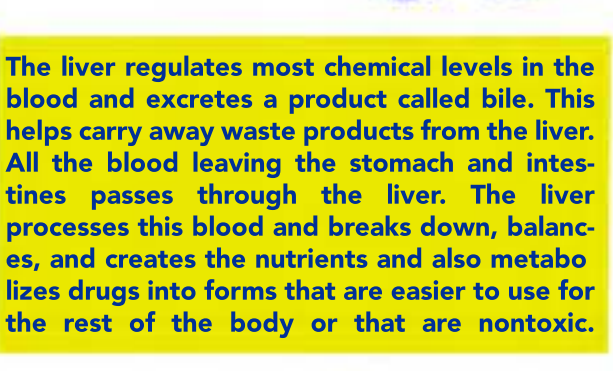


The Biscayne Aquifer is a superficial aquifer. It is a shallow layer of highly permeable limestone under a portion of South Florida. The Biscayne Aquifer is closest to the surface and because of this it directly interacts with natural and man-made bodies of surface water, such as streams, lakes, canals and reservoirs. The ground water and the aquifer currently are managed as an integrated water system.



The Ashoken Reservoir is one of several in the region created to provide drinking water to NYC 100 miles away. However, nearby towns' water comes from wells that tap into groundwater.



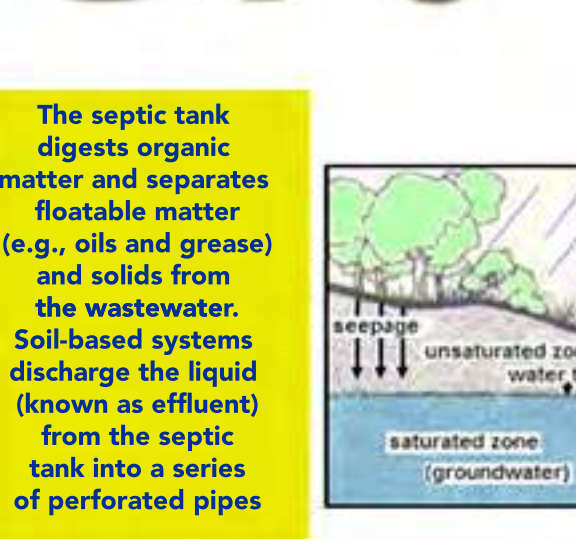
The liver regulates most chemical levels in the blood and excretes a product called bile. This helps carry away waste products from the liver. All the blood leaving the stomach and intestines passes through the liver. The liver processes this blood and breaks down, balances, and creates the nutrients and also metabolizes drugs into forms that are easier to use for the rest of the body or that are nontoxic.



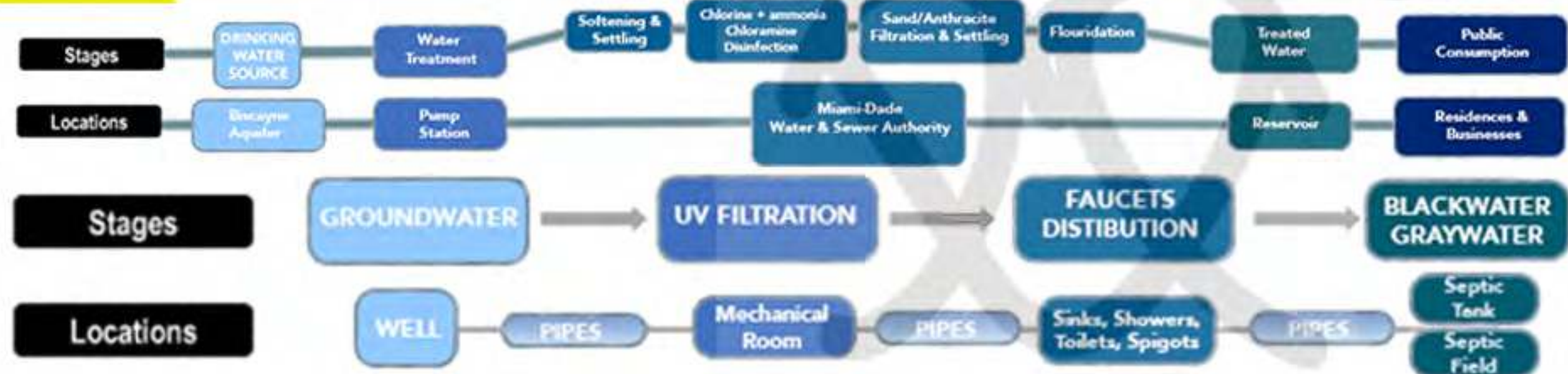
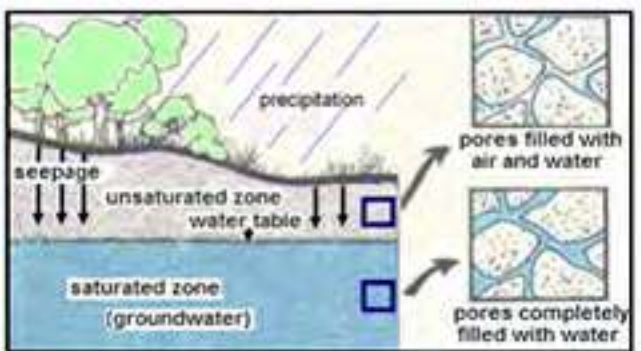
The liver is essential in metabolism and waste disposal. Proteins and nucleic acids contain nitrogen. When broken down by liver cells ammonia (NH3) is released. The liver combines NH3 with CO2 to produce urea for easier to storage and expulsion from the body during excretion.



Waste products from the digestive process include undigested parts of food, fluid, and older cells from the lining of your GI tract. The large intestine absorbs water and changes the waste from liquid into stool. Peristalsis helps move the stool into your rectum.



The septic tank digests organic matter and separates floatable matter (e.g., oils and grease) and solids from the wastewater. Soil-based systems discharge the liquid (known as effluent) from the septic tank into a series of perforated pipes



# BENEATH FEET: Groundwater + Corporeal Water

~ A. Ghani, R. Trentin~

A glimpse at the flow of groundwater through the human body.

What are the effects of groundwater in the human body?

What happens to anthropogenic waste water?

How do anthropogenic waste water/ groundwater cycles differ in rural and urban areas?

As water moves through the human body, it provides for essential life functions, such as cellular replenishment, nutrient delivery, and waste removal. As water moves from anthropogenic bodies into the water cycle it transports cellular waste. Reservoir water & wastewater treatment in rural and urban areas differ in scale and design, contingent on population density and points of re-entry into source replenishment.



Reconnection with the Earth's electrons has been found to promote intriguing physiological changes and subjective reports of well-being. Earthing (or grounding) refers to the discovery of benefits—including better sleep and reduced pain—from walking barefoot outside or sitting, working, or sleeping indoors connected to conductive systems that transfer the Earth's electrons from the ground into the body.

