and replace the drying it was supposed to provide with a dehumidifier.

What encapsulation includes, and costs

A full system is a clear-out, a heavy liner across the ground and up the walls, sealed seams and perimeter, sealed vents, wall insulation where the climate calls for it, and a dehumidifier with a drain. Bob Vila gives $1,500 to $15,000 with a national average of $5,500, or $3 to $7 per square foot, with permits generally $100 to $250. Where the foundation is leaking or cracked, it notes waterproofing adds about $4,600; where it is in decent shape, as little as $600.

The cheaper staged route

Lay a ground vapor barrier first, since soil moisture is usually the largest single source. Seal the vents next. Add a dehumidifier if the reading still justifies it. Take a humidity reading after each step and give it a full season, because an autumn reading flatters any measure. The advantage is that you learn which step mattered.

Insulation, if you seal

Once the space is sealed, the walls become the thermal boundary rather than the floor above. ENERGY STAR gives basement and crawl space wall insulation as R5 insulative wall sheathing or R13 batt in Zone 3, R10 sheathing or R13 batt in Zones 4A and 4B, and R15 sheathing or R19 batt in Zones 4C and 5 to 8. Insulating both the floor and the walls traps moisture between them.

Where to look AFFILIATE LINKS

Ground liner
Choose by durability, since thin sheet tears where people crawl

Seam tape
General-purpose tape loses adhesion in a damp space

Vent covers
Seal the perimeter, not just the opening

Crawl space dehumidifiers
Low profile, continuous drain, low-temperature operation

Plan it with the Vapor Barrier Material Calculator and read Crawl Space Encapsulation.

Mistakes to avoid

- Sealing crawl space vents while the ground is still bare and wet.
- Insulating both the floor above and the walls, trapping moisture between them.
- Fitting a dehumidifier with a tank instead of a gravity drain.

CHAPTER 9

Finishing a basement

Build in the right order and you build once. Build in the wrong order and you build the same room twice.

Bob Vila, citing Angi and HomeAdvisor, puts finishing a basement at $2,800 to $34,500 with a national average of $18,398, or $7 to $23 per square foot, and notes basement remodeling almost always requires a permit.

The order of work

Stage	Why it comes here
1. Fix the water, outside first	Finishes built over a water problem are built twice
2. Observe through a wet season	A basement dry in February proves nothing
3. Permits and scope	Inspections happen before anything is closed up
4. Egress window and well	Far cheaper before the room exists than after
5. Rough-in electrical, plumbing, ducts	Inspected before boarding
6. Insulate, including the rim joist	Air-impermeable against cold surfaces
7. Subfloor	Separates the finish from a cold, damp slab
8. Board, tape, finish	Only after inspection
9. Flooring, doors, trim	Last, and chosen for below-grade conditions

Egress

Bob Vila states that homeowners using basements as bedrooms, offices, TV rooms or other living spaces are required to install egress windows. This Old House Magazine gives code minimums of an opening at least 20 inches wide, at least 24 inches tall, with a minimum opening of 5.7 square feet, all three applying together. Fixr puts installation at $2,500 to $5,000 with a $3,500 average, from $900 for a prefabricated unit above ground to $10,000 for a custom unit below ground with excavation and a window well. Bob Vila puts the cutting and excavation alone at about $1,500 to $3,000 per window.

Flooring that survives

Rank by moisture tolerance before appearance. Rigid vinyl plank rated for below grade, ceramic or porcelain tile, sealed concrete and purpose-made carpet tiles all tolerate water and dry out. Solid hardwood, most laminate and conventional carpet with foam underlay do not, and EPA's 24-to-48-hour drying window is the reason: a floor that cannot be dried in it gets thrown away.

Where to look AFFILIATE LINKS

Subfloor panels
The shallowest build-up where headroom is tight

Rigid foam board
Air-impermeable, so seal all four edges at the rim joist

Rigid vinyl plank
Check the product is rated for below-grade use

Budget with the Basement Finishing Cost Calculator and check egress with the Egress Window Requirement Checker.

Mistakes to avoid

- Framing and boarding over a slab that has not been through a wet season dry.
- Cutting the egress opening after the room is finished rather than before.
- Laying laminate or solid timber straight onto a below-grade slab.

CHAPTER 10

Your seasonal basement plan

Twenty minutes, four times a year. This is what keeps everything in the previous nine chapters working.

Late winter, before the thaw

- [ ] Pour-in test the sump pump and watch the water leave outside
- [ ] Test the backup by isolating the primary pump
- [ ] Clear the discharge outlet of ice and debris
- [ ] Check the pit for silt and clear the intake screen
- [ ] Walk the perimeter and look at the grade

Spring, through the wettest weeks

- [ ] Go outside during heavy rain with a torch and watch where water goes
- [ ] Check gutters actually carry water rather than overflowing at the back
- [ ] Record any water that appears inside, with the date and the place
- [ ] Read the hygrometer weekly
- [ ] Clear window wells and confirm their drains flow

Summer, the humid months

- [ ] Read the hygrometer weekly; this is the season that tests it
- [ ] Run a hand along the coldest wall and check cold pipes
- [ ] Confirm the dehumidifier runs and drains, and clean its filter
- [ ] Pull storage away from exterior walls so air can move
- [ ] Use your nose: a musty smell arrives before anything is visible

Autumn, before it freezes

- [ ] Full sump service, plus the discharge line
- [ ] Clear gutters after the leaves drop

- [ ] Check pipe insulation and the rim joist
- [ ] Confirm vents or covers are as your strategy requires
- [ ] Test for radon if it is due, and check any mitigation fan

Anytime

- [ ] After any power cut, confirm the pump has power and test it
- [ ] Before a forecast storm, run the two-minute pour-in test
- [ ] Keep belongings in sealed bins on shelving, never cardboard on the slab
- [ ] Photograph and date anything that changes

Where to look AFFILIATE LINKS

Wet vacuum
Keep it upstairs and dry, where you can reach it

Smart leak sensors
Notifies you when nobody is in the basement

Sealed storage bins
Cardboard on a slab is the most common source of a musty smell

Build a dated plan for your own house with the Basement Dry-Up Plan Builder.

Mistakes to avoid

- Checking the sump only after a storm has already arrived.
- Letting the window well fill with leaves until it becomes a reservoir.
- Assuming a system that worked last year is still working this year.

Quick-reference checklist

The whole guide on one page. Keep it by the basement door.

Diagnose

- [ ] Plastic sheet test done
- [ ] Timing and location logged for three storms
- [ ] Hygrometer in place and read weekly
- [ ] Condensation separated from a leak

Outside first

- [ ] Gutters clear and carrying water
- [ ] Downspouts extended several feet clear
- [ ] Ground falls away for the first several feet
- [ ] Window wells clear, drained and covered

Water removal

- [ ] Sump tested by pouring water into the pit
- [ ] Discharge seen leaving outside
- [ ] Backup tested on its own
- [ ] Check valve quiet and seating

Air and health

- [ ] Humidity held through the summer, not just measured in autumn
- [ ] Dehumidifier draining continuously, filter clean
- [ ] Radon tested on the lowest lived-in level
- [ ] No musty smell with no visible source

Before you finish

- [ ] One full wet season observed dry
- [ ] Egress window sized on the clear opening
- [ ] Permits obtained and rough-in inspected
- [ ] Flooring chosen for a below-grade slab

Sources

- Fixr: basement waterproofing; french drain installation; sump pump installation; radon testing and abatement; mold inspection; mold remediation; egress window installation
- Bob Vila: basement waterproofing cost; french drain cost; sump pump cost; foundation repair cost; crawl space encapsulation cost; egress window cost; cost to finish a basement; basement remodel cost
- This Old House: sump pump cost; foundation repair cost; egress window cost
- EPA: a brief guide to mold, moisture and your home; mold cleanup in your home; mold course chapter 2; radon; what is EPA's action level for radon; radon-resistant construction; carbon monoxide and indoor air quality; volatile organic compounds; introduction to indoor air quality
- CDC: about mold and health

- ENERGY STAR: recommended home insulation R-values; seal and insulate; dehumidifiers
- Ready.gov: floods; National Weather Service: flood safety

Keep going

Basement Playbook publishes research-based guides and free planning tools for every part of the basement and crawl space. Start with the Start Here guide, browse all free basement tools, or read the latest guides. If you have a question or spot something that has changed, email hello@basementplaybook.com. We read every message.

Stay dry,
Jeremy Jarvis
Founder and Editor, Basement Playbook

© 2026 Basement Playbook. Free to download and share in full for personal use; please do not sell it or remove the links. Basement Playbook, 10106 Silverleaf Rd, Mineral Point, MO 63660.