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WATER POLLUTION

ERASMUS

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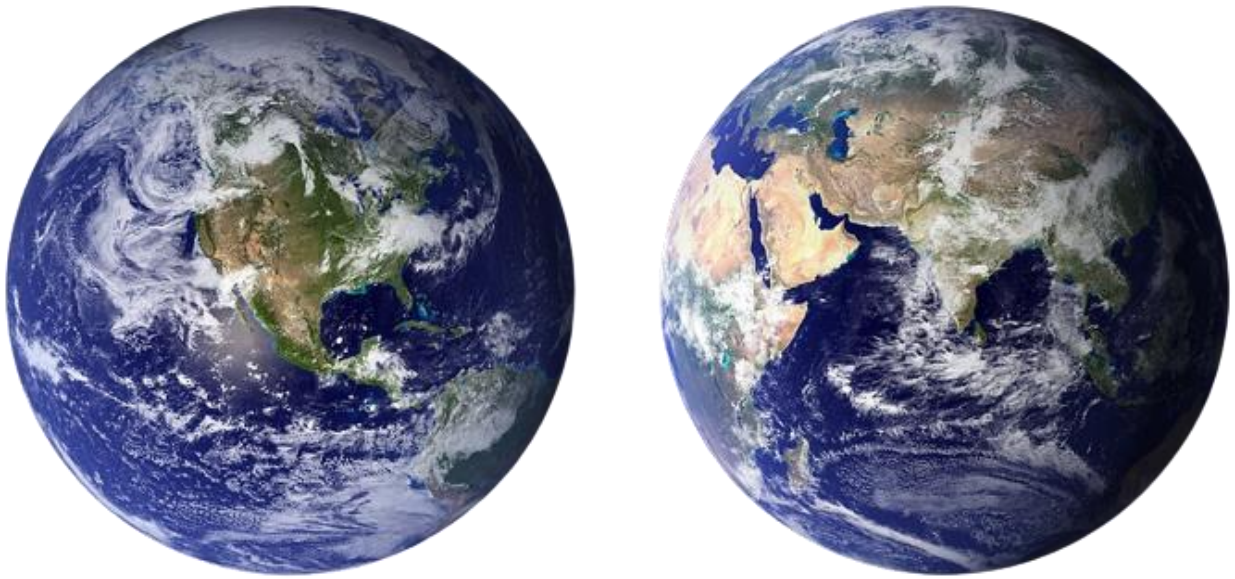
WATER

- Water is one of the factors, thanks to which life on Earth is possible.
- It covers 3/4 of our planet's surface.



WATER POLLUTION

- We speak of water pollution then, it contains an increased amount of chemical substances, bacteria and microorganisms, which are not its natural ingredients.

SOURCES

- Sources of water pollution can be divided into three categories
- point sources
- area sources
- linear sources

POINT SOURCES

- Point source of water pollution refers to contaminants that enter a waterway from a single, identifiable source, such as a pipe or a ditch.

AREA SOURCES

Pollutants washed away by precipitation from urbanized areas without sewage systems and from agricultural and forest areas.

LINEAR SOURCES

- linear sources of pollution of communication origin, produced by means of transport and rinsed off the road surface

DIVISION OF WATER CLASSES

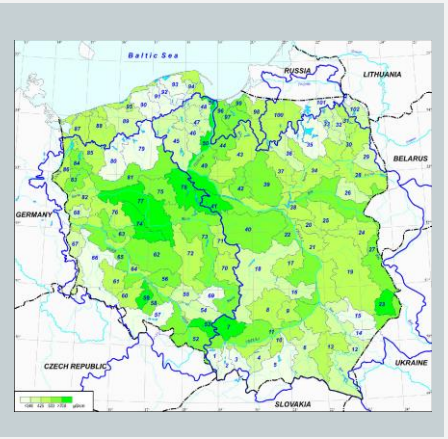
- Class 1 - clean, drinkable waters, for use by the food industry and pharmaceutical.
- Class 2 - waters suitable for breeding livestock and for recreational needs.
- Class 3 - water suitable for irrigation of agricultural and horticultural land.
- Out-of-class waters - that is, excessively polluted water that does not meet the standards

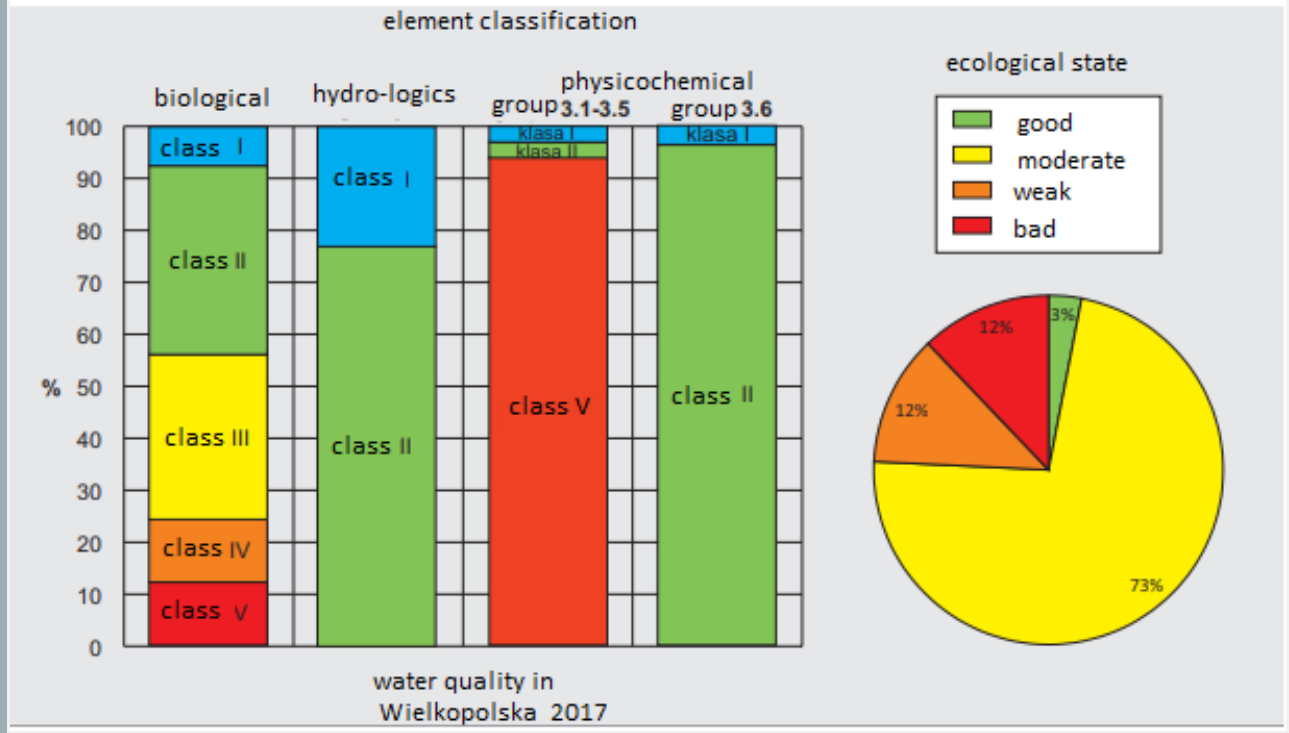
WATER QUALITY IN POLAND

- In Poland, water quality assessment is carried out on the basis of river cleanliness monitoring. According to the report, the poor condition of Polish waters affects 91.5% of river resources, about 88% of lakes and nearly 100% of transitional waters

WATER POLLUTION IN WIELKOPOLSKA

The Warta is the third longest river in Poland. It flows through Poznań. The water class in this river is 3.



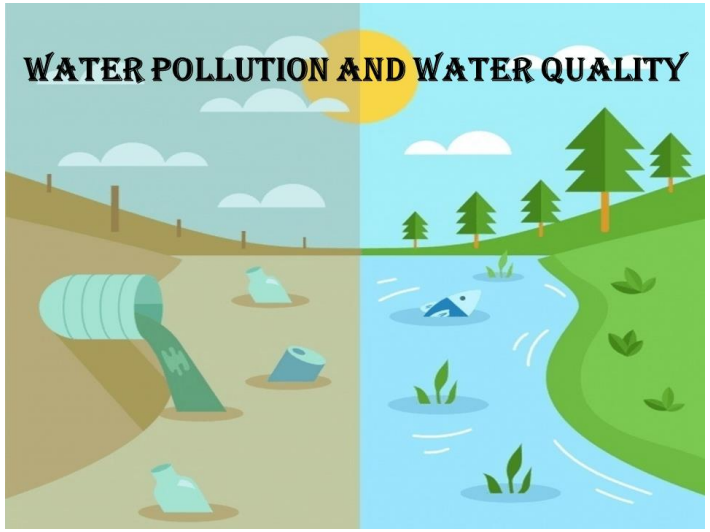


CONSEQUENCES

- Water pollution has a detrimental effect on human health, cause a change in taste, odour, colour and pH of the water and its turbidity. The most important contaminants are: nitrates, chlorides, sulphates, phosphates, heavy metal ions, phenols, aromatic amines, dyes, detergents and pesticides.

PREVENTION

- Water pollution can be reduced by:
- construction of new sewage treatment plants and modernization of old ones.
- the use of waterproof technologies or technologies with closed water circuits.
- reducing the amount of pollutants discharged into these waters.
- rational water management.



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