Purdue’s Drinking Fountains: Are They Clean Enough?

Introduction
Water has been one of the reasons why we are here right now. We need water for almost everything we do, but the most important role of it is for us to drink it. There have been so many ways to purify water in history, but none of them can be considered perfect. Although Purdue is a big and famous university with its engineering, it’s still dealing with this problem. This can be proven by its taste that tasted like a metal and this is said by a lot of people here in Purdue. One of the reasons that these waters are bad is because the water fountain or the pipes is not clean enough. Some ideas to repair it are suggested, like cleaning and flushing it more often and thoroughly or replacing the old parts with new ones.


Water has been one of our needs besides air. We have been living near water from the beginning of our civilization. As time flows, the water purification method had become more and more sophisticated, problems also come with it, such as high contamination of chlorine. The document can be specified as an essay and it’s credible with the authors being experts in this topic. This source can help on building the background on the topic.


Drinking fountains were developed in the early 1900s by Halsey Taylor and Haws. The first one that came out could only purify the water, but it didn’t give enough satisfaction to the users, they wanted it cooler. When they made it cooler, another problem came up, the handicapped can’t reach the fountain. So they make the fountains reachable for the handicap. The shape and the model of the drinking fountain become more and more attractive. Then another problem comes up, there’s a contamination of metals that are from the pipe and the cooler and they are still struggling with that problem till now. This source is credible, since it came from one of the developer of drinking fountain and gives some background about what it looks like in the past and the problems in the past. The document can be classified as an article.
The water that we drink is not just pure water; it contains other chemical and maybe some micro organism. Some maybe dangerous to our health, but some are needed to purify the water. The level of contamination must be tested every year to make sure that the water is still safe enough to drink, or else someone with low body immunity such as elderly and infants, can suffer some damages in their body. This is a brief explanation about the water quality in West Lafayette, Indiana in 2001. The information shows that the water in West Lafayette is still acceptable and it’s also credible because it’s done by a big company.


Water is one of the essences in our life. More than a half of our body is fluid and they are very important to a lot of biological process in our body, for example, digestion and circulation. Most people doesn’t understand the needs of pure water, it’s estimated that 10 percent of the population drinks eight or more pure glass every day. This is a basic explanation about the importance of drinking pure water; it’s credible because the writer is very experienced about human health


This is a research done by the author to find out the percentage of lead in the drinking water in some schools in New Jersey. The document type is in a report of the research she has done. The method that she had was quite useful for the people that want to test the purity of water in the drinking fountains and also to deal with it. This resources is useful in my project because it gives my an idea how to test and deal with the problem.


The oasis corporation is one of the corporations that make products that are related to drinking water. Their purpose is to make a water drinkable with safety and satisfactory, This serves as a background of the company who made some of the water fountains in Purdue and all around the world. This is a web based source of the company.

The taste of drinking water from a fountain can differ depending on the environment. The environment can affect the amount of calcium, iron and magnesium that can dissolve into the water. These materials originally came from the pipe of the water fountain itself; temperature has the greatest effect to the way the materials dissolve into the water. Cases like these are most likely to be founded in old buildings. Both authors are experts in dealing with water, so the source is credible. This document is an article, although the essence of it is slightly off topic, but there is still some information of the drinking water fountains.


We need water, but the process of it can be costly. An expert system framework has been developed for this problem. The expert system framework is based on forward chaining, backward chaining, and metatrules that have been developed for the water filtration process. The document itself is an article, its source is credible and it has some background about water treatment process, but there are some uncommon words in it, so it’s quite hard to understand what are they talking about.


Fluorides overfeed occurred at a well site near an elementary school in Portage MI. The incident resulted in a high concentration of fluoride in drinking water at the school. Seven students who drank water from the school fountain reported suffered nausea and vomiting. This resource is useful to add some knowledge about what are the results of contaminated water to our health, especially children and how it occurs. It’s credible because it’s written by an expert of this topic.


There are many ways to determine the lead contamination and water and here are two of the methods that’s going to be compared, the portable anodic stripping voltammetry instrument method and the standard EPA 239.2 method. Frist water from the first flush of 144 drinking Fountains are tested in this comparison. The effectiveness of both methods are going to be determined by their results and also on the cost of each methods. This source is useful to provide an idea of how the water should be tested and it’s also credible since its made by experts and published in a journal that talks about this topic.