Progress Monitoring Probe 1

Another Kind of Water Safety

Suppose you're hiking with friends on a hot summer day,	10
and you come to a sparkling stream of clear, cool water. The	22
water in the stream looks so inviting, and you suddenly realize	33
that you're thirsty. Should you take a drink from the stream?	44
The answer is as clear as the stream water: don't drink it!	56
Most freshwater isn't safe to drink, even if it looks pure. Most	68
mountain and forest water contains microorganisms—tiny	75
living things—that you can't see but that can make you sick.	87
Your safety is optimized if you take your own water with	98
you on outdoor adventures. If you can't carry all the purified	109
water you'll need, though, you have some viable alternatives.	118
You can boil freshwater to make it safe to drink. Boiling kills the	131
harmful microorganisms, but it may not remove all toxins or	141
dangerous chemicals from the water. It also requires that you	151
carry heavy equipment such as a pot, a stove, and fuel.	162
You can also take along chemicals that kill germs in water.	173
These chemicals make the water safe to drink, but they often	184
give it a bad taste. Another method for purifying freshwater is to	196
use filters, but experts caution people to choose carefully since	206
not all filters make water absolutely safe to drink.	215
If you find yourself running out of water, you can conserve	226
your "inner water" by staying out of direct sunlight, by covering	237
your skin so that you don't lose as much water through	248
perspiration, and by wearing a hat. Don't eat salty snacks,	258
because these will increase your thirst.	264
In an emergency, if you have to drink untreated water, avoid	275
water that is near shores. Drink from an upstream source of	286

Another Kind of Water Safety (Continued)

you caught a disease from drinking contaminated water.	weeks after drinking untreated water, visit a doctor to find out if	that has a bad odor. If you develop a stomachache a few days or 312	water, if one is available, and beware of shallow water or water	
332	324	312	298	

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The answer is as clear as the stream water: don't drink it!

Most freshwater isn't safe to drink, even if it looks pure. Most mountain and forest water contains microorganisms—tiny living things—that you can't see but that can make you sick.

Your safety is optimized if you take your own water with you on outdoor adventures. If you can't carry all the purified water you'll need, though, you have some viable alternatives. You can boil freshwater to make it safe to drink. Boiling kills the harmful microorganisms, but it may not remove all toxins or dangerous chemicals from the water. It also requires that you carry heavy equipment such as a pot, a stove, and fuel.

You can also take along chemicals that kill germs in water. These chemicals make the water safe to drink, but they often give it a bad taste. Another method for purifying freshwater is to use filters, but experts caution people to choose carefully since not all filters make water absolutely safe to drink.

If you find yourself running out of water, you can conserve your "inner water" by staying out of direct sunlight, by covering your skin so that you don't lose as much water through perspiration, and by wearing a hat. Don't eat salty snacks, because these will increase your thirst.

In an emergency, if you have to drink untreated water, avoid water that is near shores. Drink from an upstream source of

water, if one is available, and beware of shallow water or water that has a bad odor. If you develop a stomachache a few days or weeks after drinking untreated water, visit a doctor to find out if you caught a disease from drinking contaminated water.