

Name: _____

Date: _____

Clean Water Act

Across

1. The most common non-point source discharges come from _____ releases, such as runoff from a field.

3. _____ and fill discharges require permits from the Army Corps and regulate discharge or deposit of these materials into waters governed by the CWA.

6. Water quality _____ are used when the waterbody will not come into compliance with the applicable state water-quality standards.

11. _____ water is sewage that has been treated in a septic tank or sewage treatment plant.

13. A _____ (acronym) permit will restrict the quantity, rate, and/or concentration of the pollutants that the permit holder may discharge.

15. An NPDES permit will also include a _____ for compliance with the limitations and will normally include reporting, record keeping, and other requirements and standard conditions, such as the duty to properly operate and maintain equipment and treatment systems.

16. Permit limits can be expressed numerically or in a _____ form.

17. Enforcement of the CWA is carried out by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the _____.

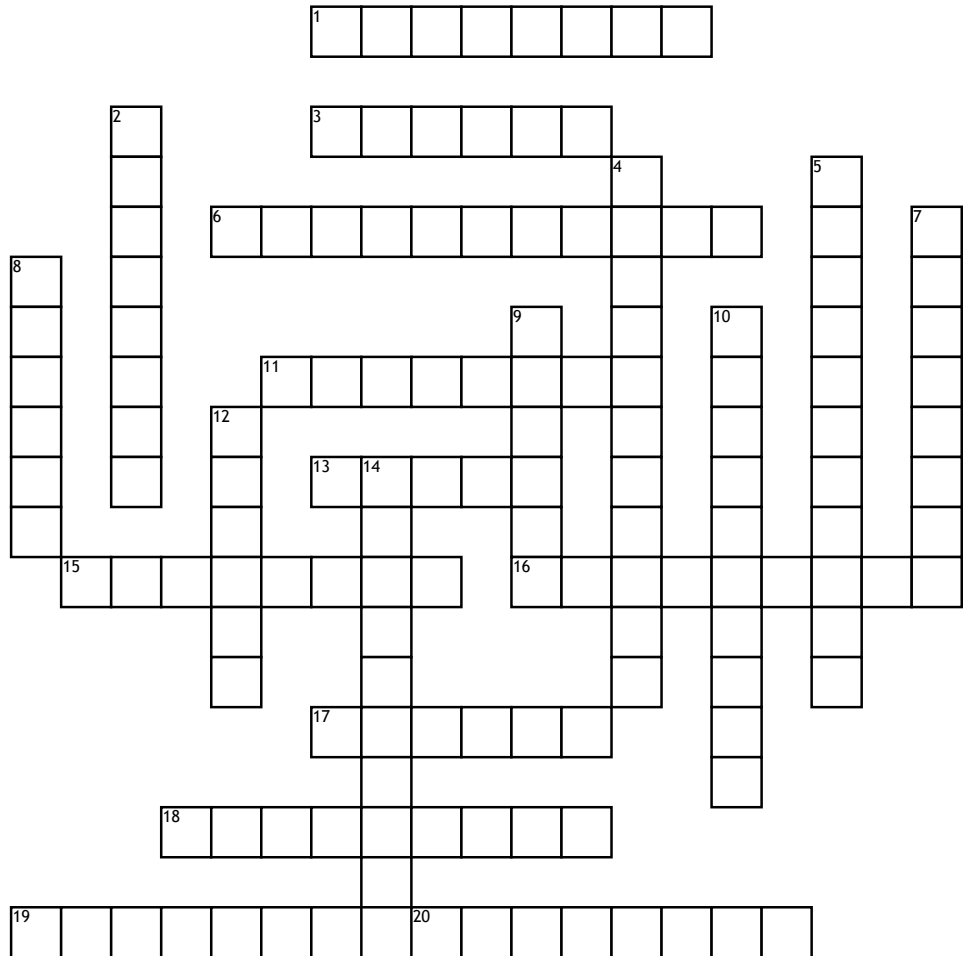
18. The United States Corps of _____ is responsible for issuing permits for discharges of dredged and fill materials under Section 404 of the CWA.

19. The CWA requires waterbodies to be compliant with applicable water-quality standards or be under a State or Federal Total _____ Daily Load order for the waterbody.

20. The CWA covers all interstate waters, including interstate _____, which can be considered navigable because navigability is not determined by whether a boat can float on water.

Down

2. _____ waters are those waters that do not meet water-quality standards for one or more pollutants. The most common impairments are due to turbidity (cloudy water), algal growth, coli, and excess nutrients.



4. The term _____ means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling rock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

5. _____ are rivers and streams that flow into larger lakes or rivers, and are considered Waters of the United States (WOTUS) under the Clean Water Act (CWA).

7. The CWA governs waters that are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries engaged in interstate _____.

8. _____ "Point Source" dischargers discharge from a point source straight into waters covered in the CWA.

9. The CWA defines a _____ as an individual, corporation, partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

10. The CWA applies to waters that are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for _____ or other purposes.

12. In 1899, the _____ and Harbors Act was passed, making it the first comprehensive water regulation in the United States. In 1948 the Federal Water Pollution Control Act was passed, which was amended in 1972, 1977, and 1987 to become what we know of today as the Clean Water Act.

14. The National _____ Discharge Eliminations System permits are issued to facilities that discharge into public-owned treatment works.