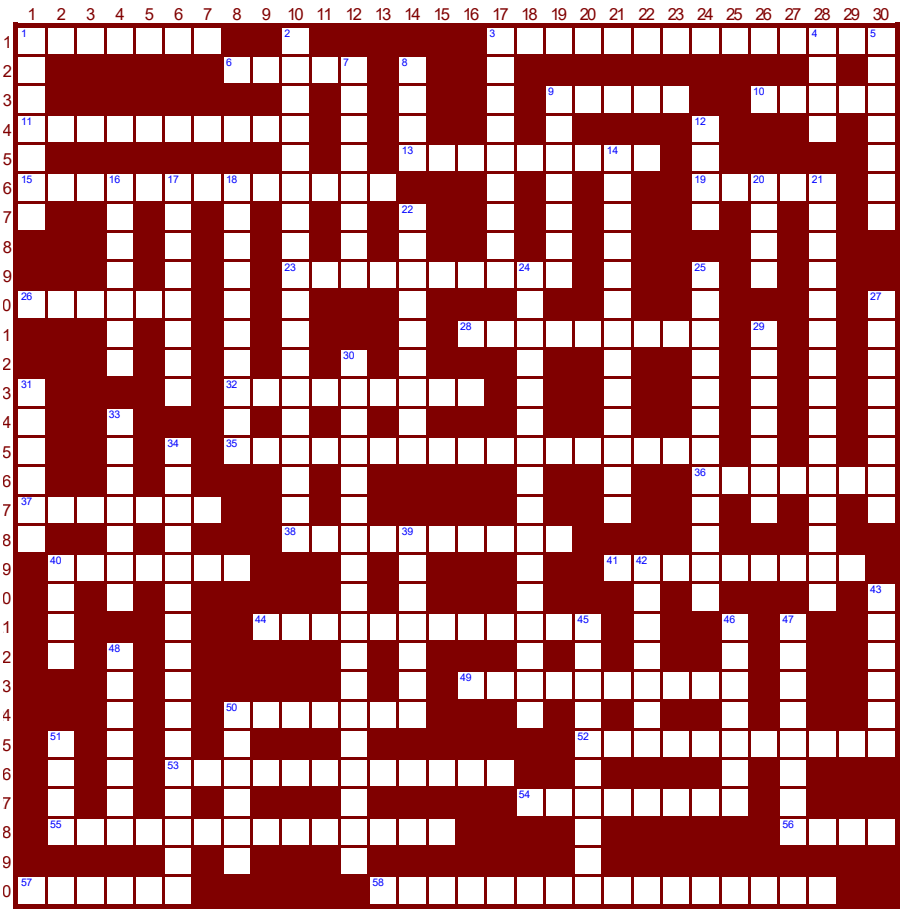
Environment Protection - 30 x 30 - Starting with Letters G to Z



Across

1 The place where effluent is discharged into receiving waters. (3,4)

3 The manufacture by plants of carbohydrates and oxygen from carbon dioxide mediated by chlorophyll in the presence of sunlight. (14)

6 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)

9 A type of wetland that does not accumulate appreciable peat deposits and is dominated by herbaceous vegetation. Marshes may be either fresh or saltwater, tidal or non-tidal. (5)

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

11 Control of physical factors in the human environment that could harm development, health, or survival. (10)

13 Generally, any substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects the usefulness of a resource or the health of humans, animals, or ecosystems. (9)

15 The process by which water vapour is lost to the atmosphere from living plants. The term can also be applied to the quantity of water thus dissipated. (13)

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

23 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)

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

28 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)

32 Use of screens to remove coarse floating and suspended solids from sewage. (9)

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

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

37 An atom characterized by the number of protons, neturons, and energy in the nucleus. (7)

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

40 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)

41 Application of ozone to water for disinfection or for taste and odour control. (9)

44 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)

49 The protective layer in the atmosphere, about 15 miles above the ground, that absorbs some of the sun's ultraviolet rays, thereby reducing the amount of potentially harmful radiation that reaches the earth's surface. (5,5)

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

52 Exposure to radiation of wavelengths shorter than those of visible light (gamma, x-ray, or ultra-violet), for medical purposes, to sterilize milk or other foodstuffs, or to induce polymerization of monomers or vulcanization of rubber. (11)

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

54 Using a machine to remove oil or scum from the surface of the water. (8)

55 Inhalation of others' tobacco smoke. (7,7)

56 Air pollution typically associated with oxidants. (4)

57 A semi-solid residue from any of a number of air or water treatment processes; can be a hazardous waste. (6)

58 An incinerator that operates at extremely high temperatures; treats highly toxic wastes that do not burn easily. (6,3,7)

Down

1 A concept whereby emissions from proposed new or modified stationary sources are balanced by reductions from existing sources to stabilize total emissions. (7)

2 Use of magnets to separate ferrous materials from mixed municipal waste stream. (8,10)

3 Decomposition of a chemical by extreme heat. (9)

4 Carbon dust formed by incomplete combustion. (4)

5 Percolation of water through the soil from

unlined canals, ditches, laterals, watercourses, or water storage facilities. (7)

7 A series of formal steps for conducting a test. (8)

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

9 A colorless, nonpoisonous, flammable gas created by anaerobic decomposition of organic compounds. A major component of natural gas used in the home. (7)

12 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)

14 Prediction by some scientists that smoke and debris rising from massive fires of a nuclear war could block sunlight for weeks or months, cooling the earth's surface and producing climate changes that could, for example, negatively affect world agricultural and weather patterns. (7,6)

16 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)

17 A widespread epidemic throughout an area, nation or the world. (8)

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

20 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)

21 The addition of chlorine at the headworks of a treatment plant prior to other treatment processes. Done mainly for disinfection and control of tastes, odours, and aquatic growths, and to aid in coagulation and settling, (15)

22 Transmission of energy though space or any medium. Also known as radiant energy. (9)

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

25 A holding area for wastewater, where heavier particles sink to the bottom for removal and disposal. (8,4)

27 An air pollution device that uses a spray of water or reactant or a dry process to trap pollutants in emissions. (8)

29 (Hg) Heavy metal that can accumulate in the environment and is highly toxic if breathed or swallowed. (7)

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

31 Ground water seeping out of the earth where the water table intersects the ground surface. (6)

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

34 (H2S) 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)

39 The amount of light obscured by particulate pollution in the air; clear window glass has zero XXXXXXX, a brick wall is 100

percent opaque. XXXXXXX is an indicator of changes in performance of particulate control systems. (7)

40 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)

42 Atmospheric air purified to contain less than 0.1 ppm total hydrocarbons. (4,3)

43 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)

45 It destroys or eliminates all forms of bacteria, viruses, and fungi and their spores. (10)

46 Removing stagnant air or water from sampling zone or equipment prior to sample collection. (7)

47 Non-metallic chemoreactive compounds moulded into rigid or pliable construction materials, fabrics, etc. (8)

48 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)

50 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)

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