

Environment Protection - 21 x 21

Across

1 (H₂S) Gas emitted during organic decomposition. (8,8)

4 A site used to dispose off solid waste without environmental controls. (4)

6 Underground bed or layer yielding ground water for wells and springs etc. (7)

8 Minerals that water picks up as it passes through the air, over and under the ground, or from households and industry. (5)

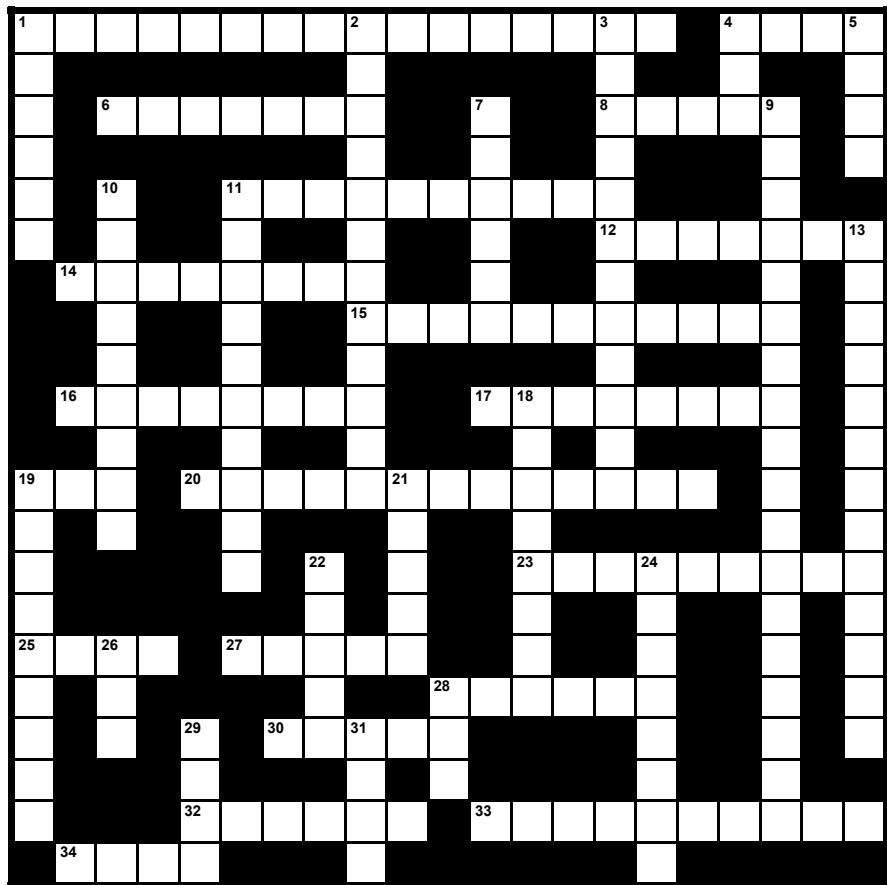
11 The process whereby fluids pass through a filter or a filtering medium. (10)

12 Applying a pesticide so as to create a foggy envelope. (7)

14 A fibrous amphibole; used for making fireproof articles; inhaling fibers can cause lung cancer. (8)

15 Liable to decay or spoil or become putrid. (11)

16 The time



required for something to fall to half its initial value (in particular, the time for half the atoms in a radioactive substance to disintegrate). (4,4)

17 A substance that initiates or accelerates a chemical reaction without itself being affected. (8)

19 Wet spongy ground of decomposing vegetation. (3)

20 A hypothesis that smoke and debris rising from massive fires of a nuclear war could block sunlight for weeks or months, cooling the earth's surface. (7,6)

23 Any natural or artificial holding area used to store, regulate, or control water. (9)

25 (Pb) A heavy metal that is hazardous to health when inhaled or swallowed. (4)

27 A cloud of fine particles suspended in a gas. (5)

28 A parasitic plant lacking chlorophyll, leaves, true stems and roots and reproducing by spores. (6)

30 Any materials unused and rejected as worthless or unwanted. (5)

32 A shallow pond where waste water is purified by the action of sunlight, bacterial action, and oxygen. (6)

33 The process of decomposition of organic compounds by interaction with water. (10)

34 A thin fog with condensation near the ground. (4)

7 Rubbish carelessly dropped or left about (especially in public places). (6)

9 Wastewater tanks in which floating wastes are skimmed off and settled solids are removed for disposal. (13,5)

10 A substance that is emitted or released. (9)

11 Fuel consisting of the remains of organisms preserved in rocks in the earth's crust with high carbon and hydrogen content (6,4)

21 Chlorophyll-containing aquatic organisms without stems, roots and leaves. (5)

22 All the plant and animal life of a particular region. (5)

24 Pollution discharged into the atmosphere from smokestacks. (8)

26 The residue that remains when something is burned. (3)

28 Low-lying wet land with grassy vegetation; usually is a transition zone between land and water. (3)

Down

1 A source of danger. (6)

2 The atmospheric layer between the troposphere and the mesosphere. (12)

3 Preventing infection by inhibiting the growth or action of microorganisms. (12)

4 An insecticide that is also toxic to animals and humans; banned in the United States since 1972. (3)

5 Rodent or insect that is injurious to health or the environment. (4)

13 Gradual increase in the near surface temperature of the Earth. (6,7)

18 Rain containing acids that form in the atmosphere when industrial gas emissions (especially sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides) combine with water. (4,4)

19 A light strong brittle gray toxic bivalent metallic element, hazardous to human health when inhaled as an airborne pollutant. (9)

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

31 Air pollution by a mixture of smoke and fog. (4)