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| **Across****2.** The amount of microscopic oxygen gas bubbles that are mixed in water and available to aquatic organisms for respiration. Lower temperature water will hold more oxygen than warm water.**6.** The Clean Water Act establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters.**7.**  the excessive richness of nutrients in a lake or other body of water, frequently due to runoff from the land, which causes a dense growth of plant life and death of animal life from lack of oxygen.**9.** Nitrates are sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate, or ammonium nitrate, used as fertilizer.**10.** This type of water is considered “drinking water” as in it is safe to consume without any immediate or long term harm. It is different from safe water because it is drinkable whereas safe water is okay for cleaning and bathing, not necessarily drinking.**11.** The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was established to protect the quality of drinking water in the U.S. This law focuses on all waters actually or potentially designed for drinking use, whether from above ground or underground | **Down****1.** Organisms that are used to monitor the health of an ecosystem. Some organisms only survive in certain conditions. If those organisms are not present it is likely the water is lacking in a certain nutrient, such as oxygen.**3.** A physical indicator of water quality, this is a measure (on a scale from 0 to 14) of how acidic or how basic a liquid is. A pH of 8 or 9 is healthy for marine organisms.**4.** An environmental agency that sets and enforces quality standards for wastewater release by industry and local government. They also ensure the quality of safe and potable water for human use.**5.** A measure of how clear or cloudy water is. Solid particles floating in the water make it cloudy. Healthy water has low turbidity (clear). Unhealthy water has high turbidity (cloudy) and has low levels of dissolved oxygen.**8.** An algal bloom is a rapid increase or accumulation in the population of algae (typically microscopic) in a water system. Cyanobacteria blooms are often called blue-green algae. Algal blooms may occur in freshwater as well as marine environments. |