

All About Treatment

Match the stage of treatment with its description by placing the letter of the definition in the space

Water Treatment

_____ Ozone	B) The first step in the treatment process is removing water from Lake Ontario. The pipe is big enough to drive an SUV through. The pipe runs about 2km out into Lake Ontario
_____ BACC Biologically Activated Carbon	J) Clean, safe and reliable
_____ Membrane Filtration	A) Process of water treatment - Ozone, Biologically Activated Carbon, Membrane Filtration and UV
_____ Raw Intake Pipe	C) _____ is used to disinfect the water and also kills the bacteria and breaks down large particles.
_____ UV Light	F) During this stage, small particles and microorganisms are removed by ultrafiltration
_____ Drinking water must be kept...	H) Controls mussels and provides primary disinfection. We add this to our drinking water to make sure that water stays clean as it travels through pipes to get to your home.
_____ OBM2	D) Water is filtered by gravity through a carbon bed with active biological growth to remove organic material
_____ Chlorination	E) _____ is where filtered water passes through a lighting unit which uses the _____ rays to inactivate microorganisms like bacteria, so they can't make people sick
_____ Fluoride	G) Water is sampled from various stages of the treatment process to get tested 4 times a day, for over 150 parameters and sent to an independent laboratory for testing. These laboratories must be certified by the Ministry of Environment.
_____ Lab Testing	I) We also add a small amount of _____ to our drinking water to help keep our teeth strong and healthy.

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Wastewater Treatment

_____ Secondary Clarifiers	B) Removes materials that could damage or clog equipment, such as garbage, rags, dental floss, food, wipes, grit
_____ Biosolids	F) _____ (Sodium Hypochlorite) is added to the secondary clarifier to kill any remaining bacteria. _____ (Sodium Bisulphite) gets added after to remove the chlorine in the water, since water with chlorine in it cannot be sent to Lake Ontario.
_____ Chlorination & Dechlorination	J) The treated water is now discharged into Lake Ontario through a pipe extending 1.5km offshore. The pipe lays 70m below the surface of water
_____ Primary Settling Tanks	G) Stabilized sludge is referred to as _____
_____ Aeration Tanks	I) The ash slurry produced from the incineration process is pumped to _____ for onsite storage
_____ Final Outfall	A) Is made up of sanitary sewage. All the water that gets poured down the drains at homes, schools, and businesses in Peel eventually end up at our wastewater treatment plants.
_____ Headworks	H) Is where all the sludge gets heated, mixed in an oxygen-free tank. Sludge is mixed and heated to 3537 degrees in the digesters. Digester gas that is generated is collected and used as fuel to power the facility.
_____ Municipal Waste	C) Are large tanks where sludge settles and sinks to the bottom and scum (oils, grease) floats to the top. The sludge and scum are then pumped to the biosolids facility for processing.
_____ Anaerobic Digestion	D) During this stage, the remaining water (effluent) flows by gravity to the _____ tanks. Oxygen is pumped into the tank which allows good bacteria to live and grow. The good bacteria eat the waste.
_____ Ash Lagoons	E) Microorganisms sink to the bottom of the tank and are removed. The wastewater is now very clear at this point where the water flows over weirs.