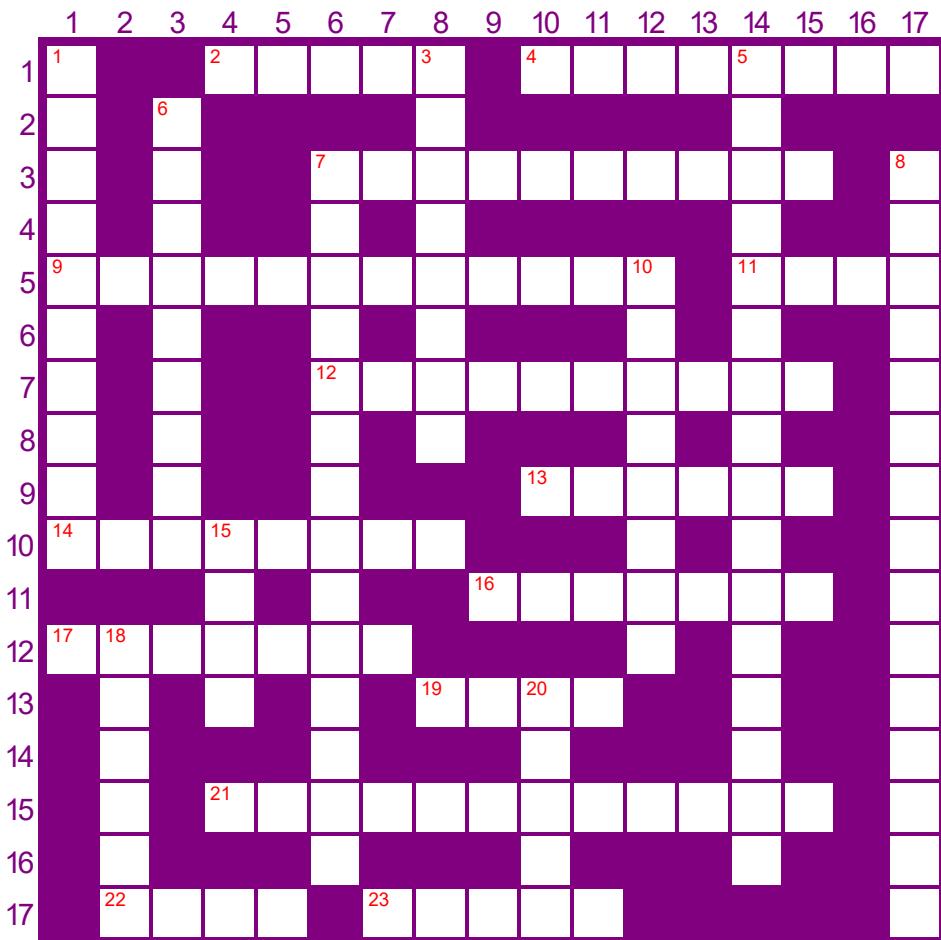


## Environment Protection - 17 x 17 - Starting with Letters G to Z



## Across

- 2 To replenish. (5)
- 4 The action of soaking up or attracting substances; process used in many pollution control systems. (8)
- 7 Rock and soil cleared away before mining. (10)
- 9 1. Fine liquid or solid particles such as dust, smoke, mist, fumes, or smog,

found in air or emissions. 2. Very small solids suspended in water; they can vary in size, shape, density and electrical charge and can be gathered together by coagulation and flocculation. (12)

11 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)

Water that is unsafe or unpalatable to drink because it contains pollutants, contaminants, minerals, or infective agents. (10)

13 1. A shallow pond where sunlight, bacterial action, and oxygen

work to purify wastewater; also used for storage of wastewater or spent nuclear fuel rods. 2. Shallow body of water, often separated from the sea by coral reefs or sandbars. (6)

14 Any substance assimilated by living things that promotes growth. The term is generally applied to nitrogen and

phosphorus in wastewater, but is also applied to other essential and trace elements. (8)

**16** Organic compounds that are byproducts of petroleum refining, tanning, and textile, dye, and resin manufacturing. Low concentrations cause taste and odour problems in water; higher concentrations can kill aquatic life and humans. (7)

**17** A circular piece of DNA that exists apart from the chromosome and replicates independently of it. Bacterial XXXXXXs carry information that renders the bacteria resistant to antibiotics. XXXXXXs are often used in genetic engineering to carry desired genes into organisms. (7)

**19** 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)

**21** Biological decomposition of organic matter; associated with anaerobic conditions. (12)

**22** A measure of the probability that damage to life, health, property, and/or the environment will occur as a result of a given hazard. (4)

**23** Particles suspended in air after incomplete combustion. (5)

**Down**

**1** Microscopic underwater plants and animals that are firmly attached to solid surfaces such as rocks, logs, and pilings. (10)

**3** The transmission of electricity owned by one entity through the facilities owned by another (usually a utility). (8)

**5** Discharge of heated water from industrial processes that can kill or injure aquatic organisms. (7,9)

**6** The pumping of water from a groundwater basin or aquifer in excess of the supply flowing into the basin; results in a depletion or "mining" of the groundwater in the basin. (9)

**7** The capacity to induce cancer. (14)

**8** Radiation from the sun that can be useful or potentially harmful. The ozone layer in the atmosphere partly shields us from XXXXXXXX XX XXXX reaching the earth's surface. (11,4)

**10** Injection of air below the water table to strip dissolved volatile organic compounds and/or oxygenate ground water to facilitate aerobic biodegradation of organic compounds. (8)

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

**18** 1. The highly visible portion of solid waste carelessly discarded outside the regular garbage and trash collection and disposal system.  
2. leaves and twigs fallen from forest trees. (6)

**20** A chimney, or vertical pipe that discharges used air. (5)