USE OF DRINKING WATER

* To brush our teeth’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* To wash our hands\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* To wash our faces\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* To flush the toilet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_
* To take a bath\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_
* To take a shower\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* To drink\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* To wash the plates and glasses\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* To run the dishwasher\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* To run the washing machine\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* To cook\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_
* To mop the floor\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* To water the plants/garden\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* To fill the swimming pool\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



Access to 20-25 litres per person per day represents the minimum, but this amount raises health concerns, because it is not enough to cover basic hygiene and consumption needs.

The World Health Organization (WHO) suggests that each person needs between 50 and 100 litres of drinking water to ensure their basic needs for drinking, cooking and cleaning.