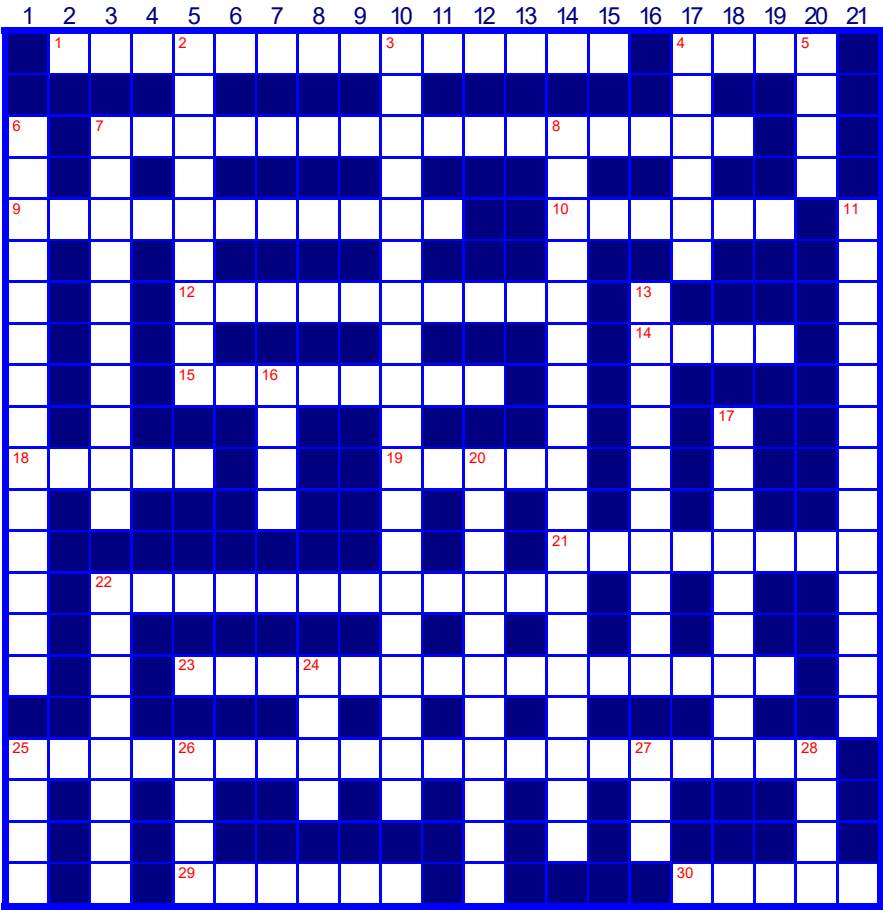


Environment Protection - 21 x 21

Across

- 1 A water treatment that removes dissolved gases from the water. (14)
- 4 A site used to dispose off solid waste without environmental controls. (4)
- 7 An incinerator that operates at extremely high temperatures; treats highly toxic wastes that do not burn easily. (6,3,7)
- 9 Exposure to radiation of wavelengths shorter than those of visible light (gamma, x-ray, or ultra-violet), for medical purposes, to sterilize milk or other foodstuffs, or to induce polymerization of monomers or vulcanization of rubber. (11)
- 10 Compacting solid waste into blocks to reduce volume and simplify handling. (6)
- 12 Water that is unsafe or unpalatable to drink because it contains pollutants,



- contaminants, minerals, or infective agents. (10)
- 14 (Pb) A heavy metal that is hazardous to health if breathed or swallowed. Its use in gasoline, paints, and plumbing compounds has been sharply restricted or eliminated by laws and regulations. (4)
- 15 Lakes and reservoirs that freeze over and normally go through two stratifications and two mixing cycles a year. (8)
- 18 Particles suspended in air after incomplete combustion. (5)
- 19 Simple rootless plants that grow in sunlit waters in proportion to the amount of available nutrients. They can affect water quality adversely by lowering the dissolved oxygen in the water. They are food for fish and small aquatic animals. (5)
- 21 A widespread epidemic throughout an area, nation or the world. (8)
- 22 Management of forest land for timber. (12)
- 23 A process that uses electrical current applied to permeable membranes to remove minerals from water.

- Often used to desalinize salty or brackish water. (15)
- 25** (CNG) An alternative fuel for motor vehicles; considered one of the cleanest because of low hydrocarbon emissions and its vapours are relatively non-ozone producing. However, vehicles fuelled with CNG do emit a significant quantity of nitrogen oxides. (10,7,3)
- 29** The fertilizing element of flowering plants. (6)
- 30** Minerals that water picks up as it passes through the air, over and under the ground, or from households and industry. (5)
- Down**
- 2** A facility, whose use has been permanently discontinued or which is in a state of such disrepair that it cannot be used for its intended purpose. (9)
- 3** (CC14) Compound consisting of one carbon atom and four chlorine atoms, once widely used as a industrial raw material, as a solvent, and in the production of CFCs. Use as a solvent ended when it was discovered to be carcinogenic. (6,13)
- 4** Any of a family of compounds known chemically as dibenzo-p-dioxins. Concern about them arises from their potential toxicity as contaminants in commercial products. Tests on laboratory animals indicate that it is one of the more toxic anthropogenic (man-made) compounds. (6)
- 5** An insect, rodent, nematode, fungus, weed or other form of terrestrial or aquatic plant or animal life that is injurious to health or the environment. (4)
- 6** A complex chemical and atmospheric phenomenon that occurs when emissions of sulfur and nitrogen compounds and other substances are transformed by chemical processes in the atmosphere, often far from the original sources, and then deposited on earth in either wet or dry form. The wet forms, popularly called "acid rain," can fall to earth as rain, snow, or fog. The dry forms are acidic gases or particulates. (4,10)
- 7** Microscopic underwater plants and animals that are firmly attached to solid surfaces such as rocks, logs, and pilings. (10)
- 8** Temperature of the surrounding air or other medium. (7,11)
- 11** Results of a microscopic examination of treated water with a special "particle counter" that classifies suspended particles by number and size. (8,5)
- 13** The capacity of bases to neutralize acids. An example is lime added to lakes to decrease acidity. (10)
- 16** Liquid particles measuring 40 to 500 micrometers (pm), are formed by condensation of vapour. By comparison, fog particles are smaller than 40 micrometers (pm). (4)
- 17** Use of screens to remove coarse floating and suspended solids from sewage. (9)
- 20** The supply of fresh water found beneath the Earth's surface, usually in aquifers, which supply wells and springs. Because XXXXXX XXXXX is a major source of drinking water, there is growing concern over contamination from leaching agricultural or industrial pollutants or leaking underground storage tanks. (6,5)
- 22** Using a machine to remove oil or scum from the surface of the water. (8)
- 24** A thick-walled container (usually lead)

used to transport radioactive material. Also called a coffin. (4)

25 The uranium-containing heart of a nuclear reactor, where energy is released. (4)

26 A machine that grinds waste into a manageable material and helps prevent odor. (4)

27 The mineral content of a product remaining after complete combustion. (3)

28 Sedimentary materials composed of fine or intermediate-sized mineral particles. (4)