

Drought Impacts on Public Water Systems

- Sources for 15 public water systems went dry in 2021
 - PWS hauled water from nearby public water source
 - Used alternate sources
 - Curtailment
 - Many systems restricted water use
- Vulnerability of Community Water Systems:
 - 84% serve less than 500 people
 - 71% use groundwater
 - 41% only have one source of supply



Drought Impacts on Public Water Systems

- Increased risk of wildfires, can impact public water systems:
 - 33 public water systems damaged or destroyed in 2020 fires.
 - Power outages and service interruption
 - Loss of pressure due to high demand
 - Long-term impacts to watershed
 - Release of contaminants caused by heating of plastic pipes
- Increased risk of harmful algal blooms
 - Lower flows in rivers, streams
 - higher water temperatures and stagnant water
 - Less dilution of nutrients



Drought Impacts on Domestic Wells

- >300 wells dry across Oregon in 2021
 - 2/3 in the Klamath Falls area
- Domestic use: drinking, cooking, sanitation, hygiene, gardening
- Loss of water compounded by:
 - Duration,
 - Distance from nearest replacement source,
 - Cost of replacement water,
 - Delay in repair/redrill
 - Low income/health conditions



OHA Actions to Drought Impacts

- OHA Drinking Water Services regulates public water systems to ensure supplies meet drinking water standards ensuring safe and adequate water supplies.
- Assist public water systems in identifying sources of financial support, including the Drinking Water SRF, to finance system improvements like well deepening or replacement.
- Provide guidance on water hauling to ensure that hauled water is safe.
- Advise systems that any supplies have to be safe and may need treatment or boil precautions.
- Monitor for other public and environmental health impacts of drought

Public Health Impacts of Extreme Drought: Water Insecurity



Increased Risk of
Exposure to
Contaminants



Dehydration &
Malnutrition



Mental Health
Impacts