



Volcanic eruptions and water supplies





Pollution Due to Ash Fall



- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- Soil pollution
- Ecosystem impact



Two months before...





Water supply in Rang eystra

- B1 Krappi Vatnsveita Hvolsvallar
- B2 Tunguveita Vatnsveita f. hluta bæja úr
- Fljótshlíð, V-Landeyjar
- B3 Kirkjulækjarveita Kirkjulækjarhverfi, félagsheimili
- og Hlíðarból
- B4 Núpsveita 2 bæir
- B5 Staðarveita 4 bæir
- B6 Sámsstaðaveita 3 bæir
- B7 Grjóta 4 bæir og frístundab
- B8 Hallskot 40 frístundab
- B9 Múlakot
- B10 Eyvindarmúli
- B11 Breknaveita
- B12 Syðstamörk Vatnsveita Vestmannaeyja, f. A-Landeyjar og V-Eyjafjöll
- B13 Seljalandsveita
- B14 Álar Varaveita fyrir Vatnsveitu
- B15 veita í landi Fitjar
- B16 Hólaveita Vatnsveita fyrir Nýjabæ, Sel,
- Fornusanda og Fitjar
- B17 við Efstugrund
- B18 Seljavallaveita
- B19 Eyrarveita
- B20 Lambafellsveita
- B21 við Selkot
- B22 Hrútafellsveita
- B23 Drangshlíðarveita
- B24 Skógarveita
- B25 Eystri Skógar

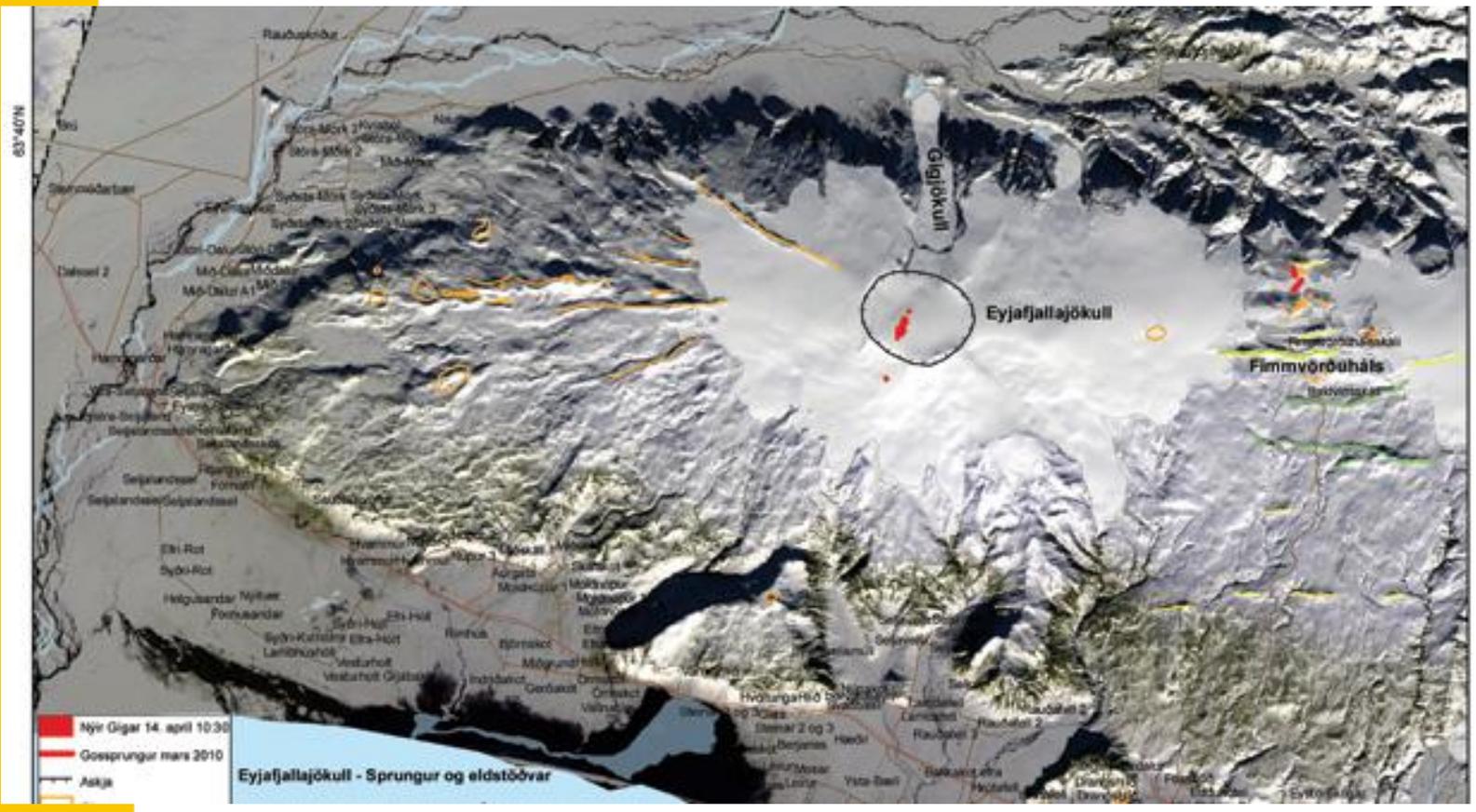








Fimmvörðuháls eruption: March 20th to April 13th
Eyjafjallajökull Eruption: April 14th to May 23rd





Ash fall

In an ash fall, particles of various sizes are falling, from invisible particles to several millimeters.

The term particulate matter is a particle size term. Any particle smaller than 10 micrometers (0.01 mm) is called particulate matter.

Some reporters have talked about particulate matter on the one hand and ash on the other. It is all ash.



Human and Animal Health Impacts

- Respiratory issues
- Fluoride toxicity:
- Eye and skin irritation
- Food and Feed contamination





Infrastructure and Economic Impacts

- Direct impact
- Water supplies
- Schools/
kindergartens
- Milk production
- Sheep farms
- Tourism
- Swimming pools







Coordination and cooperation

- **Civil Protection**
 - Milk Association, Police, Institute of Geosciences, University of Iceland, Municipalities, etc.
 - 11 residents' meetings
- **Working group organized by the ministry**
- **Steering Group on Fluoride Monitoring**
- **SO₂ Measurements**
 - Monitoring at 10 Locations for **SO₂**



Access and projects



- Drinking water
 - pH, conductivity, fluoride, bacteriological measurements
 - 153 measures,
 - of which 94 fluorine, 13 are positive



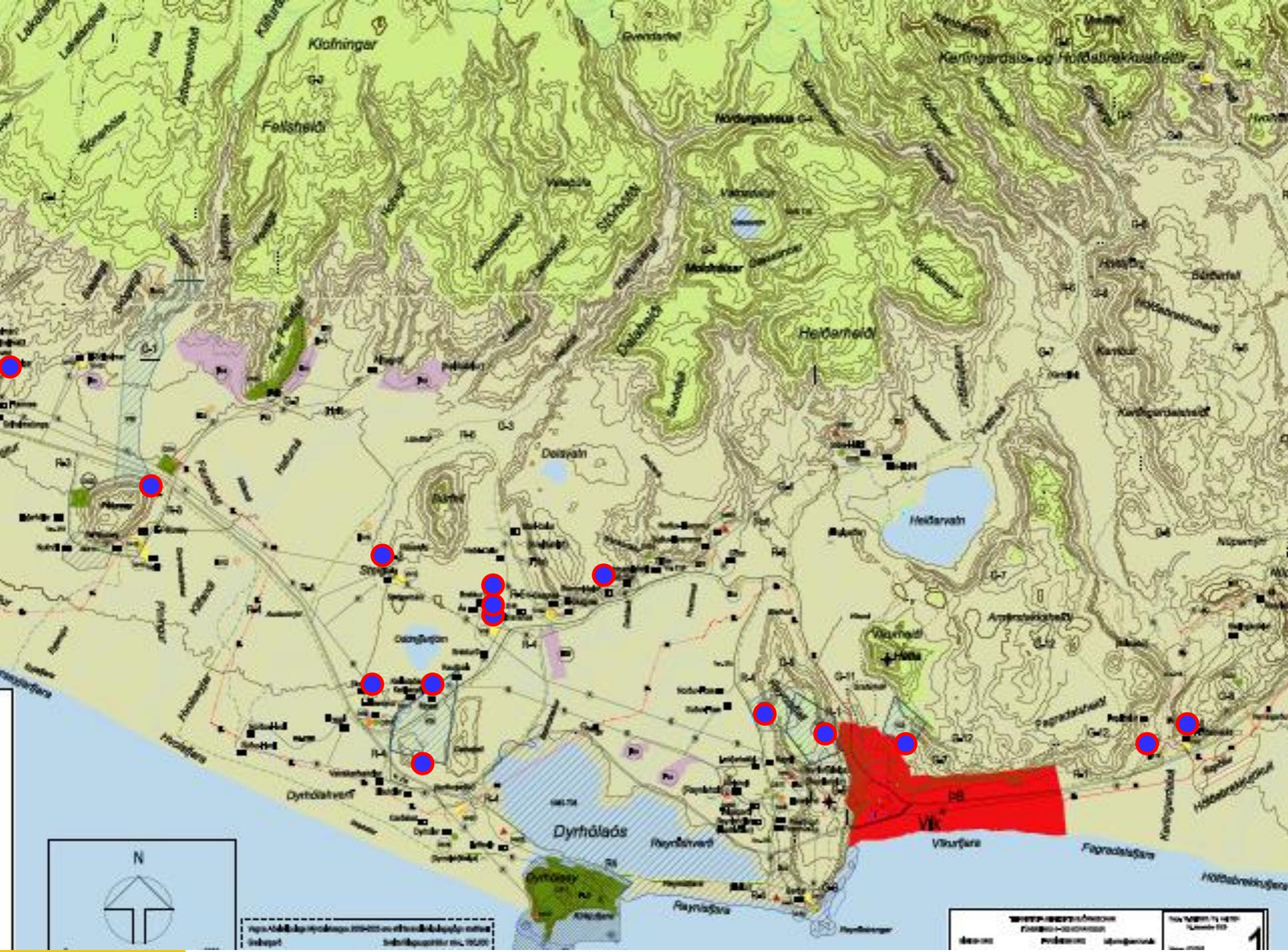
Helstu vatnsveitur Eyjafjalla:

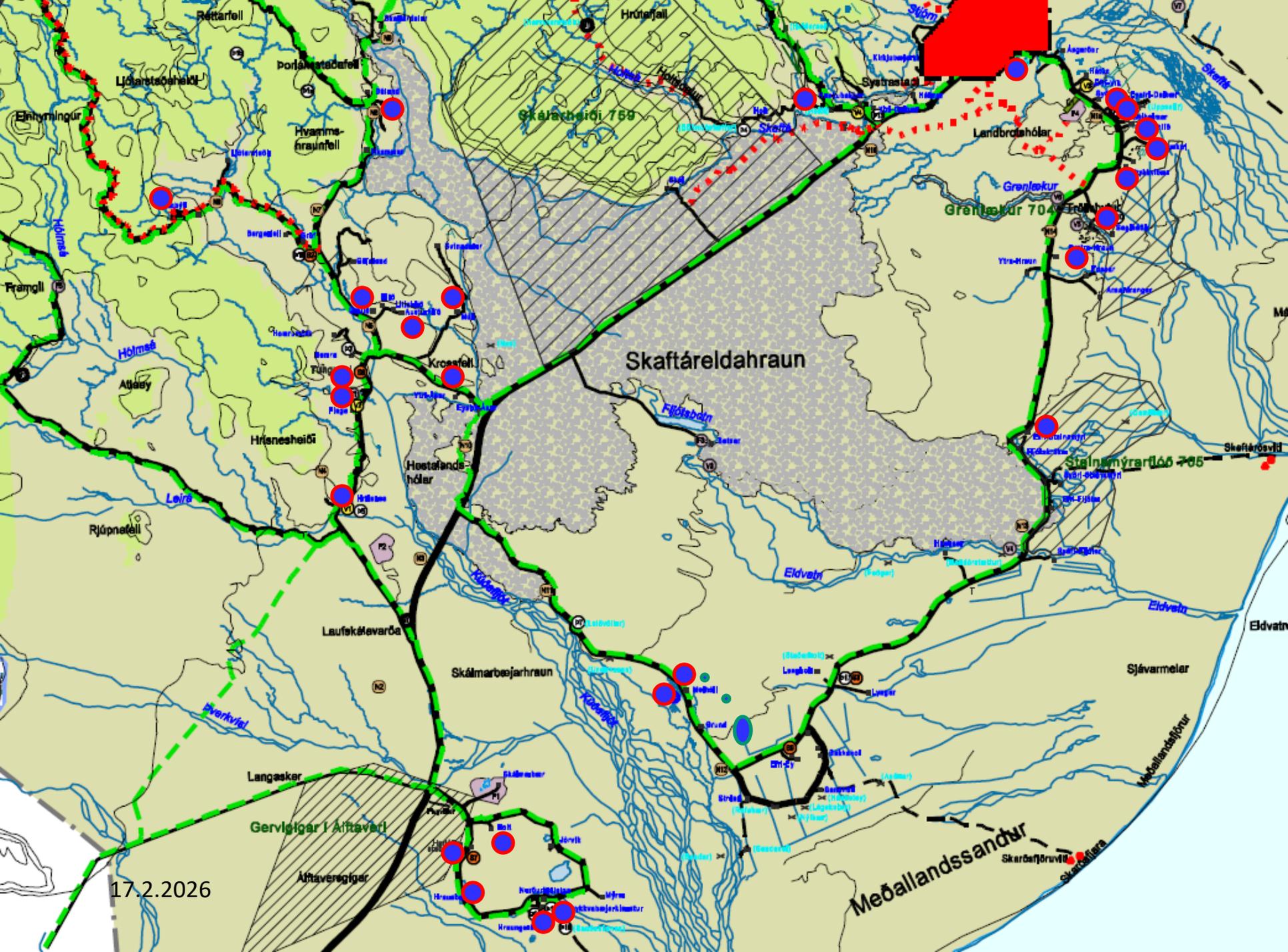
- B12 Syðstamörk Vatnsveita Vestmannaeyja, einnig f. A-Landeyjar og V-Eyjafjöll
- B13 Seljalandsveita
- B14 Álar Varaveita fyrir Vatnsveitu Vestmannaeyja
- B15 veita í landi Fitjar
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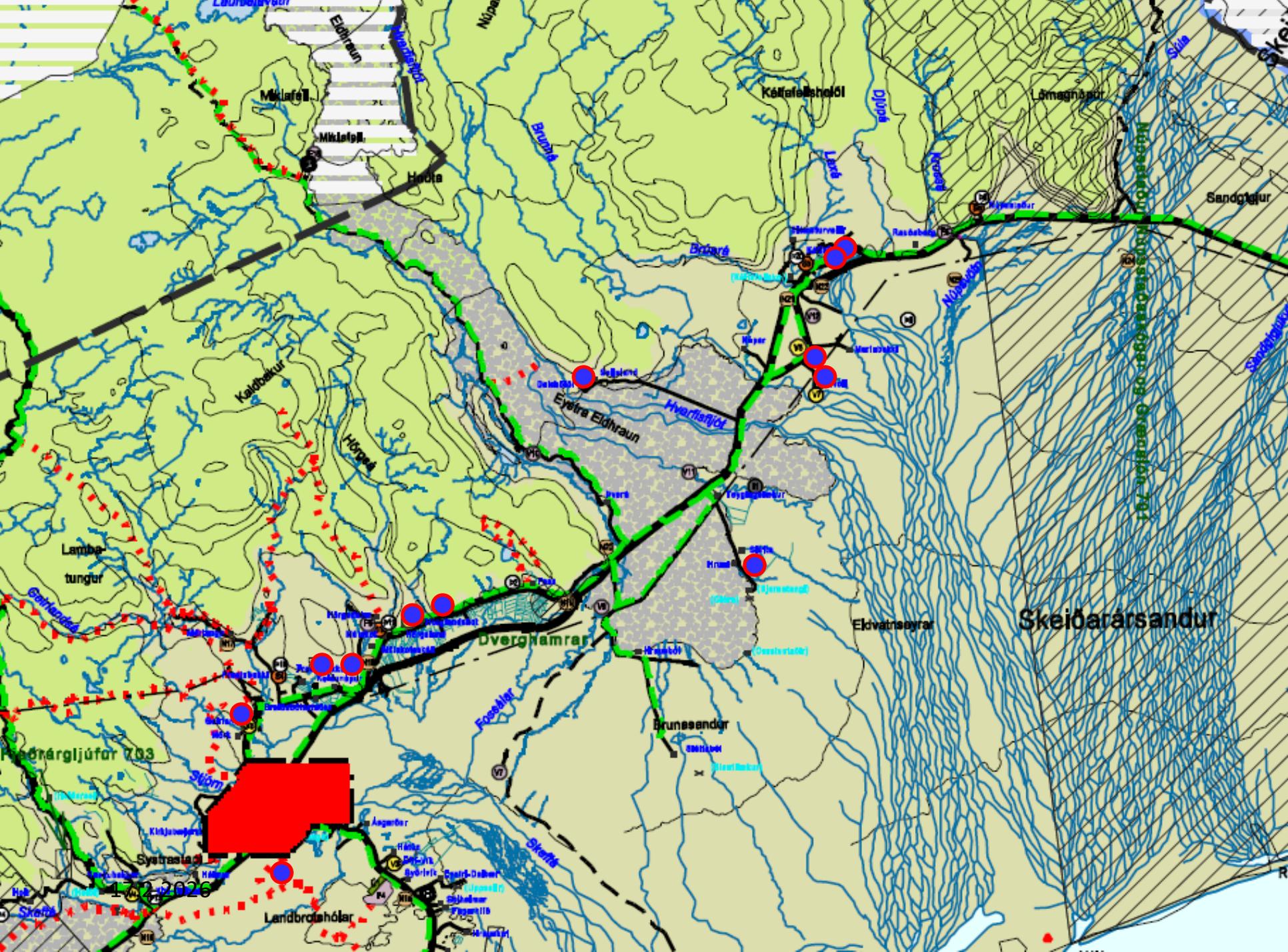
Úr vatnsveituskrá HES – Fljótshlíð o.fl.

- Vatnsveita Hvolsvallar, Krappa.
- Vatnsveita V-Landeyja – Tunguveita, Fljótshlíð
- Vatnsveita Kirkjulækjarhverfis
- Vatnsból Árnagerði, Fljótshlíð
- Vatnsból Grjótá, Fljótshlíð
- Vatnsból Neðri-Þverá, Fljótshlíð
- Vatnsból Staðarbakka
- Vatnsból V-Sámsstöðum Fljótshlíð





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Impact on other projects

- Everything is thrown aside
 - Need to hire more people due to increased workload and heavy project schedule
- **1.5-2 full-time equivalents were only in "eruption" during the Eyjafjallajökull eruption**
 - March 20, 2010 – Fimmvörðuháls,
 - April 14, 2010 – Eyjafjallajökull
 - May 21, 2011 - Eruption begins in Grímsvötn
-now we wait for Hekla - which provides fluorine
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After the eruption



- Villages and towns were cleaned, and ash was removed
- Agricultural areas recovered surprisingly quickly
- In certain regions, farmland conditions even improved.