The "How To" Water Guide

How Much Water To Drink:

- Drink between 64 ounces and 0.67% of your body weight
  - For example, if your body weight is 150 pounds, then you need to drink anywhere between 64 ounces and 100 ounces (0.67% x 150) of water per day

- The amount of water you'll drink depends on:
  - How much water you were drinking before you began the Total Transformation program
  - Your level of activity (how much you sweat ;-))
  - How much caffeine or alcohol you drink daily
    - Both caffeine and alcohol are dehydrating, so be sure you go "1-for-1"
  - The temperature where you live
    - Super-hot summers require more water

- You can tell that you're drinking enough water when:
  - Urine is on the light side
    - If the urine is dark and there's not much of it, then you're likely not drinking enough water
  - Urine is abundant
  - You have to empty your bladder about every two or three hours
    - If you're going constantly, you could be drinking *too much* water
    - NOTE: When you when you first start to increase water consumption, you WILL be in the bathroom more often than you're used to, but that will only last a few days and then the body will adjust

How To Drink Water When You Don't Like The Taste Of Water:

- Add slices of lemon, lime, cucumber or orange to water
- Add mint leaves to water
- Add your favorite flavor Emergency-C to water for sparkle and taste
- Drink your favorite flavor herbal tea, iced or hot
- Use a fabulous drinking glass or goblet!
- Heat water and drink with lemon

Bonus "How To" Tips for Water:

- Drink 20 oz (1-2 glasses) of water first thing in the morning
  - You've been asleep for 6 to 10 hours, so it's time to hydrate!
  - This can even replace morning coffee, as rehydrating the body and brain will lead to clearer thinking and better energy

- Keep a lovely pitcher of filtered water in your fridge at home or near your workspace with the amount of water you want to drink each day

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    - This makes it easy to remember to drink water and to track your intake

- Drink a 8 oz of water before exercise
- Sip water during exercise
- Bottles, bottles everywhere! Keep glass bottles of water in your car, at the office, or around your work areas
- If you can't access a filter for your water, then let drinking water stand at room temp for an hour or more.
    - This reduces the amount of chlorine in drinking water, as the chlorine will evaporate
- If you have digestive challenges, drink most of your water between meals
- Add ConcenTrace Trace Minerals, Celtic Sea Salt or Green Powder to water to increase nutrient content and improve the pH of your body

How To Choose Healthiest Kinds Of Water:

Top Water Filter Choices

Filtering water improves the taste and smell of water, often by reducing chlorine, which is added to kill harmful bacteria. Some filters can also reduce other contaminants such as lead, benzene, MTBE, chloramines, and PCBs.

There are many types of water filters as well as many types of technologies. Finding the "best one" depends on the amount of space you can afford, your budget, and the specific water contaminants in your area.

These are some of the top filters and ways to help you decide what fits your needs.

Types of Filter Technology

Reverse Osmosis: This process pushes water through a semi-permeable membrane that blocks particles larger than water molecules. Reverse osmosis can remove many contaminants not removed by activated carbon, including arsenic, fluoride, hexavalent chromium, nitrates and perchlorate as well as some parasites.

Reverse osmosis does not remove chlorine or volatile organic chemicals. However, reputable units are generally coupled with good carbon filtration to ensure removal of these contaminants.

Reverse osmosis filters are more effective at removing many kinds of contaminants, but are more expensive, require more maintenance, and require much more energy and water to function.

Activated Carbon: Activated carbon is charcoal that has been treated with oxygen to open up pores between the carbon atoms, which increases the surface area of the

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carbon, allowing it to absorb and trap contaminants. When the pores become full the filtering stops and the carbon filter needs to be replaced.

Activated carbon cannot effectively remove common pollutants such as arsenic, fluoride, hexavalent chromium, nitrate and perchlorate. Generally, carbon filters come in two forms, carbon block and granulated activated carbon. The former appears to be more effective. Carbon filters remove fewer contaminants than reverse osmosis filters, but are less expensive and use less energy and water.

Types of Filters

Pitchers or large dispensers: Typically fitted with an activated carbon filter that can remove contaminants and improve taste and odor. Many can reduce chlorine, lead, and mercury. They're easy to use, don't require installation and can be stored in the refrigerator.

TOP PICK: Clear2O Water Filtration Pitcher

Faucet-mounted filters: Attach directly to the end of the faucet with an on/off switch. Faucet-mounted units can be convenient for households that drink more filtered water than a pitcher. These styles typically use an activated carbon filter that can remove contaminants and improve taste and odor. Many can reduce chlorine, lead, and mercury.

TOP PICK: Culligan Faucet Filter FM-15A.

Countertop filters: Typically sit on the counter, with a line connecting directly to the faucet. A diverter value allows you to switch between filtered and unfiltered water. You collect filtered water from an extra spout or faucet on the filter unit. Models use a range of technologies, including activated carbon and reverse osmosis. Effectiveness varies widely between models, but many on-counter filters will reduce a wide array of contaminants.

TOP PICK: AquaCera HCS Countertop Water Filter with CeraMetix Filter

Under-sink filters: Mounted underneath the kitchen sink, where they are fitted into the water supply line. Some models have a separate spout or faucet for water collection. Models use a range of technologies, including activated carbon to reverse osmosis. Effectiveness varies widely between models, but many under-sink filters will reduce a wide array of contaminants. They are ideal for filtering both drinking and cooking water.

TOP PICK: Whirlpool Reverse Osmosis Filtration System WHER25

Top Bottled Water Choices

Bottled water is easy and convenient, but there are many different kinds of water and it's important to be informed about where your water comes from and how it has been treated.

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Mineral Water: from a mineral spring that contains various minerals, including salt and sulfur compounds. *Example: Evian*

Artesian Water: ground water confined under pressure between layers of underground rock-called a confined aquifer. Artesian water rises to the top of the aquifer when a well taps the confined aquifer. *Example: Fiji*

Spring Water: derived from underground formation from which water flows naturally to the earth's surface. Must be collected at the spring or underground through a borehole feeding the spring. *Example: Arrowhead Mountain Spring Water*

Purified Water: produced by distillation, deionization or reverse osmosis. *Example: Aquafina*

Other Factors To Consider

Besides aesthetics, there are other factors to consider when choosing bottled water.

Bottled water usually comes in polyethylene terephthalate containers which are generally safe. But when stored in warm temperatures, the plastic may leach chemicals into the water which may lead to potential health risks.

In addition, plastic bottles are not healthy for the planet due to the fossil fuels burned to fill and distribute them.

The best bottled water is one from reverse osmosis technology in a reusable, stainless bottle, like from Hydro Flask and Klean.

But in times when bottled water on the go is must, look for brands with the NSF certification logo such as Ozarka, Culligan, Niagara, or Saratoga or choose glass bottled water, like Eden Springs and Voss.

Remember not to let it get warm, and don't forget to recycle!

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