

## WATER STORAGE FOR EMERGENCIES

### Before an Emergency

You can store water from safe sources to prepare for emergencies.

#### Amount of Water to Store

Store 1 gallon of water per person per day. A three-day supply is recommended. This is enough water for drinking, food preparation, and personal hygiene.

#### Storage Containers

Water should be stored in containers manufactured for food use such as plastic soda bottles, juice bottles and water jugs with screw-on lids. Special water carriers used for camping are also good. Plastic milk containers are not recommended for long term storage because they are made from a biodegradable plastic.

#### Preparing Water for Storage

- **City water from municipal water sources** is already treated so no additional treatment is necessary. Fill clean, food grade containers with tap water and screw on lids.
- **Water from a well or spring** that is known to be pathogen-free but isn't chemically treated should be purified by either adding bleach or by boiling:
  - Option 1: Add two drops chlorine bleach per gallon. (Use 5.25% sodium hypochlorite that does not contain fragrance or soap.)
  - Option 2: Bring the water to a full rolling boil, boil one minute, and cool.

Fill clean, food grade containers with purified water and screw on lids.

#### Storage Conditions

Store water containers away from cleaning supplies, fertilizer and other products with strong odors. These odors could be absorbed by the storage containers and transferred to the water.

#### Use of Stored Water

- Once the container is opened, use the water rather than re-storing it.
- If stored water has a flat taste, pour it back and forth between two containers several times.
- Replace (rotate) stored water every six months.

## After an Emergency

If you don't have a stored supply of clean water at the time of an emergency, you'll need to seek alternative sources.

### Emergency Inside Water Sources

- Water heater tank
- Toilet tank

The water heater tank and the toilet tank (not the bowl) are water sources that you might be able to use in time of emergencies. If there have been warnings that the public water supply isn't safe, turn off the water to your house before using these sources to prevent contamination. Turn off the water heater before emptying it. Open the drain at the bottom of the tank.

### Emergency Outside Water Sources

- Rain water
- Ponds or rivers
- Untested wells and springs

Avoid water with floating materials, an odor, or dark color. Don't drink flood water.

### Purifying Water

You should purify water when the safety is questionable.

### Supplies:

Food grade containers for storage of water

Funnel

Filters: coffee filters, clean cheese cloth, clean jelly bag or tea towel or pillow cases.

Eye Dropper

Unscented chlorine bleach (5.25% sodium hypochlorite).

Large clean pan with lid for boiling water

### Purification Procedure

- Filter water.
- Boil 3 minutes at a full rolling boil. (Increase to 5 minutes at altitudes over 5,000 feet).
- Cover and cool to room temperature.
- Add 2 drops bleach per gallon if you will be storing the water.
- Store the water in clean food-grade containers.

Adapted from Federal Emergency Management System, Cornell Cooperative Extension, OSU Extension Service.

Source: Family Food Education Program



OREGON STATE  
UNIVERSITY

EXTENSION SERVICE

---

Oregon State University Extension Service offers educational programs and material- without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, age marital status, disability, and disabled veteran or Vietnam-era- veteran status - as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Oregon State University Extension Service is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

---