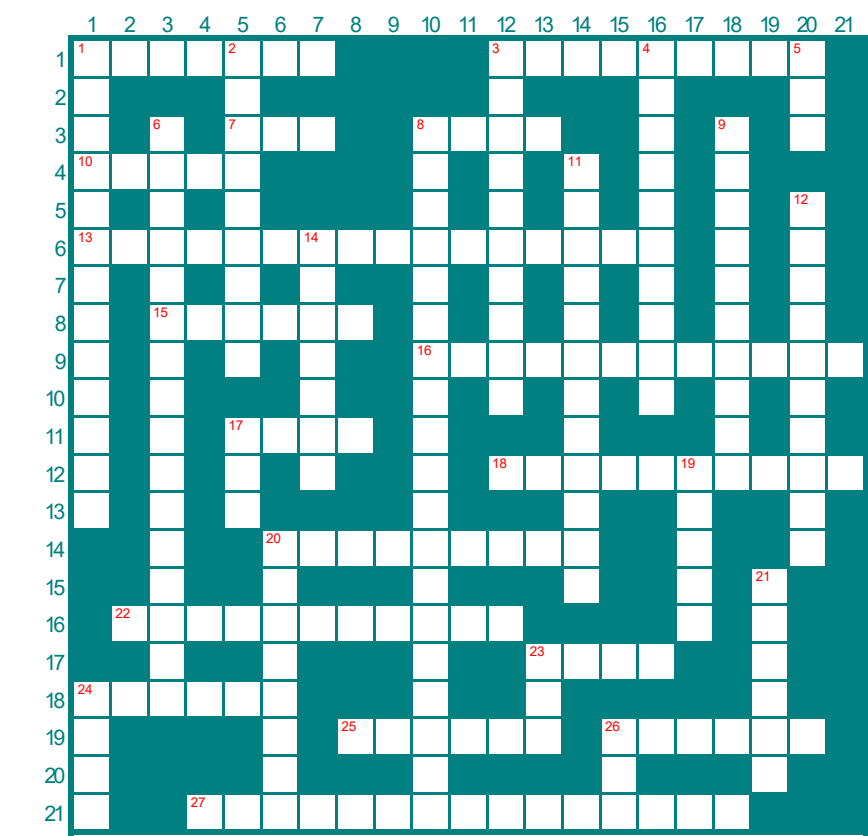


Environment Protection - 21 x 21 - Starting with Letters A to F

Across

- 1 All of the living material in a given area; often refers to vegetation. (7)
- 3 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)
- 7 The mineral content of a product remaining after complete combustion. (3)
- 8 A thick-walled container (usually lead) used to transport radioactive material. Also called a coffin. (4)
- 10 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)
- 13 Areas where sewage sludge is dumped and dried. (11,5)
- 15 The condition of water or soil that contains a sufficient amount of acid substances to lower the pH below 7.0. (6)
- 16 Process by which clumps of solids in water or sewage aggregate through biological or chemical action so they can be separated from water or sewage. (12)
- 17 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)
- 18 The formation and collapse of gas pockets or bubbles on the blade of an impeller or the gate of a valve; collapse of these pockets or bubbles drives water with such force that it can cause pitting of the gate or valve surface. (10)
- 20 Material, other than the principal product, generated as a consequence of an industrial process or as a breakdown product in a living system. (9)
- 22 Vaccines, cultures and other preparations made from living organisms and their products, intended for use in diagnosing, immunizing, or treating humans or animals, or in related research. (11)
- 23 Tiny particles trapped in vapour in a gas stream. (4)
- 24 Molds, mildews, yeasts, mushrooms, and puffballs, a group of organisms lacking in chlorophyll (i.e., are not photosynthetic) and which are usually non-mobile, filamentous, and multicellular. Some grow in soil, others attach themselves to decaying trees and other plants whence they obtain nutrients. Some are pathogens, others stabilize sewage and digest composted waste. (6)
- 25 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)
- 26 A pipe with a valve at the lower end, used to remove slurry from the bottom or side of a well as it is being drilled, or to collect ground-



- water samples from wells or open boreholes. (6)
- 27 A protozoan microbe associated with the disease cryptosporidiosis in man. The disease can be transmitted through ingestion of drinking water, person-to-person contact, or other pathways, and can cause acute diarrhea, abdominal pain, vomiting, fever, and can be fatal. (15)
- Down**
- 1 In incinerator design, a chamber designed to promote the settling of fly ash and coarse particulate matter by changing the direction and/or reducing the velocity of the gases produced by the combustion of the refuse or sludge. (6,7)
- 2 A life or process that occurs in, or is not destroyed by, the absence of oxygen. (9)
- 3 Removal of a pollutant from air or water by collecting the pollutant on the surface of a solid material; e.g., an advanced method of treating waste in which activated carbon removes organic matter from waste-water. (10)
- 4 Consumer products, other items, and packaging used once or a few times and discarded thereafter. (10)
- 5 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)
- 6 In pesticides, the application of a chemical on plant stems or tree trunks just above the soil line. (5,11)
- 8 (CFCs) A family of inert, nontoxic, and easily liquefied chemicals used in refrigeration, air conditioning, packaging, insulation, or as solvents and aerosol propellants. Because CFCs are not destroyed in the lower atmosphere they drift into the upper atmosphere where their chlorine components destroy ozone. (19)
- 9 A chemical or agent that lures insects or other pests by stimulating their sense of smell. (10)
- 11 A measure of the ability of a solution to carry an electrical current. (12)
- 12 In hydrology, the conditions under which one or more hydraulic properties of an aquifer vary from a reference point. (10)
- 14 A measured portion of a sample taken for analysis. One or more aliquots make up a sample. (7)
- 17 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)
- 19 Any physical, chemical, or biological entity that can be harmful to an organism. (5)
- 20 A test to determine the relative strength of a substance by comparing its effect on a test organism with that of a standard preparation. (8)
- 21 A vessel designed to transfer heat produced by combustion or electric resistance to water. Boilers may provide hot water or steam. (6)
- 23 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)
- 24 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)
- 26 - 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)