



## What to Do After a Flood?

Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS or septic systems)

### Where can I find information on my septic system?

Please contact the County of San Luis Obispo Planning and Building Department (805) 781-5600, to inquire if a septic system record exists and to request a copy. If official records are unavailable, you may elect to contract with a licensed septic professional to have them locate the septic tank and dispersal field (using a plumber's snake with video capability) and complete a performance evaluation.

### Do I pump my tank during flooded or saturated drainfield conditions?

No! At best, pumping the tank is only a temporary solution. Under worst conditions, pumping it out could cause the tank to try to float out of the ground and may damage the inlet and outlet pipes. The best solution is to plug all drains in the basement and drastically reduce water use in the house.

### The OWTS (aka septic system) needs to be allowed to rest for at least three days after flood waters have receded.

This means that you should refrain from use of indoor plumbing until the soil absorption area has had time to dry. We highly recommend finding alternative lodging during this time. If your home is safe to occupy and alternative lodging is not an option for you, you may rent portable toilets.

### What do I do with my septic system after the flood?

Once floodwaters have receded, there are several things homeowners should remember:

- Do not use the sewage system until water in the soil absorption field is lower than the water level around the house.
- Have your septic tank professionally inspected and serviced if you suspect damage. Signs of damage include settling or an inability to accept water. Most septic tanks are not damaged by flooding since they are below ground and completely covered. However, septic tanks and pump chambers can fill with silt and debris, and must be professionally cleaned. If the soil absorption field is clogged with silt, a new system may have to be installed. The County of San Luis Obispo Planning and Building Department highly recommends a performance evaluation be completed on the drainfield as well.
- Only trained Sanitation System Contractors should clean or repair septic tanks because tanks may contain dangerous gases.
- If sewage has backed up into the basement, clean the area and disinfect the floor. Use a

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chlorine solution of a half cup of chlorine bleach to each gallon of water to disinfect the area thoroughly.

- Pump the septic system as soon as possible after the flood. Be sure to pump both the tank and lift station. This will remove silt and debris that may have washed into the system. Do not pump the tank during flooded or saturated drainfield conditions. At best, pumping the tank is only a temporary solution. Under worst conditions, pumping it out could cause the tank to try to float out of the ground and may damage the inlet and outlet pipes.
- Do not compact the soil over the soil absorption field by driving or operating equipment in the area. Saturated soil is especially susceptible to compaction, which can reduce the soil absorption field's ability to treat wastewater and lead to system failure.
- Examine all electrical connections for damage before restoring electricity.
- Be sure the septic tank's manhole cover is secure and that inspection ports have not been blocked or damaged.
- Check the vegetation over your septic tank and soil absorption field. Repair erosion damage and sod or reseed areas as necessary to provide turf grass cover.

**Remember: Whenever the water table is high or your sewage system is threatened by flooding there is a risk that sewage will back up into your home. The only way to prevent this backup is to relieve pressure on the system by using it less.**

What are some suggestions offered by experts for homeowners with flooded septic systems?

1. Use common sense. If possible, don't use the system if the soil is saturated and flooded. The wastewater will not be treated and will become a source of pollution. Conserve water as much as possible while the system restores itself and the water table falls.
2. Prevent silt from entering septic systems that have pump chambers. When the pump chambers are flooded, silt has a tendency to settle in the chambers and will clog the drainfield if it is not removed.
3. Do not open the septic tank for pumping while the soil is still saturated. Mud and silt may enter the tank and end up in the drainfield. Furthermore, pumping out a tank that is in saturated soil may cause it to "pop out" of the ground. (Likewise, recently installed systems may "pop out" of the ground more readily than older systems because the soil has not had enough time to settle and compact.)
4. Do not dig into the tank or drainfield area while the soil is still wet or flooded. Try to avoid any work on or around the disposal field with heavy machinery while the soil is still wet. These activities will ruin the soil conductivity.
5. Flooding of the septic tank will have lifted the floating crust of fats and grease in the septic tank. Some of this scum may have floated and/or partially plugged the outlet tee. If

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the septic system backs up into the house check the tank first for outlet blockage. Clean up any floodwater in the house without dumping it into the sink or toilet and allow enough time for the water to recede. Floodwaters from the house that are passed through or pumped through the septic tank will cause higher flows through the system. This may cause solids to transfer from the septic tank to the drainfield and will cause clogging.

6. Locate any electrical or mechanical devices the system may have that could be flooded to avoid contact with them until they are dry and clean.
7. Aerobic plants, upflow filters, trickling filters, and other media filters have a tendency to clog due to mud and sediment. These systems will need to be washed and raked.

### **Flood waters can also affect your drinking water.**

1. Do not drink well water until it is tested. Contact your local health department.

Source EPA: <http://water.epa.gov/drink/emergency/flood/septicystems.cfm>