SAULT COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS & TECHNOLOGY SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO

COURSE OUTLINE

Course Title:	WATER POLLUTION	(Outline & Lab	Manual)	el line
Code No.:	BIO 129-4	ADING METHOD):	Or ASSESSMENT (CR.	10083797
Program:	WATER RESOURCES	TECHNOLOGY/PULP	& PAPER ENGINEERI	NG TECHNOL
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BIO 129-4

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

PREREQUISITE: AQUATIC BIOLOGY 125-3

PHILOSOPHY/GOALS:

This is a course designed to provide an introduction to the biological effects of water pollution and to ways of detecting, describing and quantifying these effects in the field and the laboratory. Types and sources of pollution, sampling strategies and legislation governing water quality will be discussed.

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT (GRADING METHOD):

Oral Presentation:	10	marks	90% &	over	_	A+
Lab Reports	50	marks	80		-	A
Term Tests (3)	40	marks	70		-	В
			60		-	C
	100	marks	Under	60%	-	R

ATTENDANCE:

Lab attendance is **compulsory**. Students missing labs without documented reason run the risk of repeating the course.

EVALUATION

Students with a final grade of <u>less than 60%</u> will receive an "R" grade. There will be \underline{NO} opportunity for a rewrite examination. All labs must be submitted for a passing grade.

TEXTBOOK(S):

Water Pollution Outline & Lab Manual

Optional Purchase:

- 1. Mason, C. F., 1981. <u>Biology of Freshwater Pollution</u>. Longman Group Ltd., New York.
- 2. Vallentyne, J.R. 1974. The Algae Bowl. Lakes and Man. Canada Dept. of the Environment, Fish and Marine Service, Misc. Spec. Pub. No. 22:186 pp.

WATER RESOURCES TECHNOLOGY

BIO 129-4

WATER POLLUTION

WEEK		WATER POLLUTION
1,2	UNIT 1	INTRODUCTION
		what is pollution?complexity of pollutionthe ecosystem concept(video) Great Lakes
2,3	UNIT 2	FRESHWATER SYSTEMS
		 general characteristics the lotic environment the lentic environment stability of ecosystems
4	TERM TEST #1	
4	UNIT 3	CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF WATER POLLUTION
		nitrates, nitrites, ammoniaphosphatesdissolved oxygencarbon dioxide
5	LAB 1	TEMPERATURE AND OXYGEN CONSUMPTION IN AQUATIC ORGANISMS
		- pH, acidity, alkalinity, hardness - hardness - phosphorus - total dissolved solids - Total suspended solids - transparency, colour - BOD, COD
6	LAB 2	PRIMARY PRODUCTION OF STANDING WATER
7,8	UNIT 4	BIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF WATER POLLUTION
		<pre>- eutrophication - bottom fauna - bacteria, algae - MOE speaker (?) - zooplankton, fish - (Video: H₂ Overview)</pre>
8	TERM TEST #2	

WEEK		
9	LAB 3	STANDARD BACTERIAL PLATE COUNT
10,1	l UNIT 5	TYPES AND SOURCES OF POLLUTION
		water pollution categoriesmajor sources of water contaminationtoxicity
12	LAB 4	BIOASSAY
		 students' oral presentations (speaker: Sea Lamprey) environmental factors affecting toxicity (Video: Early Warning) tolerance, accumulation
13	UNIT 6	SAMPLING FOR WATER QUALITY
		 apparatus sampling sites sampling strategy APHU speaker (?) index species (SCI, biotic, diversity, indices)
	LAB 5	TO BE ANNOUNCED
. 14	UNIT 7	LEGAL ASPECTS OF WATER POLLUTION
		 acts and legislation governing water quality Pollution Probe speaker (?) (Video: Speaking Out - The Politics of Garbage) (Video: Strike Force) MOE Speaker
15	TERM TEST #3	all the habitation force

NOTE: Schedule subject to change

LAB SCHEDULE

- Lab 1. Temperature and Oxygen Consumption in Aquatic Organisms.
- 2. Lab 2. Primary Production of Standing Water.
- 3. Lab 3. Standard Bacterial Plate Count.
- 4. Lab 4. Bioassay
- 5. Lab 5. TO BE ANNOUNCED

*Subject to change

PRESENTATION TOPICS

Students are required to deliver a 20-minute oral presentation during a predetermined time slot. Students will work in groups of two and presentations will include visual aids as well as oral material delivered by <u>each</u> student. Term Test #3 will include information from students' presentations. The following topics are available for presentation:

NOTE: RELATE YOUR TOPIC TO WATER POLLUTION.

- 1. Metals (including mercury).
- 2. PCB's
- 3. Oil.
- 4. Insecticides
- 5. Pulp mill wastes.
- 6. Waste heat, (thermal pollution).
- 7. Nuclear pollution (radioactive waste).
- 8. Dioxin
- 9. Herbicides
- 10. Detergents.
- 11. Acid rain.

- 12. Mirex, dioxin.
- 13. Water-borne pathogens.
- 14. Food Processing Wastes.

NOTE: INCLUDE IN EACH PRESENTATION:

- 1. Description of the pollutant.
- 2. Sources of the pollutant (natural, man-caused).
- The effect of the pollutant on the aquatic environment.
- 4. The water quality guidelines (standards) for the pollutant.
- 5. Any pertinent incidents* involving the pollutant.
- 6. Clean up/Controls (if applicable).

Each student group is responsible for producing a typed abstract (summary) of information presented as well as a list of references used.

Copies of each presentation summary and reference list will be produced (by instructor) for all students, <u>prior</u> to each presentation.

^{*}Canadian incidents if possible

REPORT WRITING

All lab reports should include the following components:

- Purpose/Objective a brief statement outlining the intent 1. of the exercise. Objectives may be itemized, i.e.,

 - a) to determine LC₅₀ for zinc using rainbow trout b) to investigate the relationship between water temperature, pH, alkalinity and the toxicity of zinc to rainbow trout
- 2. Method/Procedure - a brief outline of how the exercise was conducted. In many instances "Refer to manual" will suffice.
- Results a presentation of results, and only results, in an organized format, i.e., TABLE FORMAT. There should be no sentences, no paragraphs -- table and figures (graphs) only. Be sure all table and figures are entitled and numbered.
- Calculations one example of each different calculation used in presenting the results should appear in this section. Subsequent work using the same calculations should appear in the Appendix. Hence, with the exception of one example calculation, all calculations use to generate data in tables must be shown in the Appendix.
- Discussion of Results and Conclusions results are 5. interpreted and discussed. Carefully observe data to determine trends and relationships among all parameters measured.

Are apparent relationships consistent with established relationships present in literature? In this section, you are responsible for conducting a literature search to compare your findings with that of established authors. Be sure to refer to your data using table and figure numbers - e.g., a direct linear relationship between white sucker weight and fork length is apparent in Figure 2. This relationship agrees well with that established for white sucker by J. A. Smith (1982), W. T. Jones (1974) and B. R. Brown (1971).

If your findings are not consistent with other studies or theories, offer some explanation for the deviation. e.g., According to Saunders (1972), the principle component of lake trout stomach samples (n=785) in Round Lake prior to 1965 was lake herring (Coregonus artedii) at 72% by volume. Data from this study, however, indicates rainbow smelt (Osmerus mordax) as the dominant food item in 525 lake trout sampled, averaging 97% of stomach contents by volume (Figures 1 and 2). This change in forage species preference is attributed to the introduction of rainbow smelt in 1969 (Wilson, 1971).

All <u>questions</u> posed at the end of a lab exercise should be answered in this section.

N.B. There are several acceptable methods of citing references and referring to your data within the text of your report. Footnotes are not acceptable. Quotes are not acceptable.

N.B. Scientific names of species should appear in brackets only once after the first time the common name appears in the text.

In addition to interpreting and discussing, conclusions should be clearly stated, often itemized, at the end of this section.

- 6. Sources of Error itemize all conceivable sources of error.
- 7. Appendix present calculations for all values appearing in tables.
- 8. Reference presented on a separate page at end of report, i.e.
 - 1) For paper presented in a journal:

Mason, C. F. and R. J. Bryant. 1974. The structure and diversity of the animal communities in a broad land reed-swamp, J. Zool., 172, 289-309.

issue no. page reference

2) For book references:

Hynes, H. B. N., 1970. The Ecology of Running Waters, Liverpool University Press, Liverpool.

MAJOR DO'S AND DON'TS

- 1. Don't use first person in report text, i.e., I, we, our.
- 2. Do refer to tables and figures by number. Be sure all tables and figures in Results are numbered and entitled.
- 3. Use correct citation of references.
- 4. Do not use quotes.
- 5. Scientific names of species need only appear once in text of report. They are placed in brackets and underlined after the common name of the species appears for the first time.

REPORT MARKING - ONE REPORT SUBMITTED PER TWO STUDENTS

	SECTION	MARK	MARKING BASED ON
1.	Purpose	to a lange of a	Conciseness; completeness
2.	Method	l (if applicable)	Conciseness; completeness
3.	Results		Organization; labels, numbers on tables, figures; neatness; correctness
4.	Calculations	1	Correctness, completeness

Conciseness; organiz-

ation; reference material

applicable used and cited; completeness

Completeness

4 or 5 if

method not

Discussion

7. Appendix minus 1 mark if absent or incorrect

10

TOTAL

8. Reference minus 1 mark if absent or incorrect

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