



- 1 • Pails, large pots, other large-mouth containers, preferably with handles. Trash
- 2 receptacles lined with garbage bags can be used, but are awkward to handle.
- 3 • Filter materials for purification – coffee filters, sieves or colanders lined with
- 4 multiple layers of paper towels or fabric (e.g., tee-shirts).
- 5 • Containers of convenient size – and funnels – to receive purified water or water
- 6 received in bulk.

7 NOTE: RVM's backup water supply is a groundwater well that yields potable water.  
 8 The water would be pumped into a tank on a truck and delivered to various collection  
 9 points on campus, where it would be dispensed from a faucet or hose.

## 10 Water Purification

11 If potable water is not available, impure or suspect water can be collected and purified  
 12 of biological hazards (disease producing agents).

13 Apart from toilet tanks and water heaters, the major sources of external water are  
 14 streams, and in the rainy season, rainfall. For stream water, Larsen Creek is probably  
 15 better than Bear Creek. Tarps or plastic sheets can be used for catchment, but the easiest  
 16 way to collect rain is to tap into downspouts or gutters. This requires a receptacle and  
 17 some basic tools, which can be shared among neighbors.

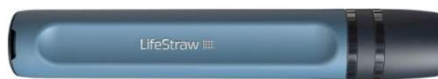
18 Purification requires two steps, filtration and chemical treatment. Filter the water  
 19 through paper or cloth material until it is clear. If you can't filter it, let the water stand  
 20 until all the particles settle, and carefully pour off the clear water.

21 For simple chemical purification, use **plain chlorine-containing bleach,**  
 22 **(no perfumes, colors or other additives).** See Sanitation-1. Add 4 drops  
 23 per quart or  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon per 2 gallons, and wait 30 minutes. Repeat if the  
 24 water does not have a slight chlorine odor.

25 Ultrafilters are a non-chemical purification tool that can be used  
 26 anywhere. Products like [LIFESTRAW](#) screen out bacteria, viruses and  
 27 other biological contaminants as well as microplastics. A straw costs  
 28 \$15-20 and a filtered bottle, about \$30. They are light, compact, and ideal  
 29 for your go-bag (See Go-Bag-1) as well as home use.



30  
 31 **LifeStraw Personal Water Filter**  
 32 Amazon -- \$15



33  
**LifeStraw Peak Series Straw**  
 Amazon -- \$20



**LifeStraw Peak Series Collapsible Squeeze Bottle Water Filter System**  
 Amazon -- \$38