

WHAT IS A SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW?



A Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) is the release or discharge of untreated sewage or wastewater from a sanitary sewer system into the environment, such as rivers, lakes, streets, or other areas, rather than it flowing to a wastewater treatment plant for proper processing and treatment.

SSOs can occur due to various reasons, including blockages in the sewer system, pipe damage or deterioration, heavy rainfall overwhelming the system, or equipment malfunctions.



HOW TO REPORT:

**CALL THE DISTRICT'S
HOTLINE AT:
281-290-6500**



SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW (SSO) REPORTING

HELPFUL INFO FOR RESIDENTS
AND BUSINESSES



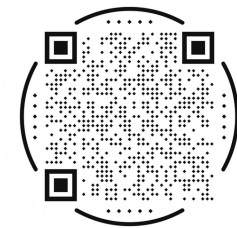
You can also contact us on the web
at :
<https://www.fortbendmud50.com/contact-us/>

**GET IN TOUCH
WITH US!**



Published By:

Fort Bend County MUD 50 Stormwater
Management Program



Review the District's **Stormwater Management Program** or other educational materials at the District's website at: [fortbendmud50.com](https://www.fortbendmud50.com)



WE NEED YOUR HELP!

WHEN TO REPORT?



Report as soon as possible, no later than 24 hours after you see it.

WHAT TO REPORT?



Report the address or a detailed location description.



Report the date and time.



Report a description of how much overflow you saw.



www.fortbendmud50.com

WHY DO THEY OCCUR?

Dry Weather:

- Blockages caused by flushing single-use disposable wipes.
- Blockages from oil and grease rinsed down the drain.

Wet Weather:

- Rainwater infiltration
- Aging infrastructure



WHY DO THEY OCCUR?

Overflows of untreated sewage into properties and to the environment can lead to:

- Odors and smells
- Diseases and illnesses
- Property damage
- Water quality problems

SSOs can have a detrimental impact on the environment. The release of untreated sewage can lead to the contamination of rivers, lakes, and other waterways. This pollution can harm aquatic ecosystems, disrupt the balance of local ecosystems, and harm fish and wildlife populations.

HOW TO IDENTIFY AN OVERFLOW?

Overflows usually come from two locations:

- Manholes with the word "sanitary" or "storm" embossed on top.
- Covers of belowground pumping stations.

A strong odor, brown or tan water, concrete staining, and distressed vegetation are signs of an overflow.