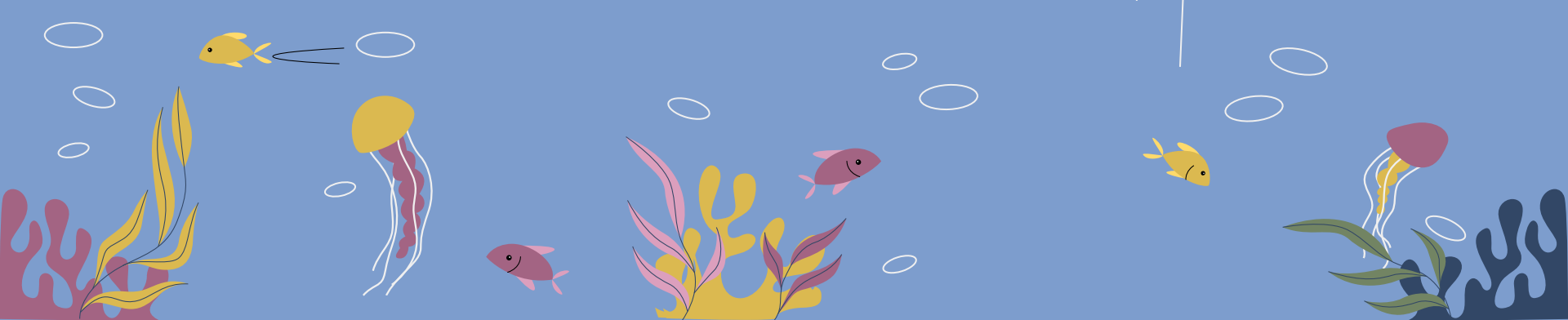
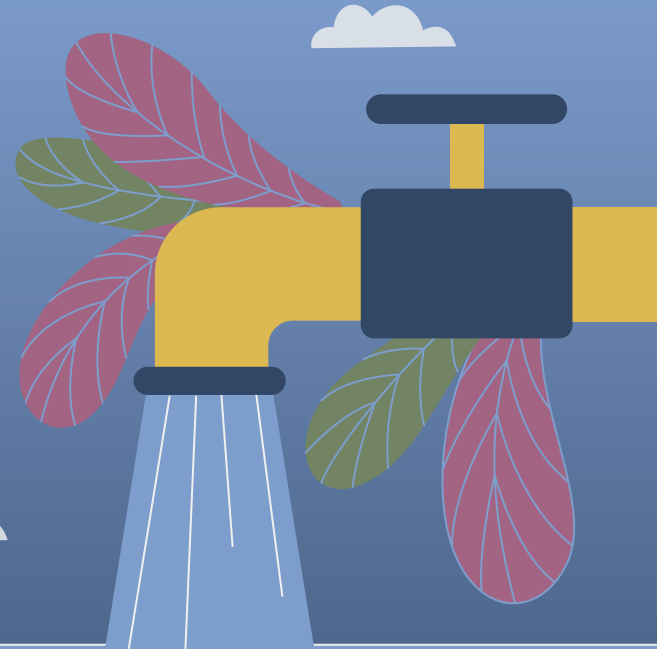


Freshwater and Groundwater Pollution

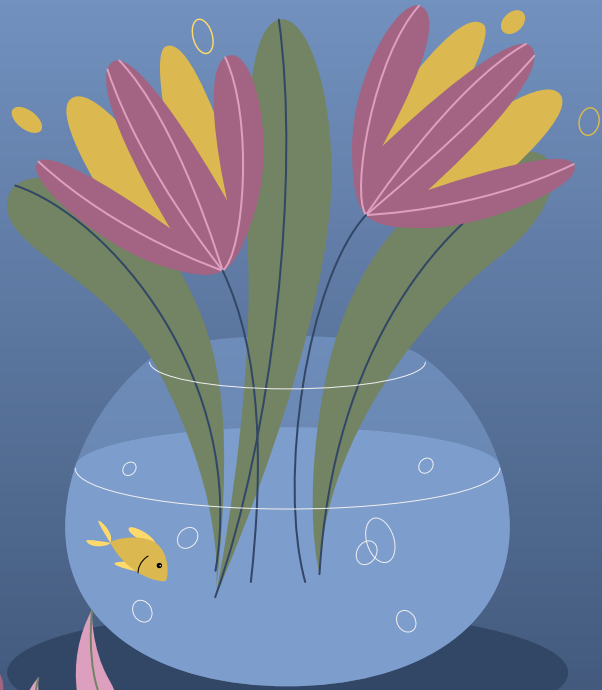
*Allison Wickman, Ctibor Prokop, Lucie
Rybničková and Kristýna Ševčíková*



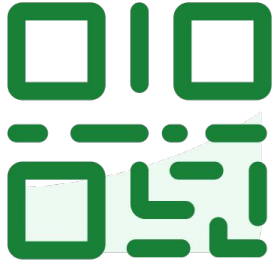


Brainstorm

1. Where do I notice water pollution?
2. What sources of water pollution do I know?
3. What solutions to water pollution do I know?



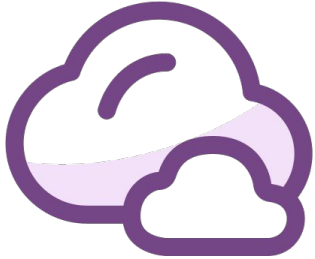
slido



Join at slido.com
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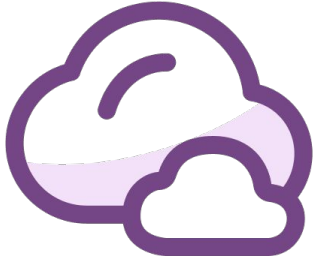
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Where do I notice water pollution?

① Click **Present with Slido** or install our [Chrome extension](#) to activate this poll while presenting.

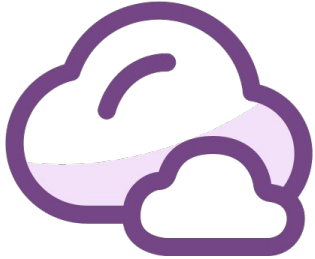
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What sources of water pollution do I know?

① Click **Present with Slido** or install our [Chrome extension](#) to activate this poll while presenting.

slido



What solutions to water pollution do I know?

① Click **Present with Slido** or install our [Chrome extension](#) to activate this poll while presenting.

An underwater scene with a blue background. A large, dark blue, wavy shape is in the center. A pink fish is on the left, and a yellow fish is on the right. There are several white circles representing bubbles. In the bottom left and right corners, there are stylized seaweed plants in yellow and pink. The text "Water pollution risks and major water pollution sources" is written in bold yellow font across the center.

Water pollution risks and major water pollution sources

Importance of Freshwater Systems (= Natural capital)

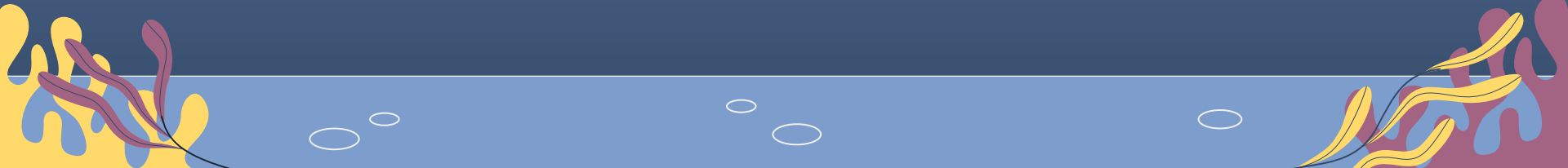
Ecological Services

- Climate moderation
- Nutrient cycling
- Waste treatment
- Flood control
- Groundwater recharge
- Habitats for many species
- Genetic resources and biodiversity
- Scientific information

Economic Services

- Food
- Drinking water
- Irrigation water
- Hydroelectricity
- Transportation corridors
- Recreation
- Employment

- Ethical concerns

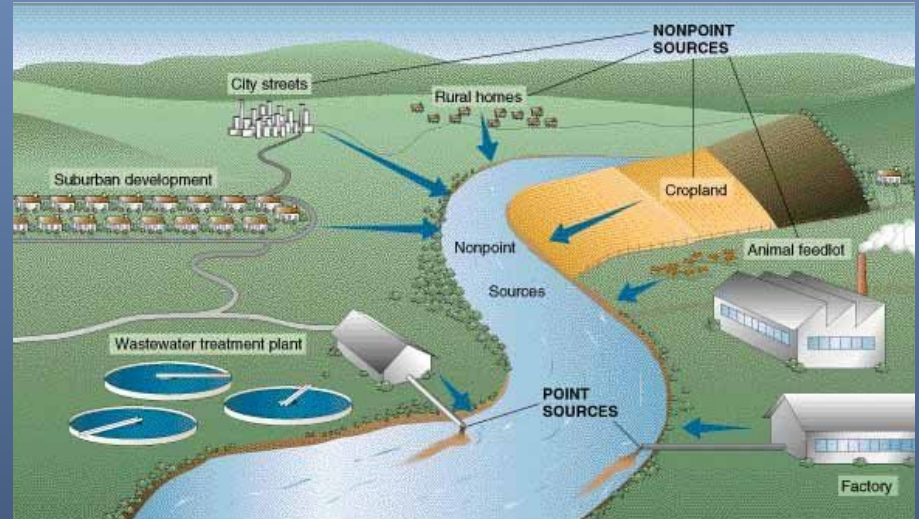


Sources of water pollution

- Water pollution = any change in water quality that can harm living organisms or make the water unfit for human use

Types of water pollution

- Point - identifiable, at specific locations, easier to monitor and regulate
- Nonpoint - broad, diffuse areas



Main sources of water pollution - by activity

Agricultural

- eroded sediments
- fertilizers and pesticides
- livestock bacteria (...)

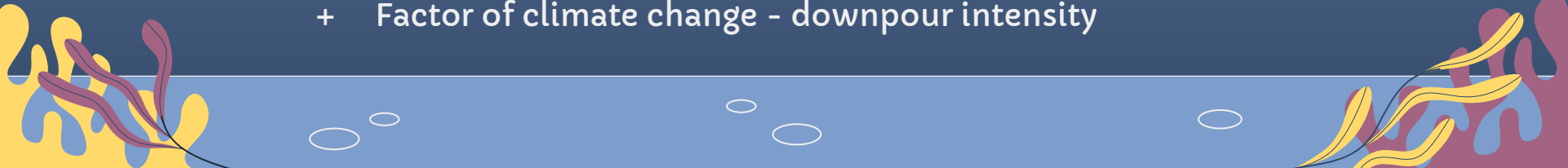
Industrial

- organic and inorganic chemicals
- heavy metals
- oils and greases
- leakage of coal ash from slurry ponds (...)

Mining

- land disturbance leading to erosion of sediments
- runoff of chemicals

+ Factor of climate change - downpour intensity



Most common pollutants (1/2)

Infectious agents (bacteria, viruses, protozoa, parasites)

- Human and animal waste

Oxygen-demanding wastes (biodegradable animal wastes and plant debris)

- Sewage, animal feedlots, food-processing facilities, paper mills

Plant nutrients (nitrates, phosphates) -> excessive algae growth

- Sewage, animal waste, inorganic fertilizers

Toxic Organic chemicals (oil, gasoline, plastics, pesticides, fertilizers, cleaning solvents)

- Industry, agriculture, households, runoff from urban areas
- 

Harmful algal blooms



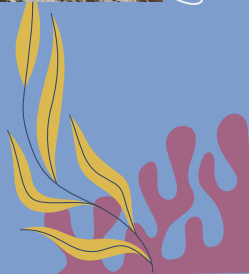
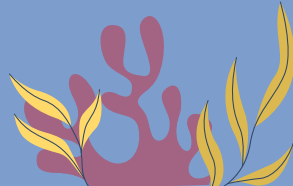
Use of pesticides and inorganic fertilizers



Animal feedlots



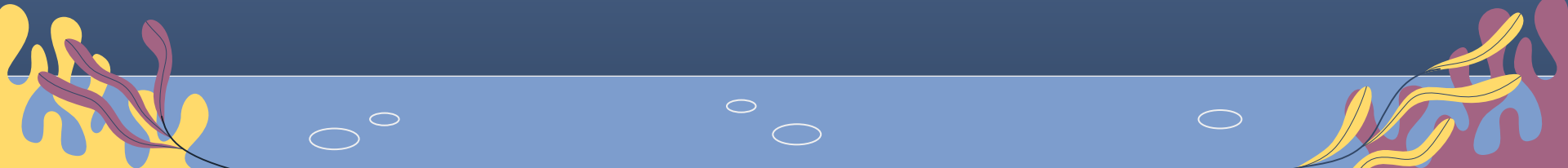
Sewage water leak



Most common pollutants (2/2)

Sediments (soil, silt) -> photosynthesis disruption, food web disruption

- Land erosion - farms, construction sites, mining: heavy metals (lead, mercury, arsenic, cadmium, chromium etc.)
- Unlined landfill, household chemicals, mining waste, industrial discharges
- Thermal - Electric power and industrial plants



Landfill lining



Impact of population growth

= more people will lead to more pollution

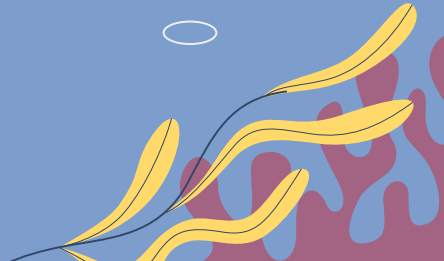
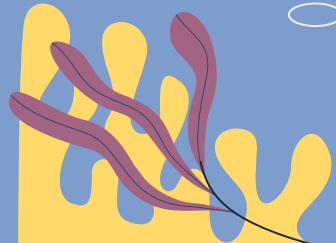
Growth in population ->

growth in resource use ->

growth in waste / ecological footprint

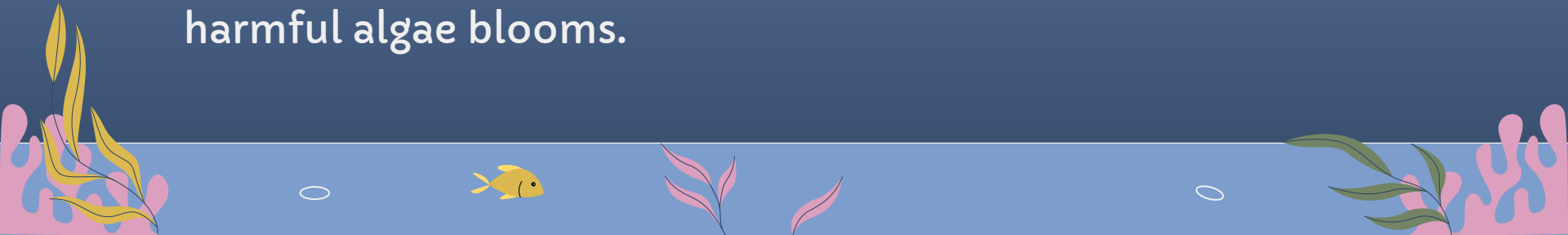


Pollution problems in rivers and lakes



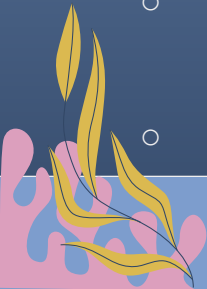
Pollution problems in rivers and lakes

- Waterways are connected - problem in one place may cause problems in other places too
- Concrete in cities causes polluted rainwater to quickly flow into rivers instead of soaking into the ground. This increases nutrient levels in the water and can lead to the growth of algae and harmful algae blooms.



Sources of pollution

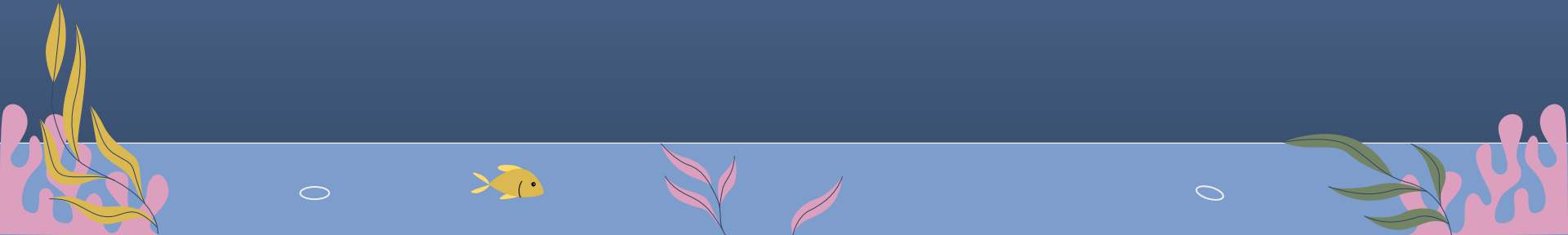
- Point pollution
 - You can trace the contamination to a culprit
 - dumping of industrial waste, effluent from sewage treatment facilities, illegal dumping
 - other hazardous chemical deposition (e.g. nuclear waste).
 - Heat can also be a pollutant.
 - Plastics and other solid materials (sometimes they even melt toxins in the water)
 - Easier to control



Sources of pollution

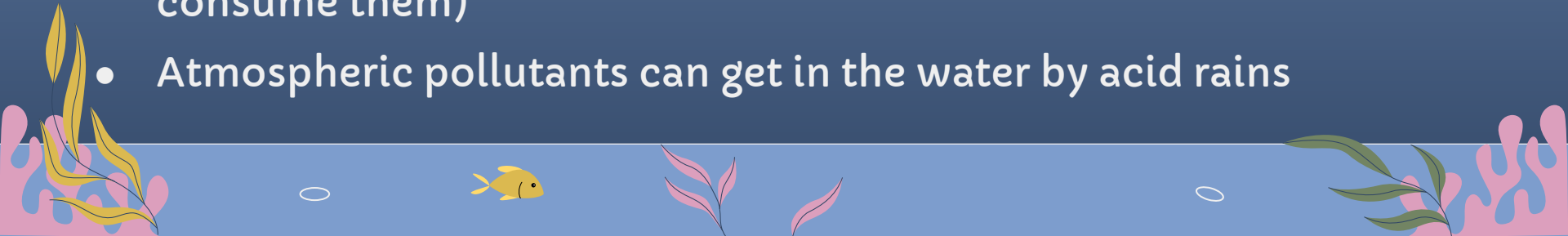


- Nonpoint pollution
 - Contamination, that gets into the water system (that cannot be traced to a person, source and a place)
 - Agricultural runoff (pesticides, fertilizers, manure), acid rain, nitrate deposition, and leaching from septic tank

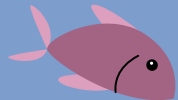


Problems of a lake

- Eutrophication
- The clarity and quality of the water may decrease and that causes deaths of fish (especially bioindicators)
- Industrial heavy metals can be found in food chain - that causes death and diseases not only the fish, but also their predators (that consume them)
- Atmospheric pollutants can get in the water by acid rains

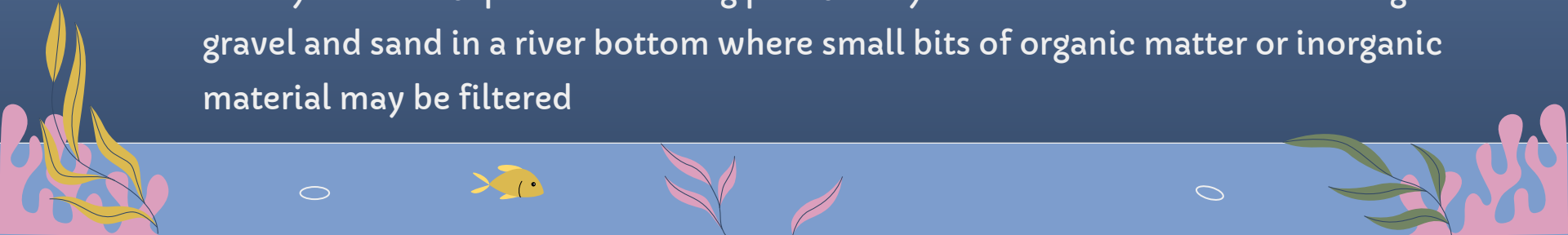


River's self-cleaning capacity



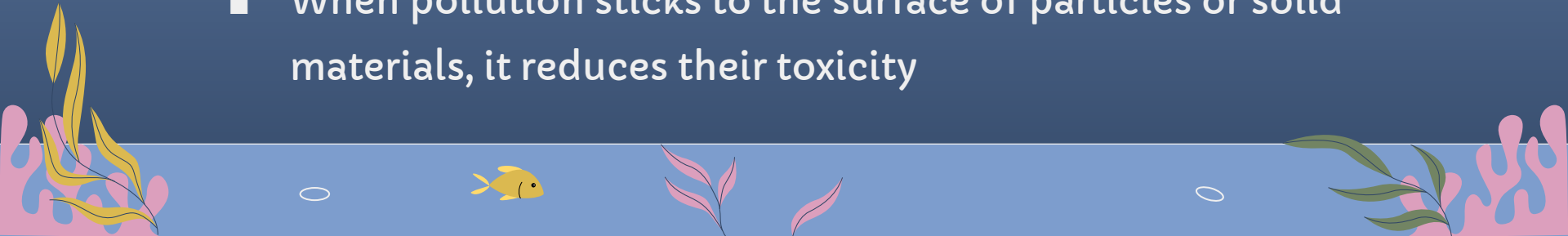
Physical processes

- Dilution (ředění)
 - the mixing of discharged wastewater with the stream water
- sedimentation
 - the settling down of solid particles onto a river bottom and their removal from the watercourse (when floods come, they can reverse the effect and pollute the water again)
- Straining/filtering (Scezování/filtrace)
 - mainly the interception of floating particles by the movement of water through gravel and sand in a river bottom where small bits of organic matter or inorganic material may be filtered



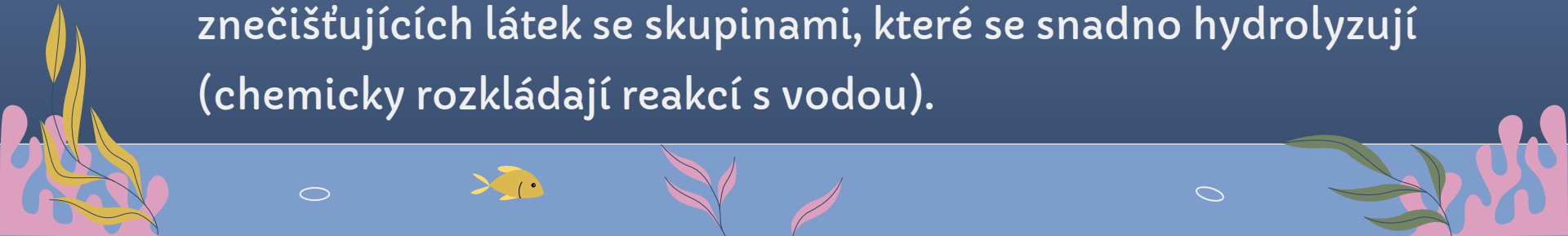
Physical processes

- Aeration (provzdušňování)
 - the process of transferring gases, especially oxygen, from the air into the water and helps reduce pollutants (it supports bacteria that feed on organic matter and help decompose it)
- Grinding and dissolution (Mletí a rozpouštění)
- Adsorption
 - When pollution sticks to the surface of particles or solid materials, it reduces their toxicity



Chemical processes

- Oxidation and reduction
 - Contribution to decomposure of dead organic substances
- hydrolysis
 - Transformation and disintegration of organic pollutants with groups that are easily hydrolyzed (chemically broken down due to reaction with water) - Transformace a rozklad organických znečišťujících látek se skupinami, které se snadno hydrolyzují (chemicky rozkládají reakcí s vodou).



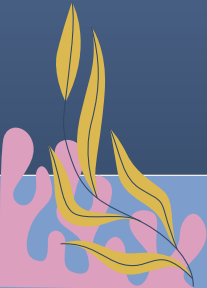
Chemical processes

- Photolysis
 - Decomposition under the influence of light
- Absorption/assimilation
 - Uptake or dissolution of atoms, molecules or ions (přijímání nebo rozpouštění atomů, molekul nebo iontů)



Biological processes

- Handled by organisms living in the water, mainly by decomposers



If we overload the river...

- It can lead to:
 - Dying of organisms
 - Destruction of the aquatic ecosystem
 - Reduced agricultural productivity
 - Degradation of the water's quality

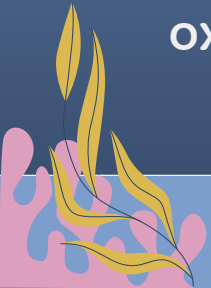




Eutrophication in lakes due to excessive nitrogen and phosphorus

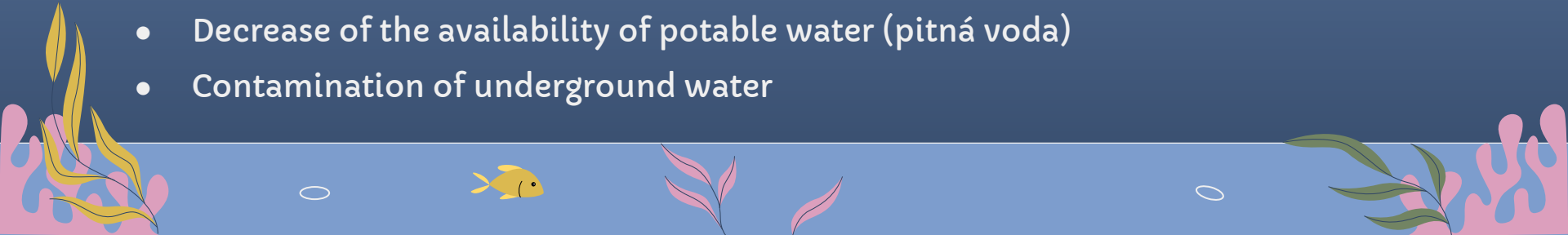
What is eutrophication?


A process that occurs when an environment becomes enriched by nutrients (lakes and rivers it's usually nitrogen and phosphorus). Excess plant growth leads to oxygen depletion.



What are the consequences?

- So many nutrients cause the growth of algae and other plants
- Decrease of oxygen
- Death of fish and other aquatic organisms
- Disruption of the food chain
- Decrease of biodiversity
- The blooms of the algae can release toxins (like cyanotoxins) in the water
- Contaminated water is no longer drinkable
- Decrease of recreational activities (smell and appearance)
- Decrease of the availability of potable water (pitná voda)
- Contamination of underground water

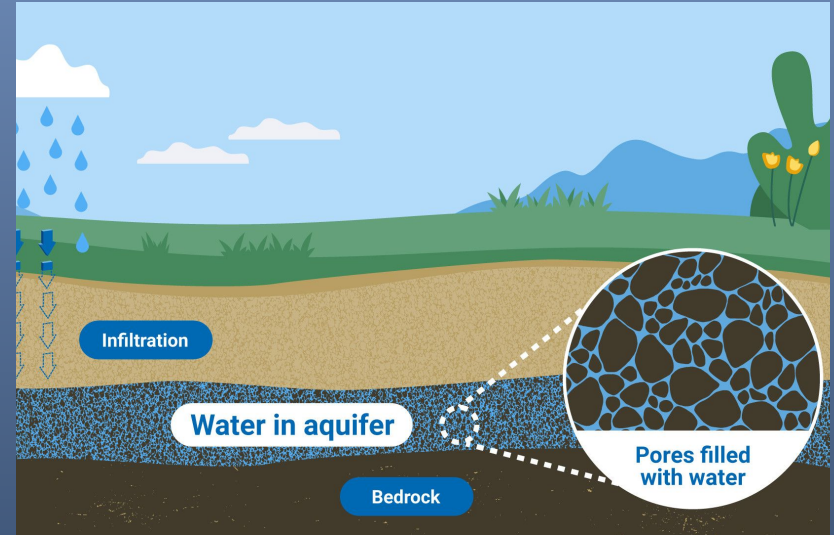


An underwater scene with a blue background. A purple fish is on the left, and a yellow fish is on the right. There are several white bubbles of different sizes scattered throughout. At the bottom, there are stylized yellow and purple seaweed or coral-like plants. The title text is centered in a bold, yellow font.

Groundwater Pollution by Chemicals, and Purification Methods

Groundwater Pollution by Chemicals

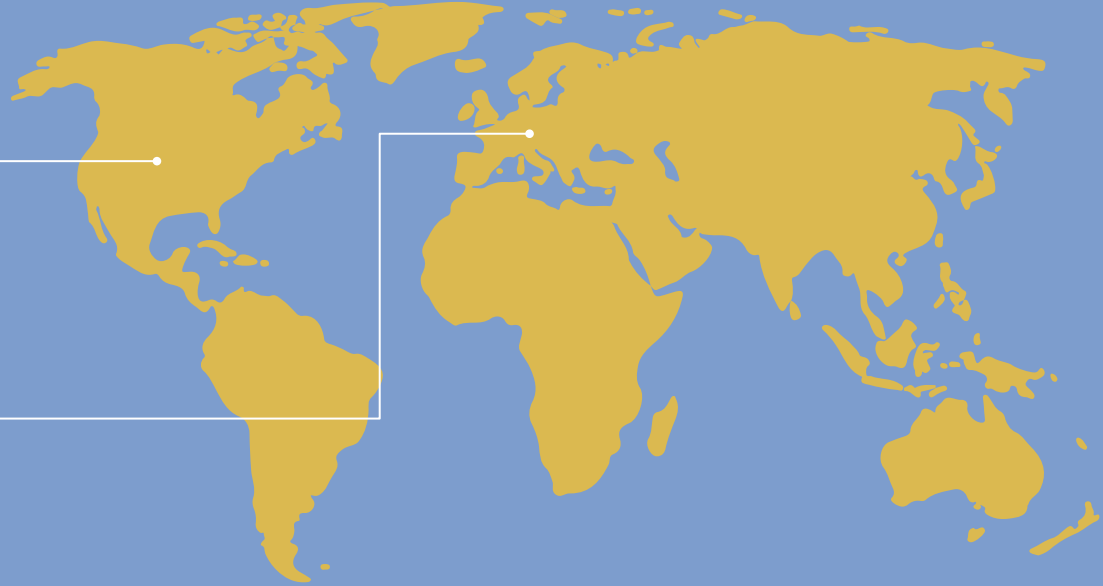
Groundwater is found beneath the Earth's surface, stored in soil and rock layers called aquifers. It is a crucial source of drinking water for billions of people worldwide, and contaminants can pose serious human health and environmental risks.



Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

35%
USA

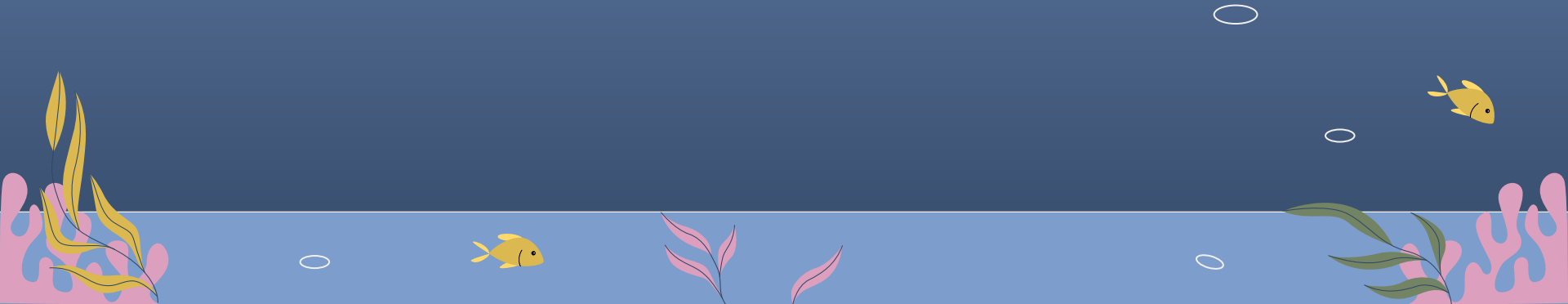
49%
Czech
Republic



Agricultural Contaminants

Modern agricultural practices utilize several innovations to increase crop production, such as:

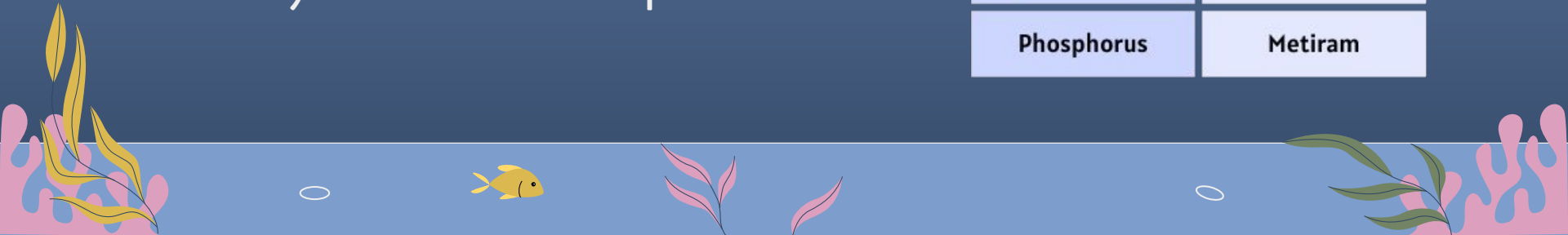
- Fertilizers
- Pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides)
- Extensive irrigation



Agricultural Contaminants

Fertilizers and pesticides contain many chemicals that, when ingested by humans, cause a variety of detrimental health effects. Modern agriculture overuses these chemicals, and they leech into our aquifers.

Fertilizers	Pesticides
Nitrate	Glyphosate
Nitrite	Metribuzin
Ammonia	DDT
Nitrogen Oxides	Dieldrin
Organic Nitrogen	Benomyl
Phosphorus	Metiram



Agricultural Contaminants

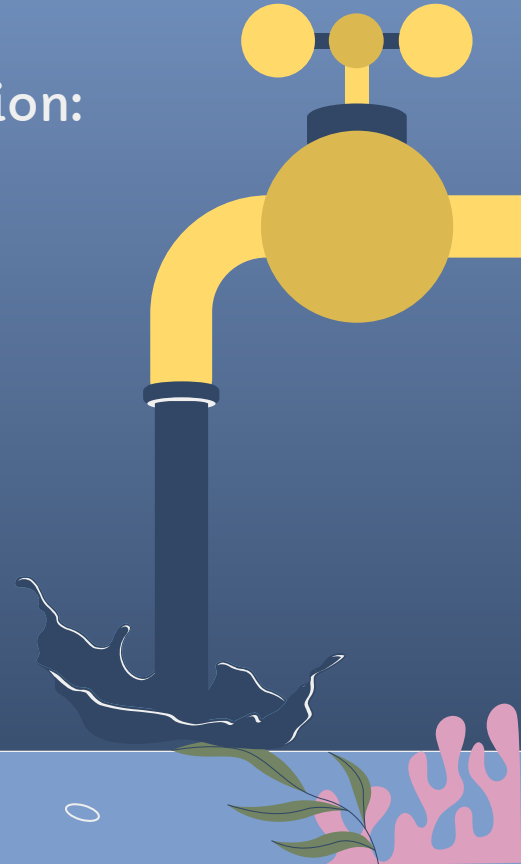
Modern irrigation practices promote nutrient leaching and increases infiltration into the soil, which increases the concentration of contaminants in aquifers.



Industrial Contaminants

Common sources of industrial groundwater pollution:

- Industrial liquid effluent
- Underground and surface storage tanks
- Industrial sewers
- Bulk chemical storage areas
- Accidental/ catastrophic discharge

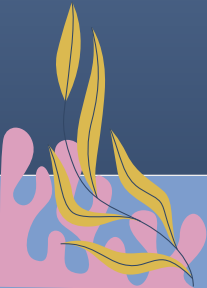


Industrial Contaminants



Industrial effluent:

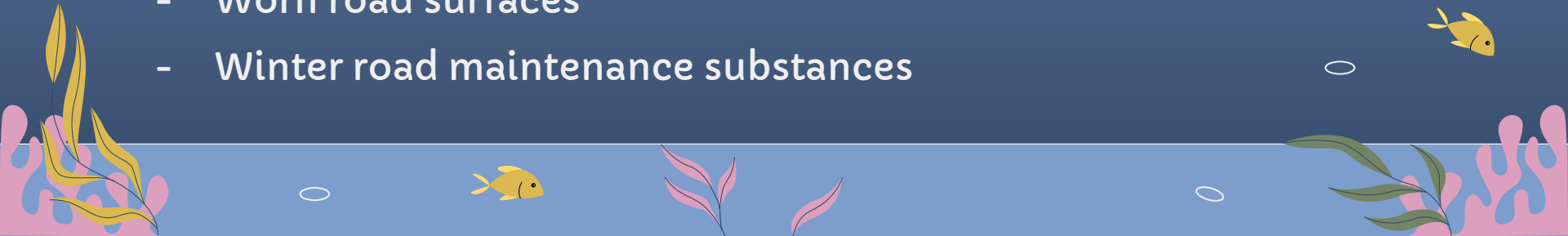
the wastewater generated by industrial facilities, containing various contaminants including heavy metals, nitrates, pharmaceuticals, POPs, etc.



Transportation-related Pollution

Rainwater and snowmelt from roads carry contaminants into the soil:

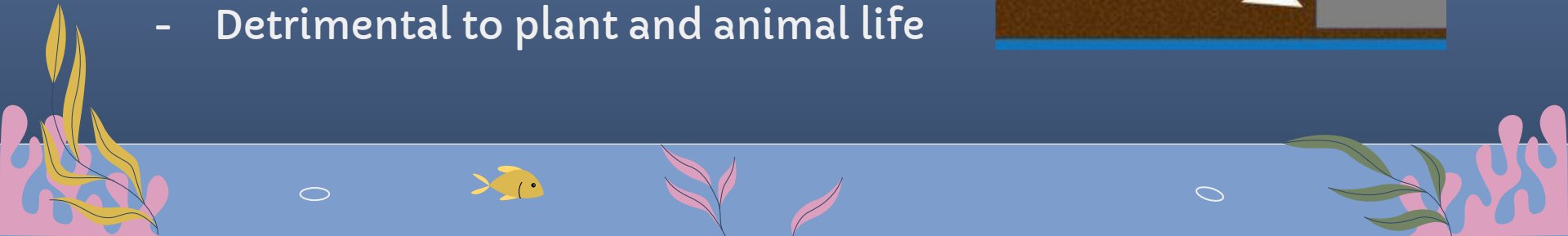
- Oils, lubricants, tars
- Exhaust gas components (heavy metals, carbon & nitrogen oxides)
- Particles from worn out tires or brake discs
- Worn road surfaces
- Winter road maintenance substances



Transportation-related Pollution

Road salts are used in the winter, and they are easily carried by snowmelt into the soil. This increases the salinity of the groundwater, making it:

- Unfit to drink
- Unfit to be used for irrigation
- Detrimental to plant and animal life



Domestic Contaminants

Domestic contaminants include:

- Landfill waste leaching
- Domestic wastewater (sewage network)
- Household fuel pollution



Impacts on Human Health



Heavy Metals

Can be carcinogenic, and cause liver, kidney, and intestinal damage



Fluoride

Excess fluoride can cause skeletal fluorosis and dental problems



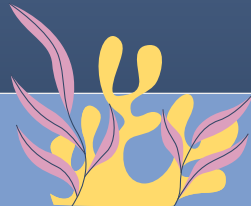
Nitrates/ Nitrites

Enter the bloodstream and cause oxygen deprivation - “Blue Baby Syndrome” in infants



Radionuclides

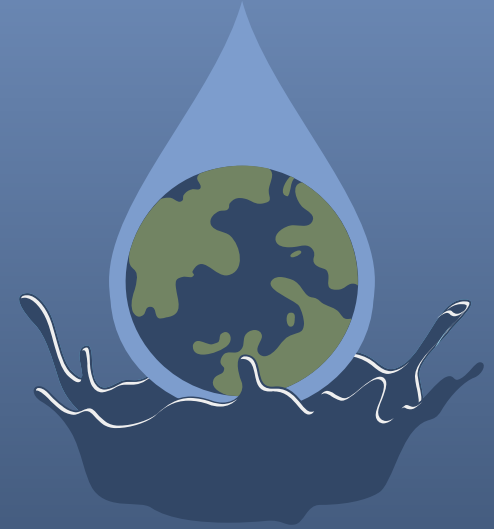
An industrial contaminant that can be carcinogenic and damage the kidneys



Environmental Impacts

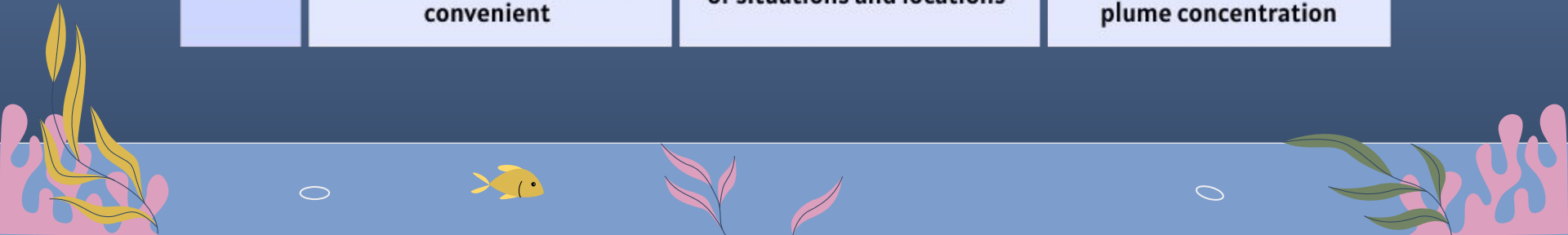
Ecosystem disruption:

- Polluted groundwater can seep into rivers, lakes, and wetlands, harming aquatic life
- Excess nutrients can cause algae blooms
- Accumulation of chemicals in groundwater decreases soil quality



Methods of Groundwater Purification

	Biological	Chemical	Physical
Method	This method uses microorganisms and organic matter to break down chemicals	This method uses chemical precipitation, oxidation, ion exchange, and carbon absorption to remove chemicals	This method, called pump and treat, physically removes the water to treat it before reinjecting the water.
Benefits	Water doesn't have to be removed from the ground; convenient	Can be used in a wide variety of situations and locations	Controls contaminant migration, and reduces plume concentration



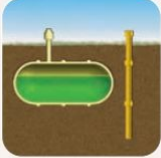

The Case for Pollution Prevention

Unlike other sources of freshwater, groundwater cannot cleanse itself very well due to the very slow movement of water through the earth.

Cleanup solutions are costly and often too difficult to implement - many cities have turned to investing in prevention efforts instead.

Solutions

Groundwater Pollution

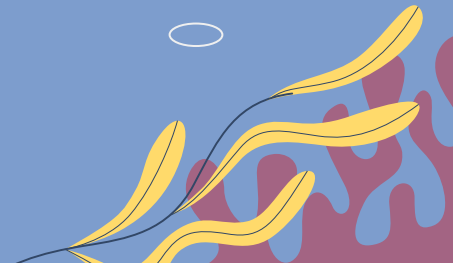
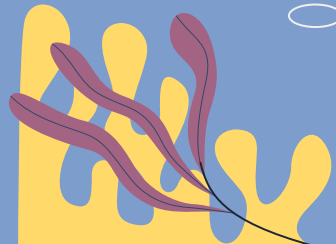
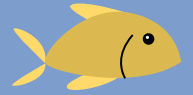
Prevention		Cleanup
Find substitutes for toxic chemicals		Pump to surface, clean, and return to aquifer (very expensive)
Keep toxic chemicals out of the environment		Inject microorganisms to clean up contamination (less expensive but still costly)
Install monitoring wells near landfills and underground tanks		
Require leak detectors on underground tanks		Pump nanoparticles of inorganic compounds to remove pollutants (still being developed)
Ban hazardous waste disposal in landfills and injection wells		
Store harmful liquids in aboveground tanks with leak detection and collection systems		

Case Study

New York City, USA - faced spending \$6 billion to build water purification facilities to provide drinking water for its residents. Instead, the city invested in the restoration and protection of the forests and wetlands in the area within their watershed. This method cost only \$1.5 billion, and allows the groundwater to be naturally filtered.

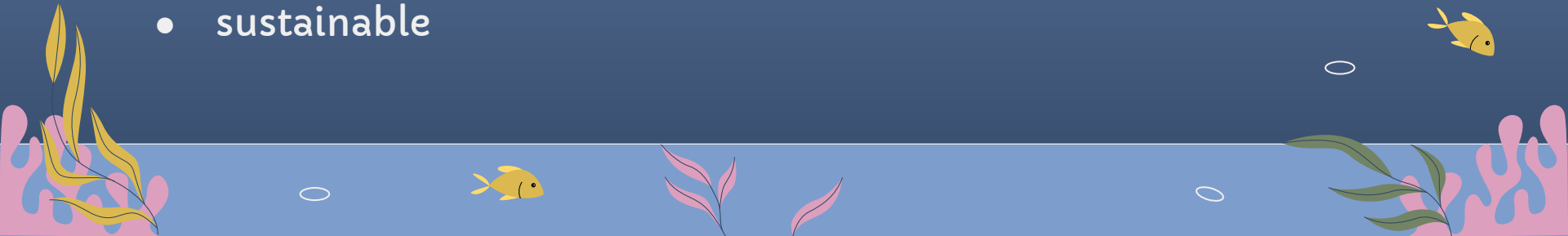


Solutions



Categories of solutions

- preventive X subsequent
- human made X natural
- in urban areas X in nature
- small scale X big scale
 - point X non-point pollution
 - average person X big organizations (companies, government etc.)
- different technologies
- sustainable

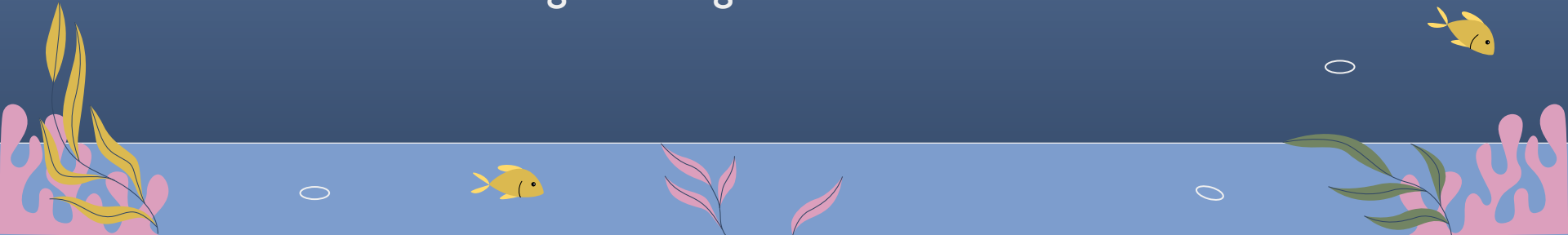


Laws

- Major part in fighting water pollution
- Czech republic:
 - Water pollution fee (§ 88, § 89 of the Water law - 254/2001)
 - Efficiency?

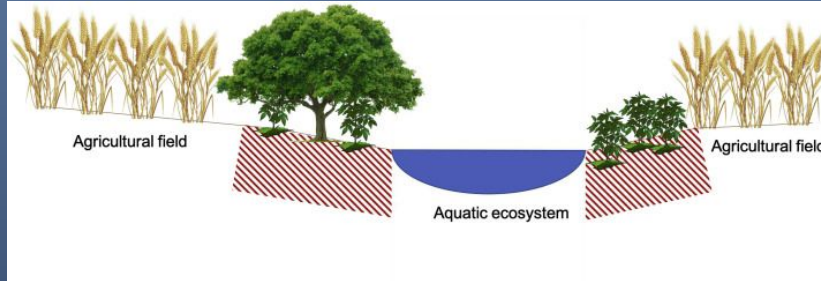


- Depends on how the definitions are set
- Exceptions
- How low the cap on pollution levels is set
- Discharge trading



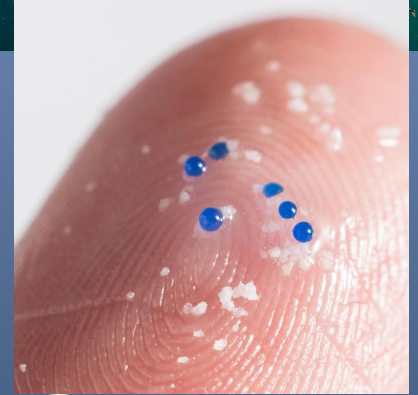
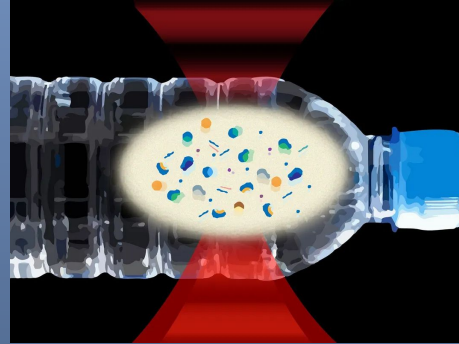
Agriculture solutions

- Less fertilizers and pesticides
- Slow-release substances
- Think about area of use (no slope land)
- Buffer vegetation
- Organic farming
- ... etc.

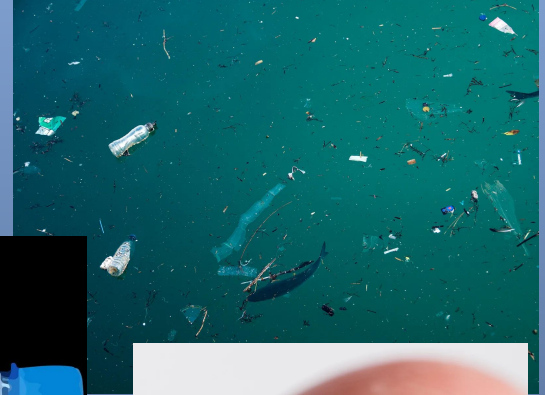
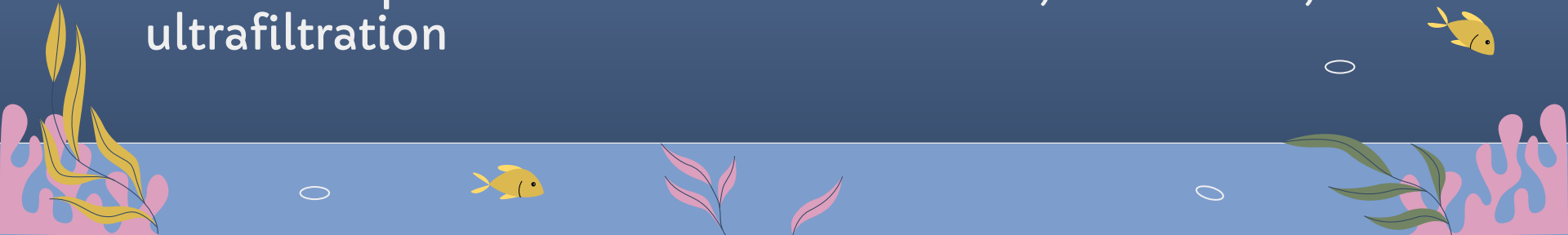


Limiting plastic pollution

- General plastic waste
 - Doesn't decompose
 - Causes clogging
 - Toxic chemicals
- Microplastics
 - Harmful in general
- Microbeads
 - Cosmetics and cleaning products

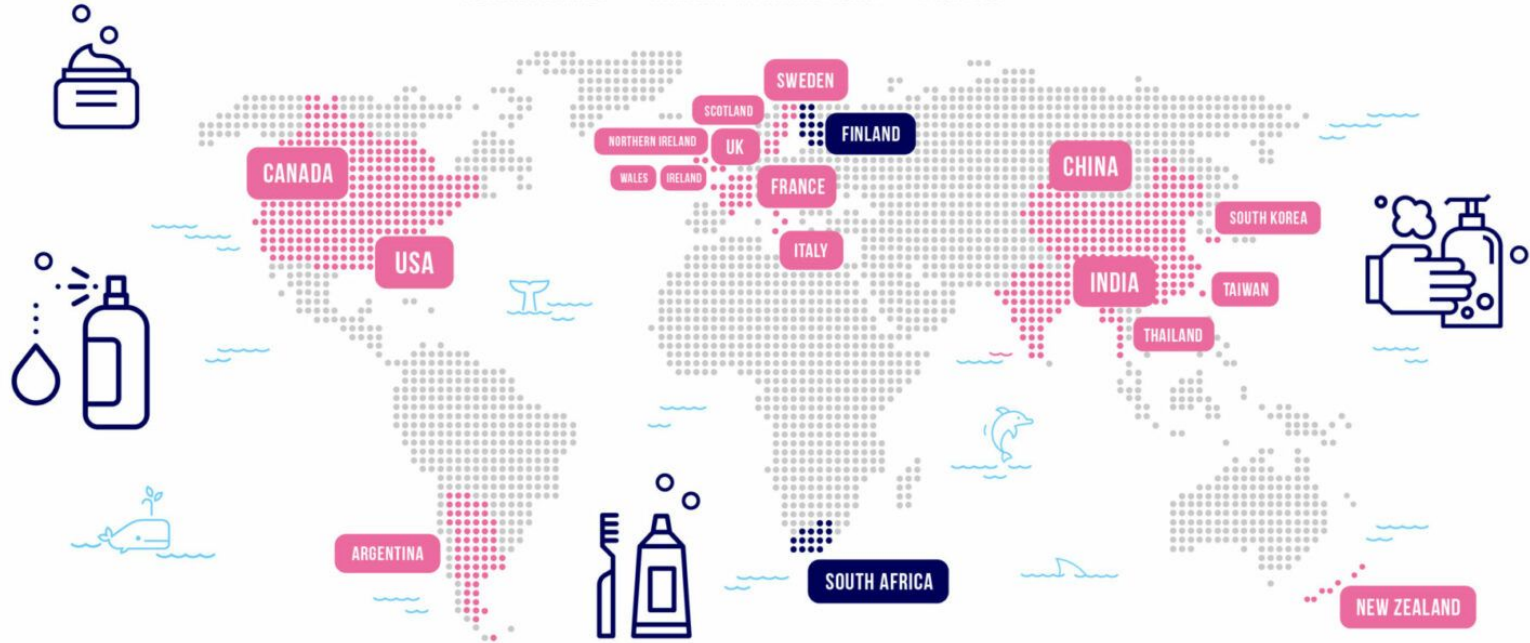


- Simple solution: Use alternatives
- Not so simple solutions: reverse osmosis, distillation, ultrafiltration

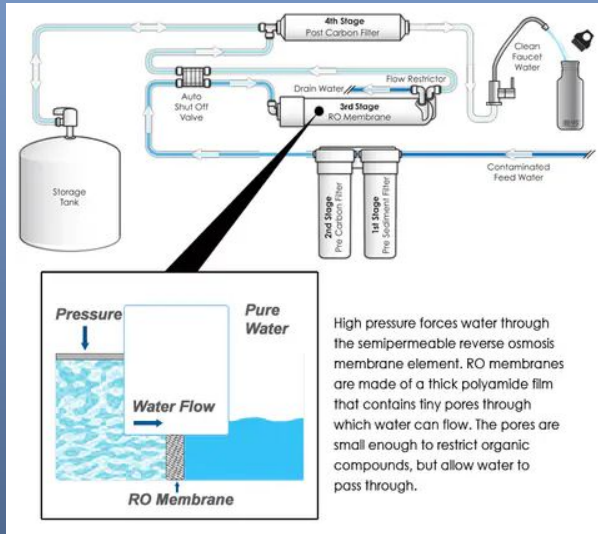


MICROBEADS BAN IN RINSE-OFF COSMETICS

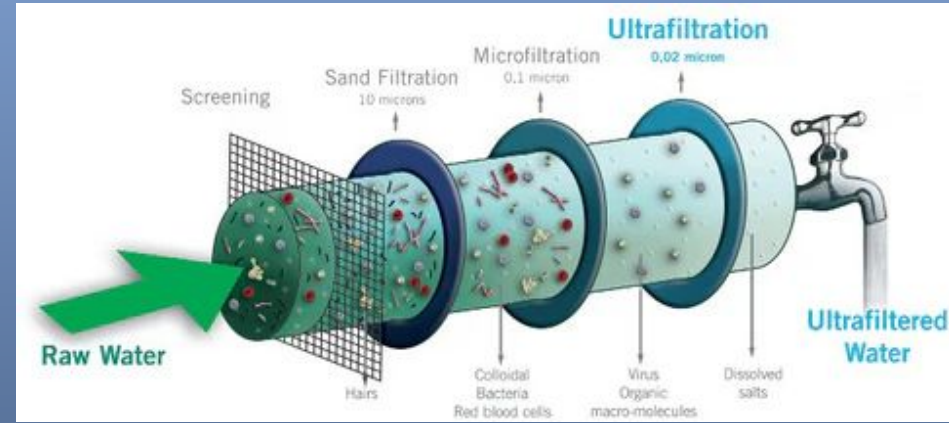
..... ALREADY BANNED WILL BAN IN COMING YEARS PROPOSED



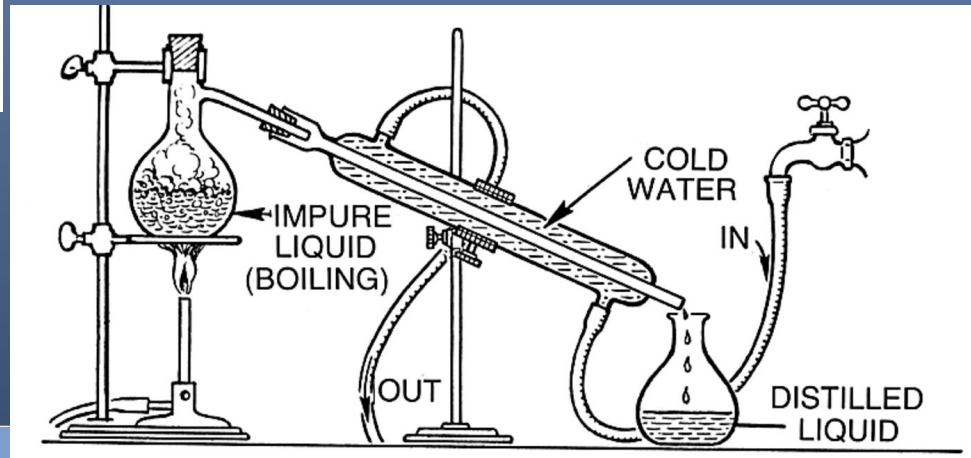
Reverse osmosis



Ultrafiltration



Distillation

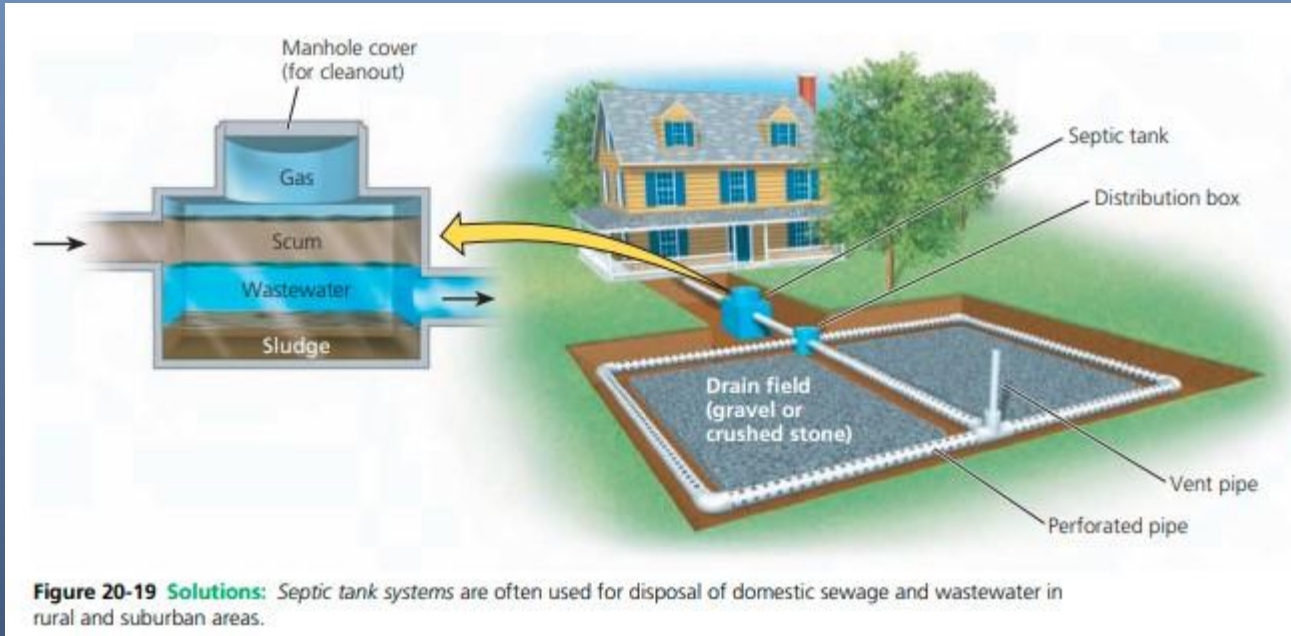


Sewage treatment

- Septic tanks in rural areas
- Sewage treatment in urban areas
 - Primary, secondary, tertiary
- Separate networks of pipes in cities
 - Better but expensive
 - Paris



Septic tank systems



Sewage treatment systems

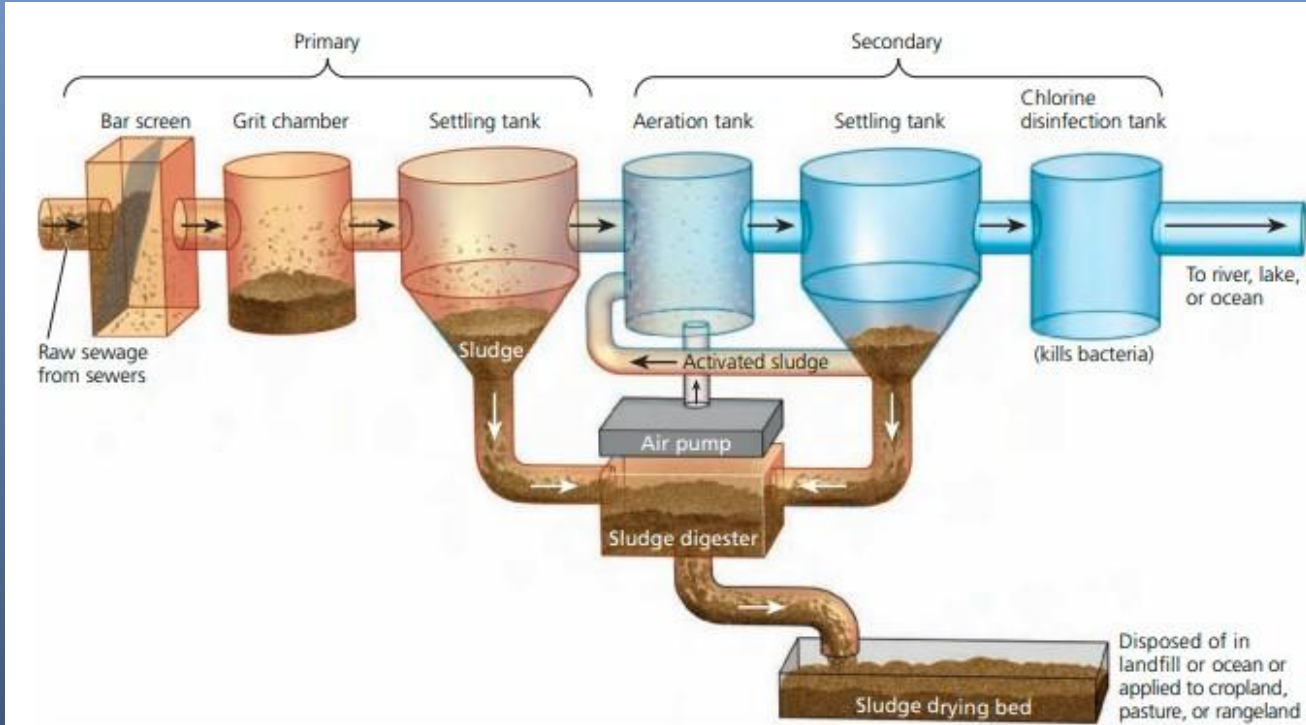


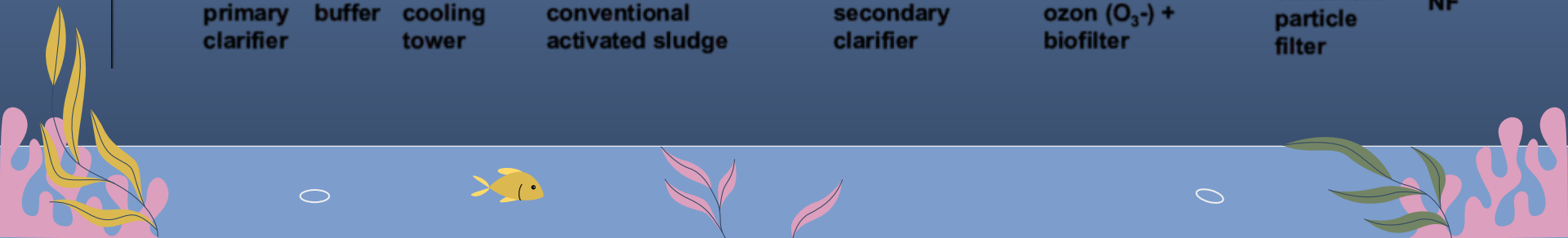
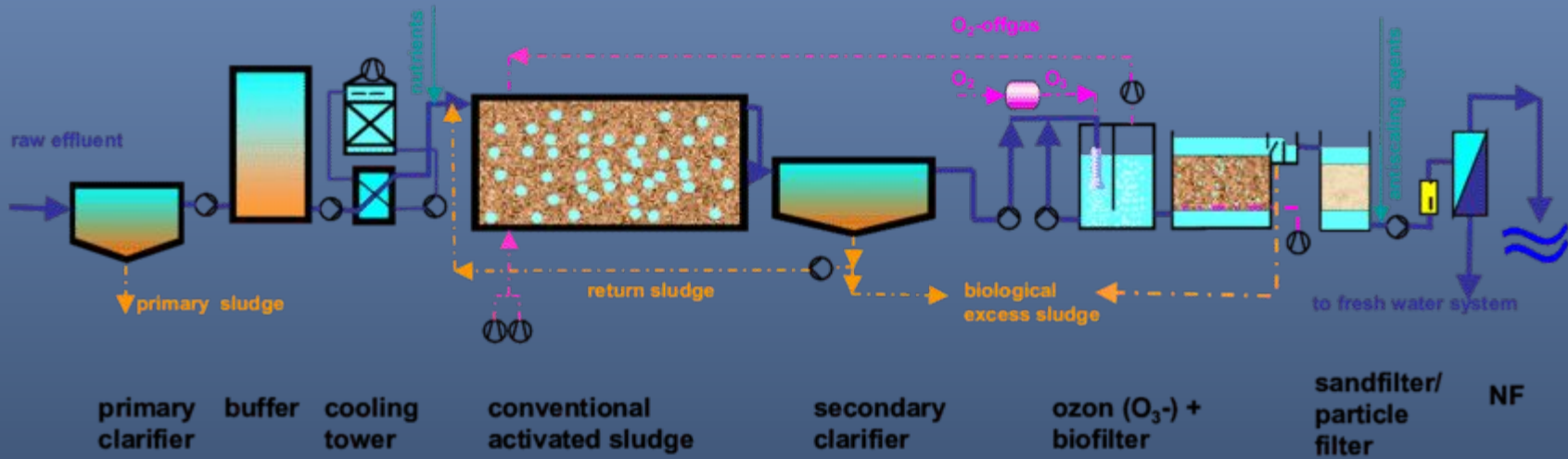
Figure 20-20 Solutions: Primary and secondary sewage treatment systems help to reduce water pollution.

Question: What do you think should be done with the sludge produced by sewage treatment plants?

primary treatment

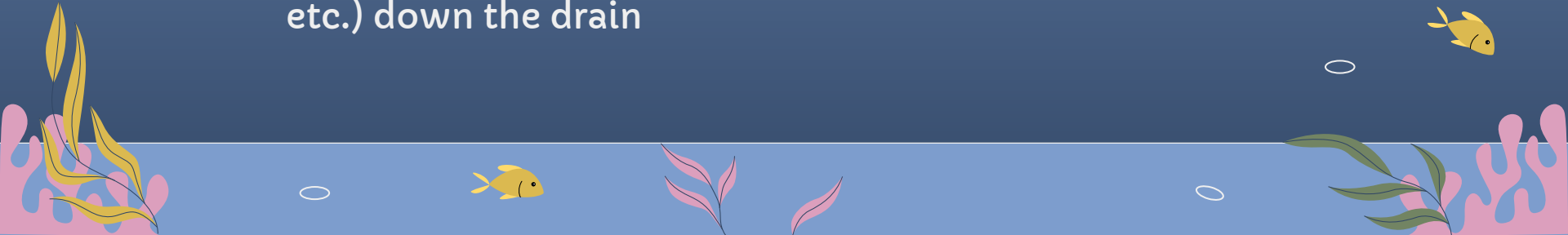
secondary treatment

tertiary treatment chemical-biochemical oxidation + (partial) desalination



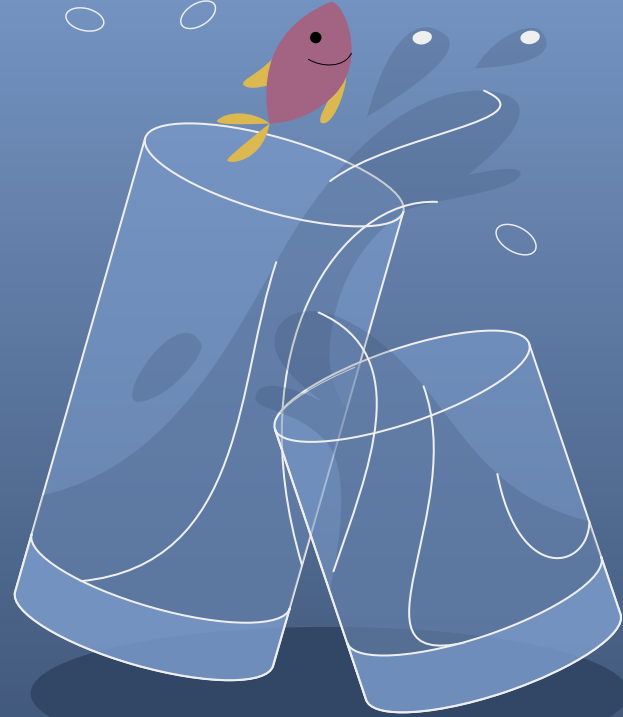
Average person solutions

- Use of technologies (filters)
- Agriculture solutions in small scale
- General use of water resources
- Education
 - Informing and educating
 - STOP to:
 - Water fresheners in toilets
 - Flushing medicine down the toilet
 - Pouring harmful chemicals (paints, solvents, pesticides etc.) down the drain



Case Study

Flooding throughout the Czech Republic in September impacted wastewater treatment facilities in Ostrava





Case study - Wastewater treatment plant in Ostrava + effect on Ostrava coking plant

- September floods -> Wastewater treatment plant out of order - for 3 to 4 months
- Household and industry waste -> river Odra (-> Poland)
- Bacterial (E. coli) and pharmaceutical pollution + nitrogen and phosphorous (-> oxygen depletion)
- Reaction: doubling the water flow (dilution)
- Hygienists say: health hazard is low - when not used for gardening or for swimming

Case study - Wastewater treatment plant in Ostrava + effect on Ostrava coking plant

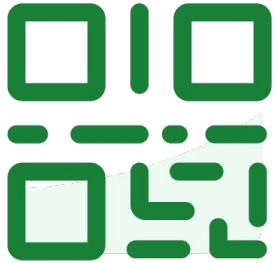
- Ostrava coking plant: storing phenol-ammonia wastewater
- Transport to Deza in Krásná nad Bečvou
- In total, 10 wastewater treatment plants out of order after the floods in CZE





QUIZ TIME!

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What is one major impact of nitrate contamination in groundwater?

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What is NOT a categorical method of groundwater purification?

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What is eutrophication?

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Aeration is what type of process?

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Which category of solutions doesn't exist?

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Is water pollution fee an effective solution?

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Heavy metals like lead, mercury, and arsenic in water sources are primarily dangerous because:

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Freshwater ecosystems are important for which of the following reasons?

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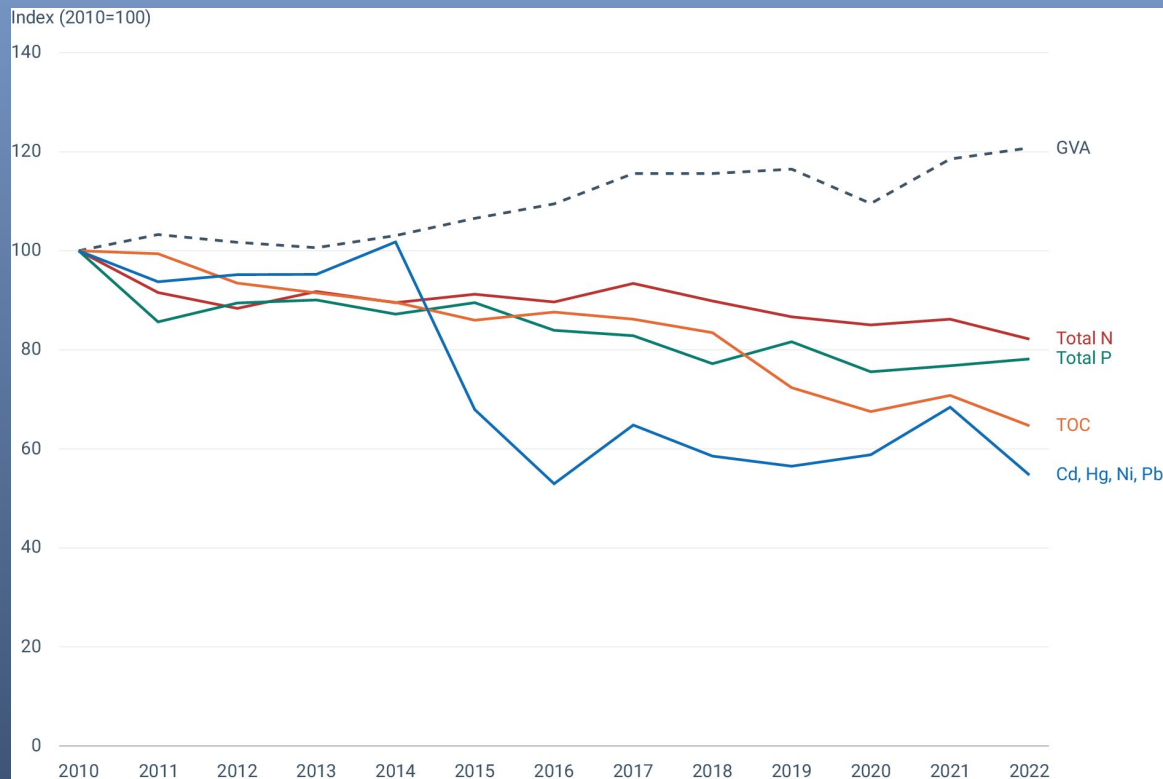
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Industrial releases of pollutants to water and economic activity in the EU-27



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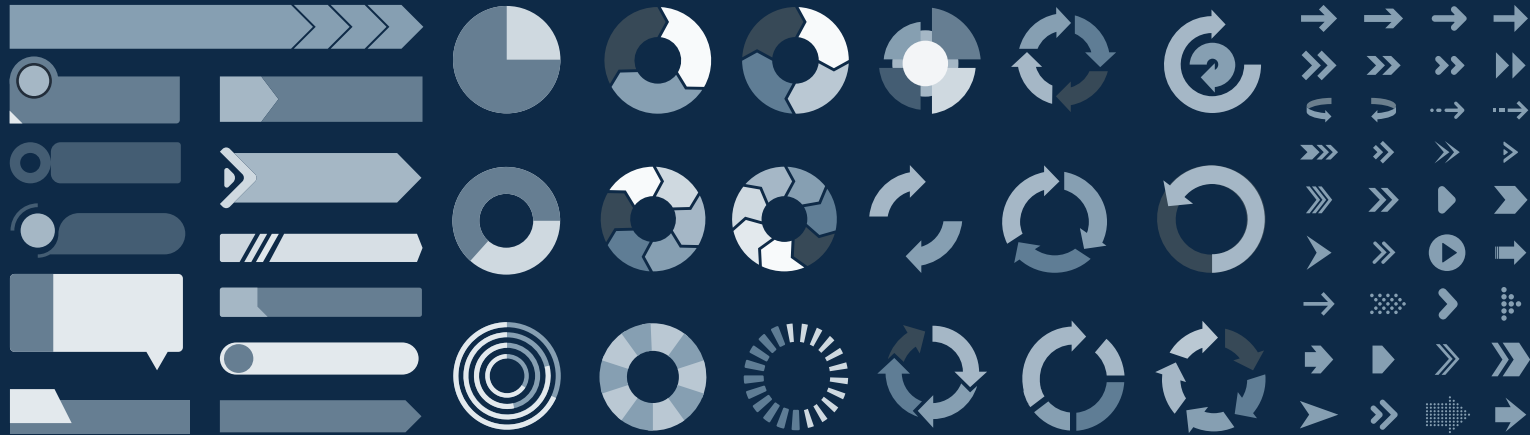
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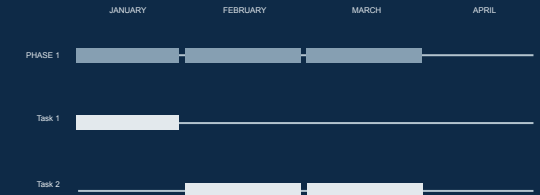
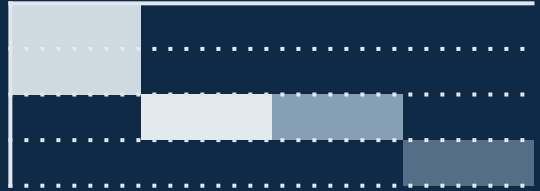
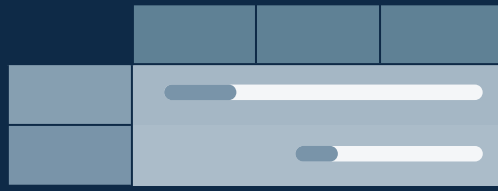
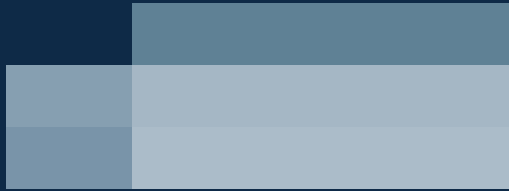
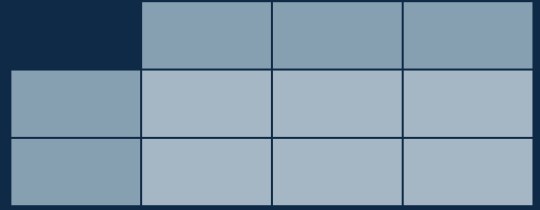
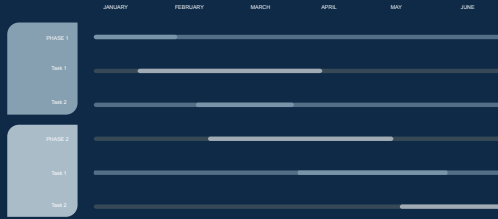
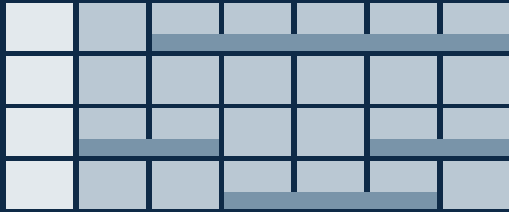
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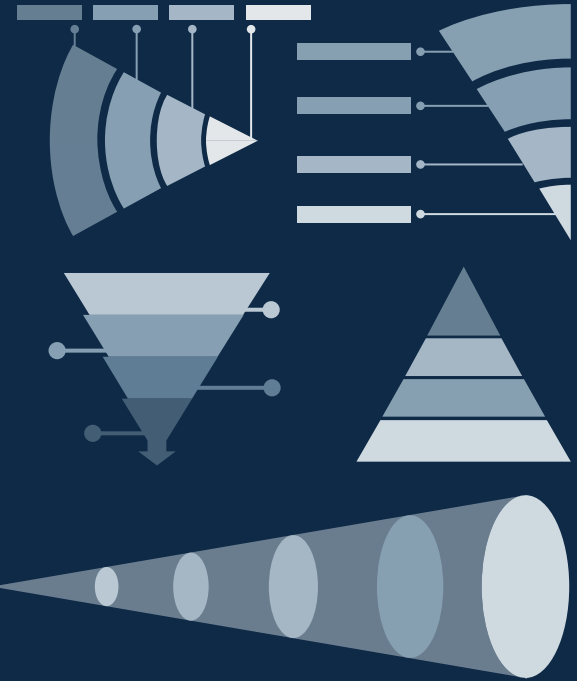
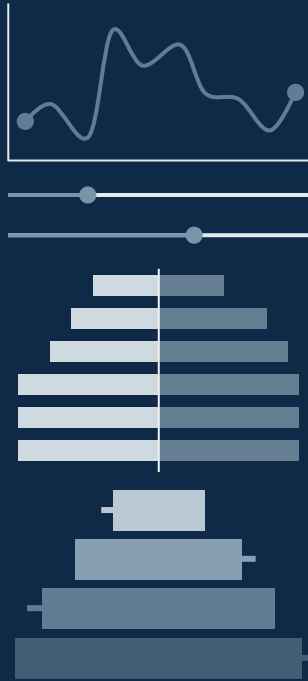
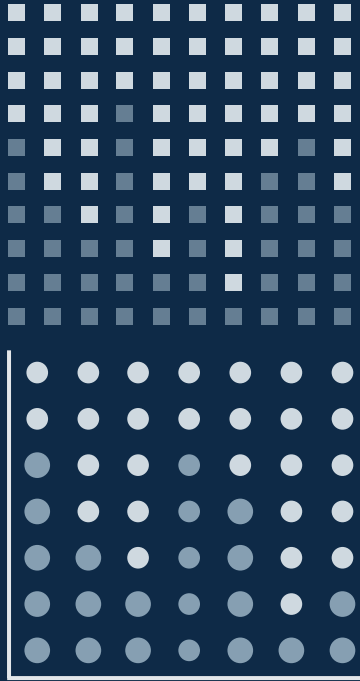
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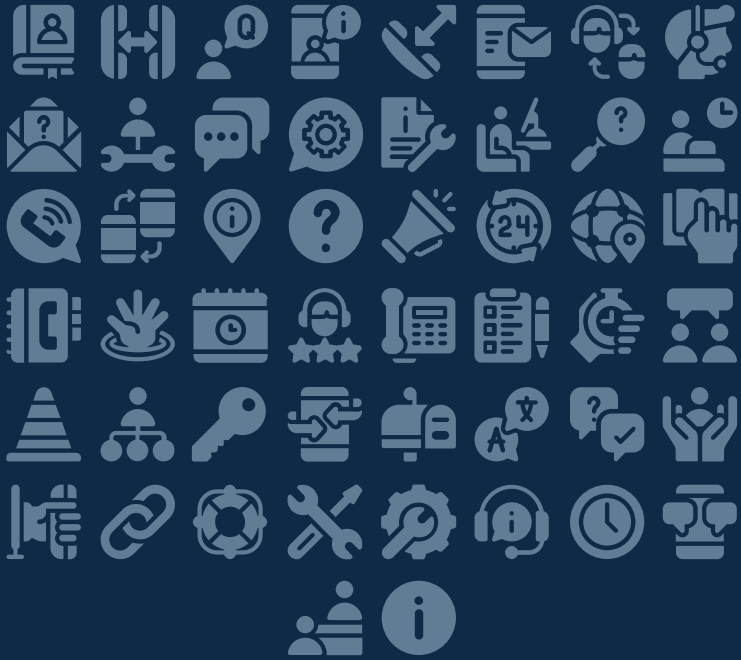
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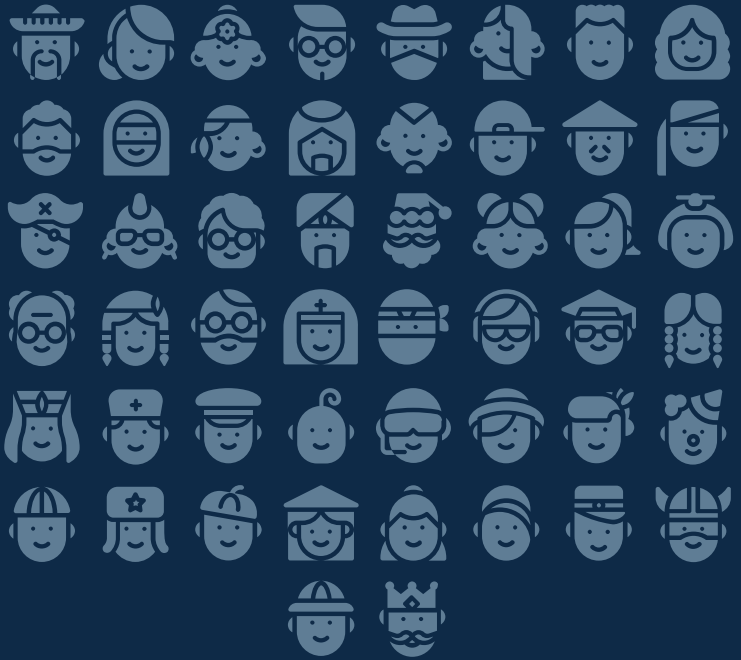
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