Subject: Physical and Health Education

🏫 Class: JSS1

Term: First Term

Week 10

Topic: Community Health

Subtopic: Sources of Water Supply

© Lesson Objectives

By the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

- 1. Identify various sources of water supply.
- 2. Differentiate between clean and unsafe water sources.
- 3. Understand the importance of clean water for health.
- 4. List ways of protecting water sources.

I. Sources of Water Supply

Water supply can come from **natural** or **artificial** sources. They include:

1. Rainwater

- o Collected directly from rainfall using roofs and stored in containers or tanks.
- Can be clean if properly collected and stored.

2. Rivers and Streams

- Flowing water bodies found on land.
- May contain germs or pollutants, especially near communities.

3. Wells

- o Dug into the ground to reach underground water.
- o Can be clean if covered and maintained properly.

4. Springs

- o Natural water flowing from rocks or underground.
- Often very clean and fresh.

5. Boreholes

- Deep narrow holes drilled into the ground to access clean water from underground.
- A modern, safe and common source in urban and rural areas.

6. Lakes and Ponds

- Still water bodies.
- Often polluted and not safe for drinking without treatment.

7. Public Tap / Pipe-borne Water

- Supplied by water corporations.
- o Treated and generally safe for drinking.

II. Importance of Clean Water Supply

- Prevents waterborne diseases (e.g. cholera, typhoid)
- Promotes good hygiene and sanitation
- Necessary for cooking, drinking, bathing, and cleaning
- Essential for survival

11. Dangers of Unsafe Water Sources

- Germs and parasites
- Pollution from human or animal waste
- Industrial and agricultural chemicals
- Can lead to sickness and death

IV. Ways to Protect Water Sources

- Avoid dumping waste near water bodies
- Always cover wells and tanks
- Treat water before drinking (boiling, filtering, adding water purification tablets)
- Educate others about water safety