



# Managing waste and polluting the land and water

The Environment Agency check \_\_\_\_\_ once a week through the summer (bathing season) at bathing beaches to check that they are safe for people to swim in.

The Environment Agency test the water to see if there is any evidence of \_\_\_\_\_.

Pollution sources that can affect bathing water quality include:

- Agricultural run off
- Dog faeces
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ faeces
- Waste water run off
- \_\_\_\_\_

Sewage is a mixture of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ from our homes.

Sewage from our homes usually gets treated at the \_\_\_\_\_ before it is discharged into our \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. However, there are a few exceptional circumstances when it does not.

There are three things from the sewage soup that can create problems for our beaches and bathing water:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ – During heavy rain the sewage system gets inundated with extra water and it cannot cope. In order to make sure that the rain water and dilute untreated sewage does not come back up pipes and drains in our houses and streets, a combined sewage overflow is used
2. “Unflushables” – Wet wipes, sanitary items, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ contain plastics and therefore do not degrade like \_\_\_\_\_. These unflushables can clog up sewage pipes and cause \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ – When cooled and solidified “Fatbergs” can clog up sewage pipes and cause combined sewage overflows.

Everyone can do their bit to help minimise bathing water pollution by:

1. Picking up after their \_\_\_\_\_
2. Not feeding the \_\_\_\_\_ and pigeons
3. Not flushing \_\_\_\_\_ using the bin instead
4. Not pouring \_\_\_\_\_ down the drain. Pouring it into a tupper ware pot, letting it cool and solidify and then scraping it into the bin instead.