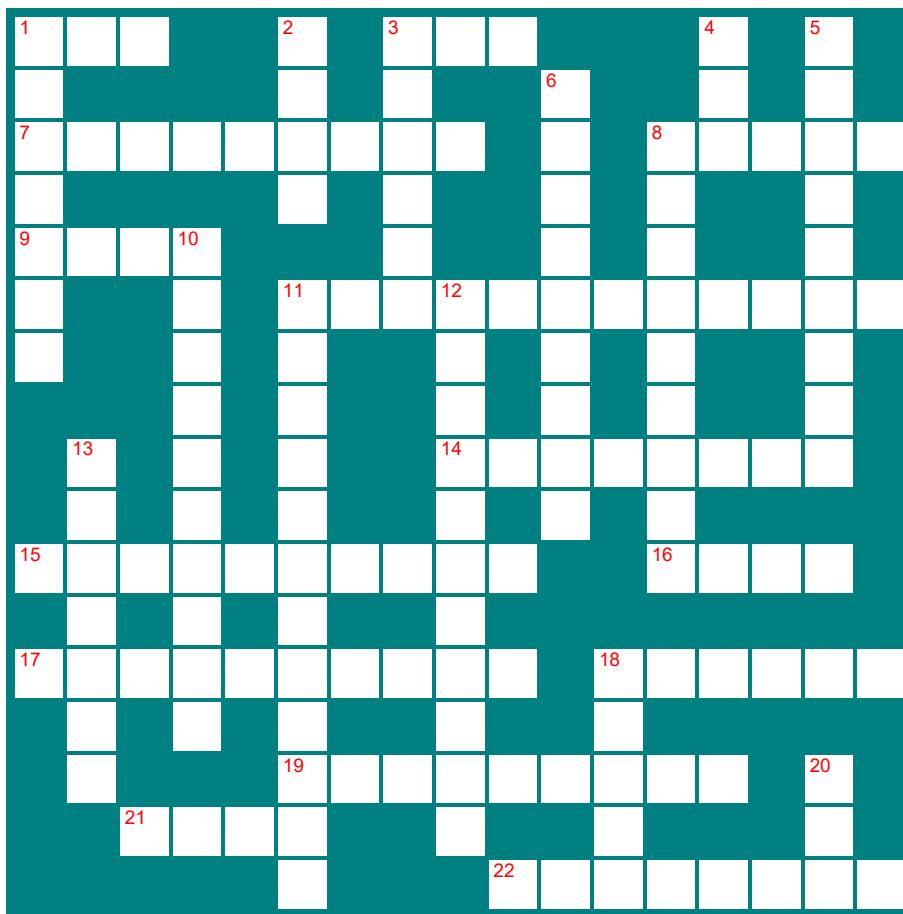


Environment Protection - 17 x 17 - Starting with Letters A to F



Across

1 The first chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide chemical name Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane). It has a half-life of 15 years and can collect in fatty tissues of certain animals. EPA banned registration and interstate sale of XXX for virtually all but emergency uses in the United States in 1972

because of its persistence in the environment and accumulation in the food chain. (3)

3 - A measure of the amount of oxygen consumed in the biological processes that break down organic matter in water. The greater the XXX, the greater the degree of pollution. (3)

7 Discoloration of normally green plant parts caused by disease, lack of nutrients, or various air pollutants. (9)

8 Any physical, chemical, or biological entity that can be harmful to an organism. (5)

9 A clump of solids formed in sewage by biological or chemical action. Chemicals (coagulants) are

added to the water to bring the nonsettling particles together into larger, heavier masses of solids called XXXX. (4)

11 A chamber used to inject air into water. (8,4)

14 Removing excess water from the soil by such means as ditches or subsurface XXXXXXXX tiles. (8)

15 Fuel driven from

ancient organic remains; e.g., peat, coal, crude oil, and natural gas. (6,4)

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

17 A treatment process for removing solid (particulate) matter from water by means of porous media such as sand or a man-made filter; often used to remove particles that contain pathogens. (10)

18 Non-combustible residual particles expelled by flue gas. (3,3)

19 An herbicide that removes leaves from trees and growing plants. (9)

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

22 Removal of mud from the bottom of water bodies. This can disturb the ecosystem and causes silting that kills aquatic life. XXXXXXXX of contaminated muds can expose biota to heavy metals and other toxics. (8)

Down

- 1 A pesticide used on citrus fruits. (7)
- 2 1. A floating device used to contain oil on a body of water. 2. A piece of equipment used to apply pesticides from a tractor or truck. (4)
- 3 A vessel designed to transfer heat produced by combustion or electric resistance to water. Boilers may provide hot water or steam. (6)
- 4 A type of wetland that accumulates appreciable peat deposits. Bogs depend primarily on precipitation for their water source, and are usually acidic and rich in plant residue with a conspicuous mat of living green moss. (3)
- 5 A colloidal clay, expandible when moist, commonly used to provide a tight seal around a well casing. (9)
- 6 A chemical that keeps fungi from growing. (9)
- 8 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)
- 10 1. Liquid formed when warm landfill gas cools as it travels through a collection system. 2. Water created by cooling steam or water vapor. (10)
- 11 Tiny scales of animal skin, a common indoor air pollutant. (6,6)
- 12 Acidic liquid or solid particles small enough to become airborne. High concentrations can irritate the lungs and have been associated with respiratory diseases like asthma. (4,7)
- 13 In biotechnology, obtaining a group of genetically identical cells from a single cell; making identical copies of a gene. (7)
- 18 A control device that burns hazardous materials to prevent their release into the environment; may operate continuously or intermittently, usually on top of a stack. (5)
- 20 A type of wetland that accumulates peat deposits. XXXs are less acidic than bogs, deriving most of their water from groundwater rich in calcium and magnesium. (3)