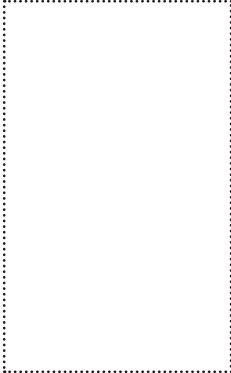
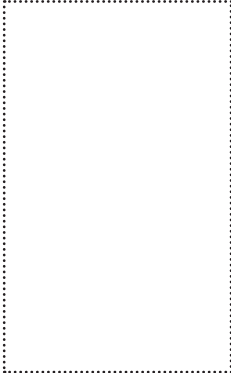
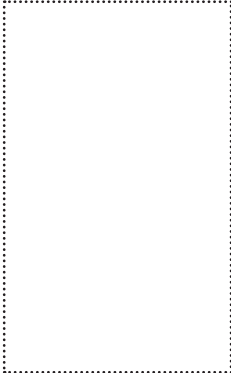
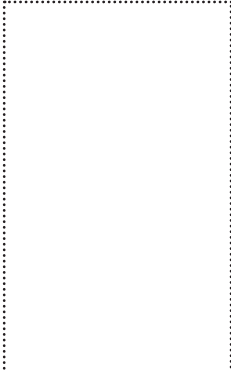
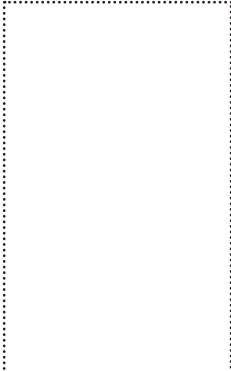
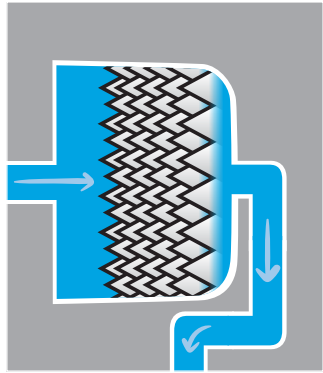
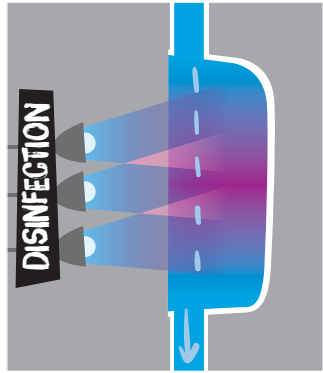
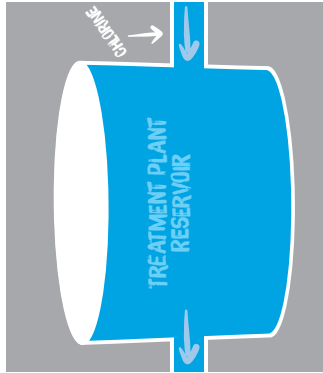
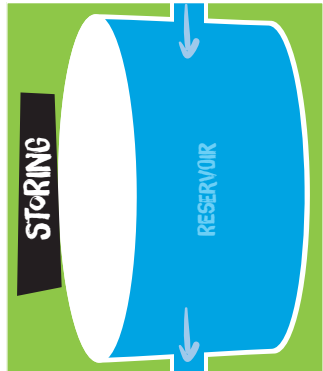
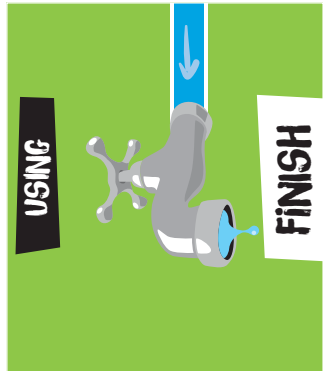
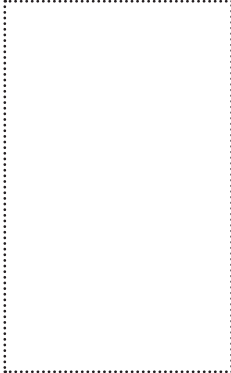
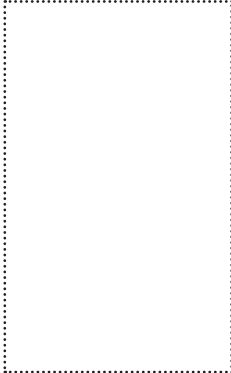
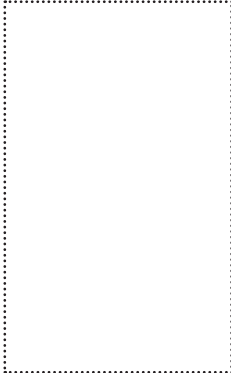
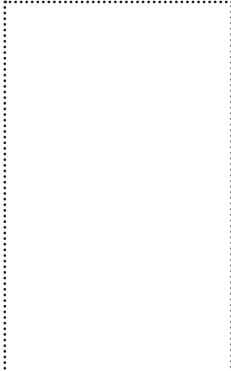
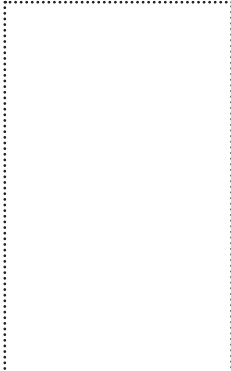
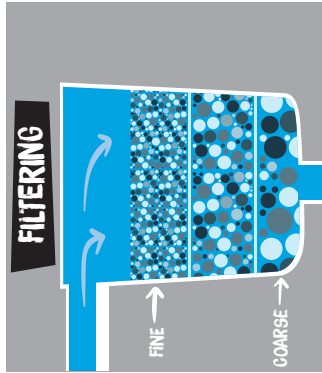
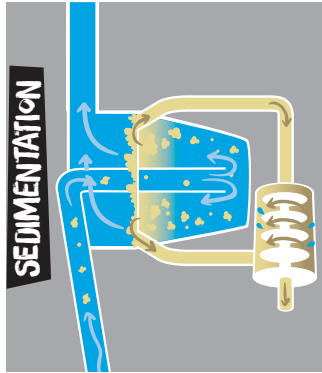
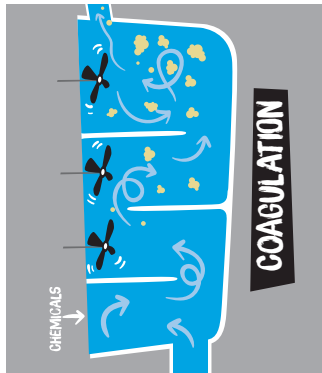
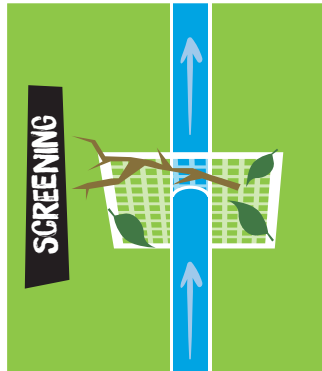


# 4A: WATER TREATMENT PROCESS



## 4B: WATER TREATMENT PROCESS CARDS

**Cut out the cards below (currently in random order).  
Place each card in the appropriate space on 4A  
to describe the order of the water treatment process.**



UV light deactivates micro organisms and protozoa by permanently altering their DNA so they can't infect or reproduce.	The water goes through a fine screen to stop leaves, branches and gravel from getting into the water treatment plant.	Rain falls and collects in streams, rivers and aquifers in our districts. Some of this water flows into the water supply intake towards the water treatment plant.	Water that we use at home and school for showering, drinking, washing dishes, cleaning, gardening and more!	The floc is gathered together and separated out of the hopper tank. The clean water comes out the top of the tank. The sludge is disposed of.
We add chemicals to the water and stir it. This helps all the impurities clump together to make 'floc'. Floc is easier to see and to get out.	Granulated activated carbon has a huge surface area, with each particle of carbon covered with tiny gaps and holes. This helps the carbon to absorb any particles still in the water.	We add chlorine to the water to kill any bugs that might get into the pipes while the water is on its long journey to our taps.	Water passes through a set of sand filters. These filters act like very fine screens trapping and separating out any last unwanted, small dirt particles.	This allows good pressure, fire fighting reserves and resilience in the system in case of burst main pipes.