

Water

To begin with, let's ask ourselves a question. What is water?

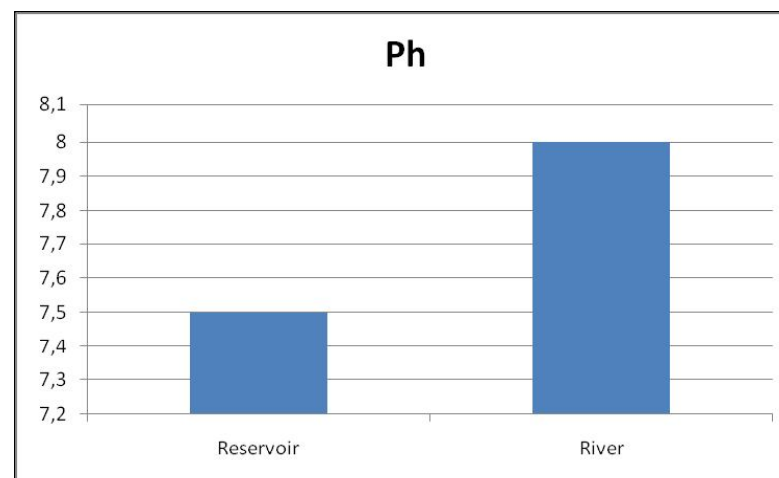
There are many ways in which we can perceive this phenomenon. One of the ways is a chemical point of view. Its chemical formula is H_2O . As our chemistry teacher Dr. Stanislav Hamerský says, pure water is, in fact, a compound of life, which consists of only hydrogen and oxygen. However, in most cases it may contain other minerals and elements.



From a physical point of view, water has very unusual properties in comparison to other liquids, for example when reaching solid state (ice) it expands rather than reducing its volume. It becomes solid at temperatures of $0^{\circ}C$ and becomes a gas at temperatures of $100^{\circ}C$.

The limit of pH in drinkable water in Czech Republic is 6,5–9,0 pH.

In common world there are several types of water, for example utility which used for metallurgy, cleaning vehicles, etc. and then there is drinkable water which has its own laws connected to it and that is what this paper is about.

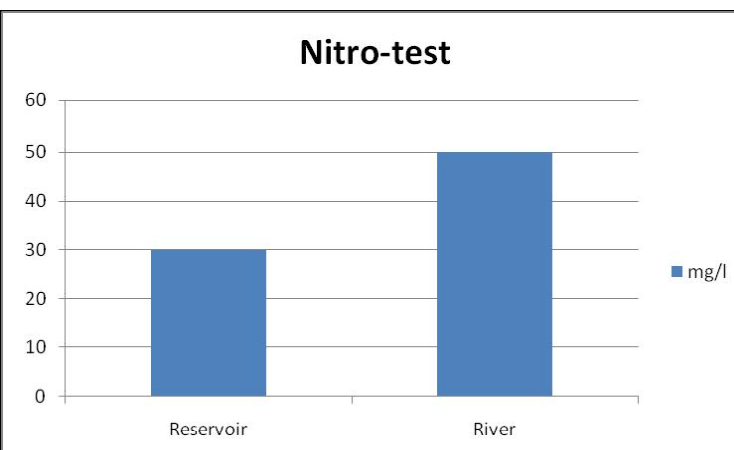


going into establishing more drinkable water in Africa. And when we look at the state of “Brněnská přehrada” and river “Svratka” it could definitely be better but according to law it is drinkable. However, I would not drink it.” – Patrik Kopřiva.

Brno, the city where we live, is surrounded by water treatment stations. Nearby is a suburban part of our town called “Modřice” where water treatment station serving the whole city is located.

In “Pisárky”, district of Brno, there lies a treatment plant of undrinkable water in the catchment area of the river “Svratka”. The same thing happens in “Švařec”, which is a village 50 km far from Brno.

"Extending the resources of drinkable water is, in my opinion, very useful for us. It could be, though, more productive on other places where those dispositions are more required and needed. For Africa, for example, it would be very difficult, nevertheless there is still another way how to solve this issue out. Considering enormous dry seasons in countries with the lack of liquids drinkable water could be imported from more developed states that have richer resources of drinkable H_2O . This is I guess the final solution we can think of." – Matěj Škop



The limit of nitrogen solutions in drinkable water in the Czech Republic is 2,0–3,5 mg/l.

“From my point of view, drinkable water is a scarce resource and it is really important to try, maintain and increase the amounts of drinkable water. That is as far as Europe goes because for example in Africa, the amounts of drinkable water are nowhere near where they should be which is really bad and there is lots of effort

