

Flooded Private Sewage Systems

Sanitation and Clean-Up Concerns

A flooded private sewage system can be hazardous. Sewage may back up into the home, contaminate drinking water and prevent proper sanitation until the system is fixed. You can't control rainfall or flooding in your area, but you can prepare for high water problems and respond appropriately to emergency flooding.

How Problems Occur

When flooding or saturated soil conditions persist, a private sewage system cannot function properly. Soil treatment systems for wastewater rely on aerobic (with oxygen) regions to reduce the amounts of chemicals and living organisms (viruses, bacteria and protozoa). When the soil is saturated or flooded, those hazardous materials can enter the groundwater and your drinking water supply.

Preparing for Flooding

If you are prepared when flooding occurs, your family can be safe and your system should survive. To prepare for a flood:

- Make sure all septic tanks are full of liquid. The high-water season is not the time to have tanks pumped; empty tanks are buoyant and may "pop" out of the ground during flooding.
- Plug floor drains, if necessary, to keep sewage from backing up into the basement. Floodwaters may still enter the basement through cracks and seams, however.

During a Flood

- Stop using your private sewage system. Use portable toilets, if possible, or use any large container with a tight-fitting lid for a temporary

toilet. Line the container with a plastic bag. After each use, add chlorine bleach or disinfectant to stop odor and kill germs. If necessary, bury wastes on high ground far away from your well.

Remember that a well may become contaminated during a flood. Therefore, **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER**. Drink bottled water, or disinfect water before drinking. Contact your local health department for the proper way to disinfect your water.

- Do not bathe or swim in floodwater. It may contain harmful organisms.
- Shut off power to a sewage lift pump if you have one in the house or in a pump chamber (mound, in-ground pressure, at-grade systems).

After the Flood

- Do not use the sewage system until water in the disposal field is lower than the water level around the house.
- If you suspect damage to your septic tank, have it professionally inspected and serviced. Signs of damage include settling or inability to accept water. Since most septic tanks are below ground and completely covered, they are not likely to be damaged. However, sometimes septic tanks or pump chambers become filled with silt and debris and must be professionally cleaned. If tile lines in the disposal field are filled with silt, a new system may have to be installed in new trenches. Because septic tanks may contain dangerous gases, state codes may require homeowners to obtain a permit from the Health Department before cleaning or repairing the tank. Although the Health Department will probably provide the homeowner with guidelines for

cleaning and repairing septic tanks, it is recommended that the job be left to a licensed plumber.

- Discard any items that are damaged by contaminated water and cannot be steam cleaned or adequately cleaned and disinfected.
- Do not pump water out of basements too quickly. Exterior water pressure could collapse the walls.
- If sewage has backed up into the basement, clean the area and disinfect the floor with a

chlorine solution of one-half cup of chlorine bleach to 1 gallon of water.

- Contact the county health department or County Extension Office to obtain a drinking water test kit. Do not drink the water until it has been tested and is safe.

Additional Resources

- Your County Extension Agent
- Your county code administrator
- Your local health department

Adapted from The Disaster Handbook - 1998 National Edition, University of Florida/Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Publication SP 431.