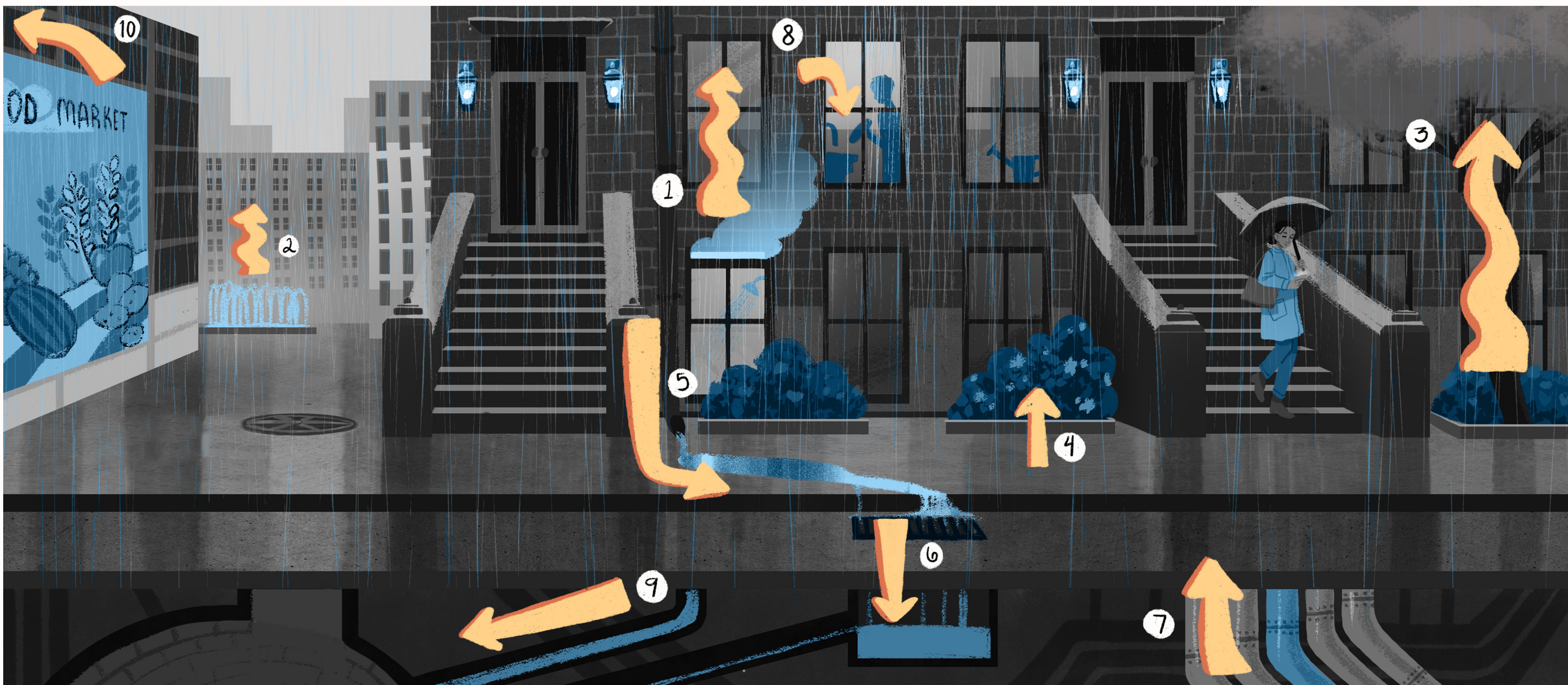


WHERE IS THE WATER?



HOW DOES IT MOVE?



Plants draw up, use, and retain water as part of photosynthesis.

City fountains and splash pads use municipal water for public enjoyment and recreation.

City residents need clean water for cooking and general hygiene, so treated municipal water is piped throughout buildings.

We move water from faucets to other locations to do things like watering houseplants or taking care of pets.

Water pipes were often made of lead until 1986. Cities continuously monitor water quality and contaminants in municipal water.

Wastewater is piped to water treatment plants where nutrients and pollutants are removed. Treated wastewater must meet legal standards for water quality before being released..

In older cities, combined sewer and stormwater systems help move stormwater runoff and wastewater to treatment plants. During heavy rains, raw sewage can enter storm pipes and overflow into local waterways.

During storms, wastewater treatment plants often receive high volumes of stormwater that can lead to release of untreated waste.

Thermoelectric power plants generate electricity by using fuels to heat large amounts of water to produce steam that drives turbines.

Construction materials such as concrete and brick are produced using water.

Water is used to grow, wash, process, and package our food.

Water is required to grow plants for fabric, and to manufacture and clean clothing.

WATER MOVEMENT	PHASE CHANGE
1 The sun's energy and other heat sources cause water to evaporate and enter the atmosphere. We see this water when it condenses as steam.	6 Stormwater runoff contains pollutants that can build up in local rivers, lakes, and oceans.
2 City water features are a source of local evaporation.	7 Water mains carrying clean, treated water, sewer pipes carrying raw sewage, and storm drains carrying stormwater runoff are key components of urban infrastructure.
3 Plants need water to support photosynthesis. The water is pulled up to the leaves from the roots by the process of transpiration, which is the evaporation of water from pores in the leaves.	8 Water used in sinks, showers, toilets, and appliances is wastewater and needs treatment to remove contaminants.
4 Urban plants provide shade, improve air quality, increase water infiltration, and decrease runoff in urban areas.	9 Pipes move wastewater from indoors to sewer pipes that carry wastewater to local water treatment plants.
5 Stormwater runs off sidewalks and roads and through gutters, picking up dust, oil, and debris.	10 Water is used to grow, manufacture, and transport goods and food before they are delivered to store shelves.