

## 11.2 Obtaining Water Quality



### Across

1. \_\_\_\_\_, as shown in this background photograph, are analyzing a drinking water sample.
5. For the many Canadians who get their water from a well the water is usually \_\_\_\_\_ for drinking to remove contaminants.
7. Giardia, a microscopic \_\_\_\_\_ often found in the feces of beavers and other animals, can cause "beaver fever," making people very ill.
10. Contaminants are contents that are \_\_\_\_\_ to humans, other animals and the environment.
11. More than one billion people in the world do not have access to \_\_\_\_\_ drinking water.
13. The water from aboveground water sources needs to be \_\_\_\_\_ before it becomes drinking water.
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ of water are typically categorized into three types: biological, physical and chemical.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ sources of drinking water require more treatment than cleaner sources.

### Down

2. Illnesses caused by \_\_\_\_\_ water kill thousands of people every year.
3. In water treatment plants samples are \_\_\_\_\_ often to show that everything is working properly.
4. The water that flows into your sink or bathtub has flowed through your local \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ water before drinking it will kill harmful organisms but it will not remove chemical or physical contaminants.
8. Zebra mussels are an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ content of water.
9. Water \_\_\_\_\_ can be affected by physical, biological or chemical contaminants.
12. Water that is removed from our water systems must be treated and tested before it is safe to \_\_\_\_\_.