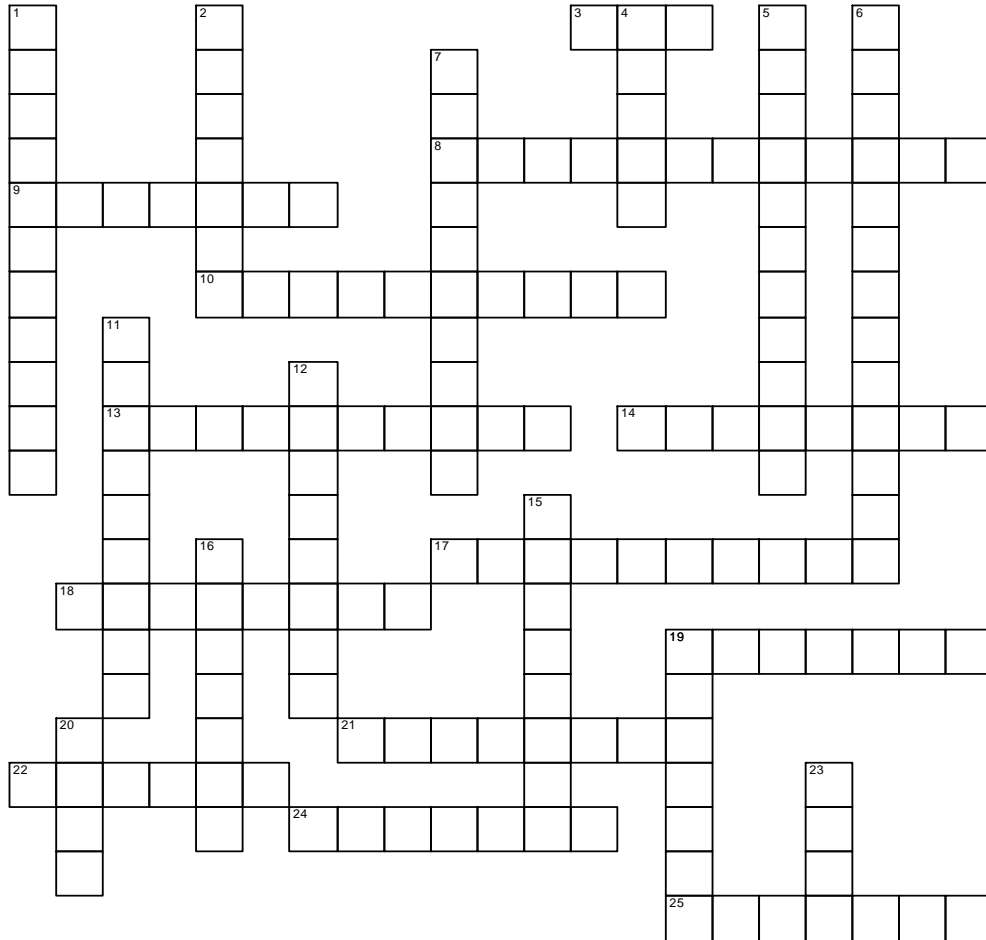


Drinking Water

Read 6.4 (291-298) and 7.4 (337-339)



Across

3. The quantity of oxygen used by bacteria over five days at 20 degrees Celsius .
8. The most important step in water purification.
9. Keeps chlorine dissolved in water longer for its trip through pipes .
10. Chemicals that cause small particles to clump together.
13. The process in which screens remove large particles as water enters treatment plant.
14. A contaminant that can cause algal blooms.

17. Sand & carbon filters bacteria, chemicals & floc.
18. Leaks into lakes from boats or sea-doo's.
19. Negative ions are called anions. What are positive ions called?
21. The third category of contamination in addition to biological and physical.
22. The type of bacteria that caused the water contamination in Walkerton in 2000.
24. An underground water source.
25. This heavy metal leaches into groundwater from landfill sites.

Down

1. This type of light can be used to disinfect water.
2. Canadian drinking water is only allowed to have 0.025 ppm of this substance.
4. An alternate disinfectant.
5. This industry produces tetrachloroethylene.
6. Floc sinks to the bottom of tank as water clears.
7. This cycle provides us with fresh water.
11. This stage of waste water treatment involves aeration and chlorination.
12. Air pumped into water during this process reduces taste and colour problems.
15. Reduces tooth decay when added to water.
16. This word means safe to drink.
19. Water is "softer" when ions of magnesium and this element are removed.
20. The percent of the earth's water that is fresh water in lakes and rivers.
23. Clump of a jelly-like precipitate.