

## Water Quality

### I. Water Quality Indicators

#### 1. Define the term water quality.

Water Quality - chemical, physical, biological, + radiological characteristics of water  
(relative to human needs or purpose)

#### 2. Identify what each indicator examines and the acceptable range for drinking water.

##### A. Biological Indicators

1. Coliform Bacteria : Bacteria found in fecal contaminants  
Acceptable Range : 0 per 100 mL

##### B. Chemical Indicators

1. Dissolved O<sub>2</sub> (DO) : Amount of oxygen found in water  
Acceptable Range : (5.0 mg/L = stressful) (1.2 mg/L = fish kill)

2. Nitrates : Amount of NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> in water (methemoglobinemia)  
Acceptable Range : Less than 10.0 mg/L

3. Pesticides : Chemicals to control pests (plants, insects, etc)  
Acceptable Range : Less than 0.04 mg/L

4. pH : Amount of H<sup>+</sup> ions (pH=7=neutral >7=base <7=acid)  
Acceptable Range : 6.5-8.5

##### C. Physical Indicators

1. Color : Clear = few samples / Blue = pure water  
Acceptable Range : Not a good quality indicator (tannins = harmless)


2. Odor : Indicator of polluted, organic water  
Acceptable Range : Depends on odor

3. Temperature : Indicator of water quality + DO levels  
Acceptable Range : Lower = ↑ DO levels; Too High = fish kills

4. Turbidity : Cloudiness or haziness of water  
Acceptable Range : Measured in JTU (Jackson Turbidity Units)

### II. Forms Of Freshwater Pollution

#### 1. What percentage of the Earth is covered with water?

71 %                      Saltwater 97 %                      Freshwater 3 %  
  
 (of the 71%)

## 2. Match each water pollution term with the correct definitions.

- |                                   |  |                       |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1. <u>E</u> Acid Precipitation    | A. Increased temperature of a lake or stream               | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. <u>B</u> Biomagnification      | B. Build-up of pollutants at successive food chain levels  |                       |
| 3. <u>F</u> Eutrophication        | C. Draining away of water from the surface of land         |                       |
| 4. <u>D</u> Groundwater Pollution | D. Pollutants released contaminate groundwater sources     |                       |
| 5. <u>C</u> Runoff                | E. Rain, sleet, or snow that contains high amounts of acid |                       |
| 6. <u>A</u> Thermal Pollution     | F. Excessive richness of nutrients due to runoff           |                       |

3. List three adverse effects of each type of freshwater pollution.**A. Acid Precipitation**

- Strip nutrients from foliage (dead leaves + needles)
- Cause aluminium leaching from soils = acidification
- Harmful to fish + wildlife

**B. Biomagnification**

- Pollutants persist + consumed at unhealthy levels
- ↑ Pollutant Build-Up = less functional organism
- Organisms at top food levels at greatest risk

**C. Eutrophication**

- Algal blooms - block water sunlight
- Bacteria levels increase
- Oxygen levels depleted → fish kills

**D. Groundwater Contamination**

- Contamination of drinking water wells
- Toxic water in lakes, rivers, swamps, ponds
- Caused by storage tanks, septic systems, hazardous waste, landfills, chemical + road salts

**E. Runoff**

- Erosion of sediments → microinvertebrates !!
- Eutrophication
- Threat to downstream ecosystem (agricultural chemicals) →

**F. Thermal Pollution**

- Amount of dissolved oxygen in water
- Metabolism, growth + reproduction affected
- Biodiversity loss; migratory disruptions