Domestic Water

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Domestic Water- Lab Report

The amount of personal water use such as drinking, cooking, and bathing is considerably

less compared to other uses of water. The worst aspect of personal consumption of water includes using drinking water for car and clothes washing, for flushing toilets or for watering lawns, etc. This personal usage of water construct community water dynamics. These community water dynamics may include the construction of urban drinking water distribution system. Similarly, some issues that may arise from personal or domestic use of water may include the issues of solid waste disposal, the disposal of industrial waste and drainage, etc.

The concentration of metals, petroleum products, and some other dissolved materials can add an astringent taste to water. The brownish color which appears as a result of the concentration of petroleum products imparts brownish stains to laundry. The concentration of these all can also result in chronic toxicity, kidney failures, and nervous system disorders1. Other than humans many natural species like birds, mammals, reptiles, and plants depend upon the human uses of water. The Illinois Department of natural resources claims that conservation techniques like reducing the use of water, maintain the pH scale of water and proper chlorination of the underground water may help the natural ecosystem to survive population2.

The data evaluated and referred in this report suggest that the human existence and survival of other natural species depend upon the moderate use of available water resources. Some techniques which may be employed for reducing water use at home may include lowering the outdoor water consumption, the fixation of leakages in domestic supply systems, the installation of water efficient devices, and increasing the trends of reusing water3. There are other ways also which affects the water supply. For example, during irrigation, the use of well decreases the underground water levels. It also reduces the level of surface water which directly impacts on the supply of water for domestic use. Similarly, the uses of pesticides and many residuals increase the concentration of nitrate and phosphate in drinking water, which is proven to be hazardous for human health4.

The facts presented above and the resources used suggests that the domestic consumption of water impacts the overall natural water cycle. There are many ways which can help in regularizing the water use both at the domestic and the industrial level. If such facts are made part of the regular environment related literature than many students could be encouraged to conserve water. This laboratory exercise has helped the students in reading the researches which are related to the environmental sciences and the sustainability course.

# References:

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4. Fadaei A, Dehghani MH, Nasseri S, Mahvi AH, Rastkari N, Shayeghi M. Organophosphorous pesticides in surface water of Iran. *Bulletin of environmental contamination and toxicology*. 2012;88(6):867–869.