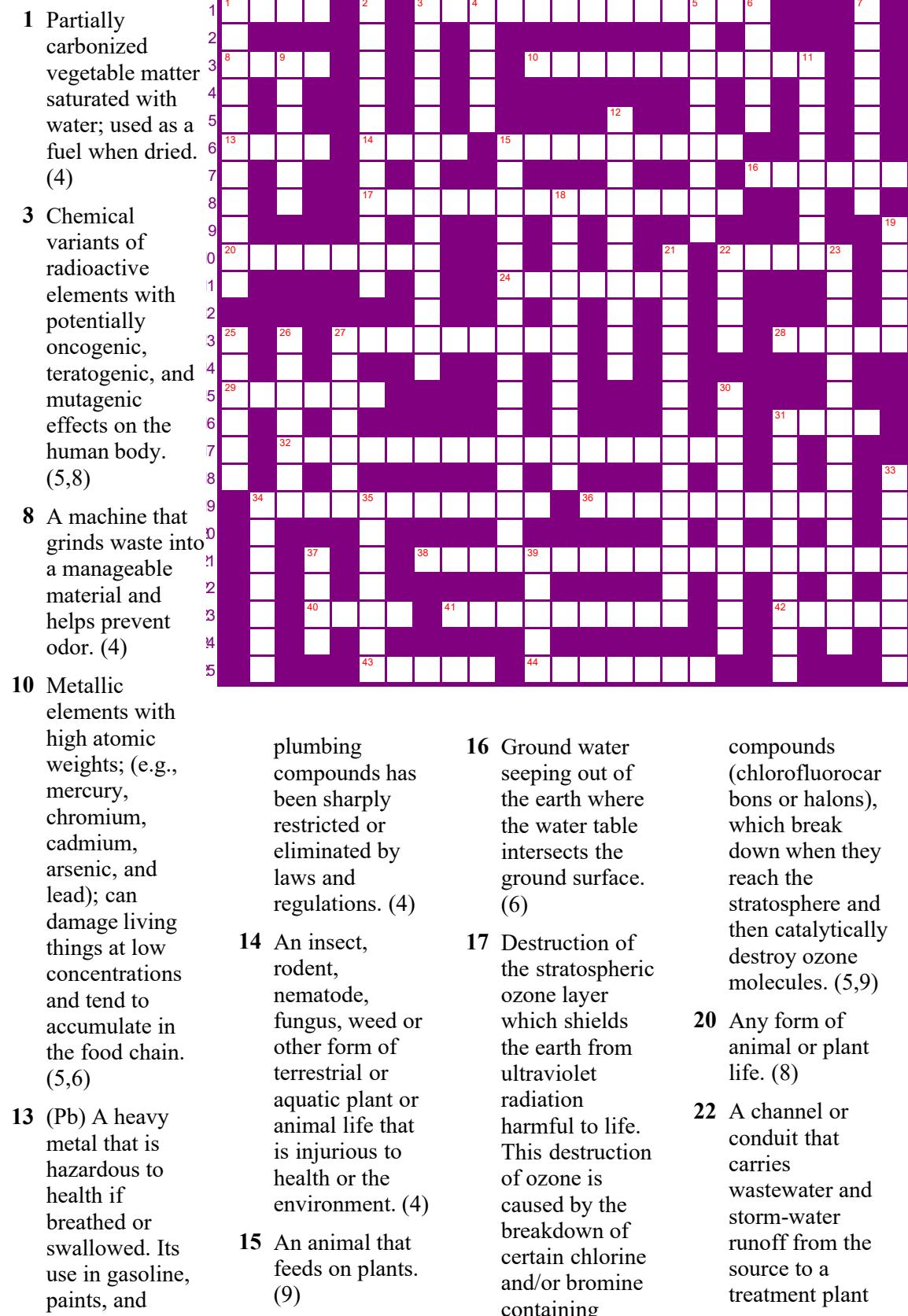


## Environment Protection - 25 x 25 - Starting with Letters G to Z

### Across



or receiving stream.  
"Sanitary" XXXXXs carry household, industrial, and commercial waste. "Storm" XXXXXs carry runoff from rain or snow.  
"Combined" XXXXXs handle both. (5)

24 Animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, storage, sale, preparation, cooking, and serving of foods. (7)

27 Soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water, usually after rain. They pile up in reservoirs, rivers and harbours, destroying fish and wildlife habitat, and clouding the water so that sunlight cannot reach aquatic plants. (9)

28 A type of wetland dominated by woody vegetation but without appreciable peat deposits. XXXXXs may be fresh or salt water and tidal or non-tidal. (5)

29 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)

31 Air pollution typically associated with oxidants. (4)

32 Contamination of water resources by excessive inputs of nutrients. In surface waters, excess algal production is a major concern. (8,9)

34 Having a strong affinity for water. (11)

36 Chemical compounds used in anti-foulant paints to protect the hulls of boats and ships, buoys, and pilings from marine organisms such as barnacles. (10)

38 A type of thermal treatment using moderate temperatures and high pressures to enhance the ability of water to break down large organic molecules into smaller, less toxic ones. Oxygen injected during this process combines with simple organic compounds to form carbon dioxide and water. (13,5)

40 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)

41 The chemical addition of oxygen to break down pollutants or organic waste; e.g., destruction of chemicals such as cyanides, phenols, and organic sulfur compounds in sewage by bacterial and chemical means. (9)

42 Particles suspended in air after incomplete combustion. (5)

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

44 A compound containing nitrogen that can exist in the atmosphere or as a dissolved gas in water and which can have harmful effects on humans and animals. Nitrates in water can cause severe illness in infants and domestic animals. A plant nutrient and inorganic fertilizer, XXXXXXX is found in septic systems, animal feed lots, agricultural fertilizers, manure, industrial waste waters, sanitary landfills, and garbage dumps. (7)

**Down**

1 1. The movement of water downward and radially through subsurface soil layers, usually continuing downward to ground water. Can also involve upward movement of water. 2. Slow seepage of water through a filter. (11)

2 Having a strong aversion for water. (11)

**3** A treatment process used in water systems by adding pressure to force water through a semi-permeable membrane. XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX removes most drinking water contaminants. Also used in wastewater treatment. Large-scale XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX plants are being developed. (7,7)

**4** A pipe through which liquid is carried away. (5)

**5** In photochemistry, a compound antecedent to a pollutant. For example, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitric oxides of nitrogen react in sunlight to form ozone or other photochemical oxidants. As such, VOCs and oxides of nitrogen are XXXXXXXXX s. (9)

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

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

**9** The waste and wastewater produced by residential and commercial sources and discharged into sewers. (6)

**11** The entire system of sewage collection, treatment, and disposal. (8)

**12** The land area drained by a river and its tributaries. (5,5)

**15** (H<sub>2</sub>S) Gas emitted during organic decomposition. Also a by-product of oil refining and burning. Smells like rotten eggs and, in heavy concentration, can kill or cause illness. (8,8)

**18** Able to rot quickly enough to cause odours and attract flies. (11)

**19** Materials discarded from manufacturing operations that may be suitable for reprocessing. (5)

**21** Decreasing the acidity or alkalinity of a substance by adding alkaline or acidic materials, respectively. (14)

**22** Carbon dust formed by incomplete combustion. (4)

**23** Process in which carbon dioxide is bubbled into water being treated to lower the pH. (15)

**25** The fertilizing element of flowering plants. (6)

**26** Time from the first exposure of a chemical until the appearance of a toxic effect. (7)

**27** A facility that melts or fuses ore, often with an accompanying chemical change, to separate its metal content. Emissions cause pollution. (7)

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

**31** Non-liquid, non-soluble materials ranging from municipal garbage to industrial wastes that contain complex and sometimes hazardous substances. XXXXX XXXXXs also include sewage sludge, agricultural refuse, demolition wastes, and mining residues. (5,5)

**33** 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)

**34** The place where a population (e.g., human, animal, plant, microorganism) lives and its surroundings, both living and non-living. (7)

**35** The passage of a liquid from a weak solution to a more concentrated solution across a semipermeable membrane that allows passage of the solvent (water) but not

the dissolved  
solids. (7)

**37** A pit or tank that  
catches liquid  
runoff for  
drainage or  
disposal. (4)

**39** A colourless  
naturally  
occurring,  
radioactive, inert  
gas formed by  
radioactive  
decay of radium  
atoms in soil or  
rocks. (5)