



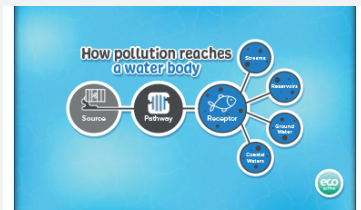


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 <p><b>Slide 01</b></p>	<p>Start of Presentation</p>
 <p><b>Slide 02</b></p>	<p>Q. Put your hand up if you have heard of pollution.</p> <p>A. Pollution is when substances that can harm the environment enter streams, reservoirs, the ocean and other water bodies.</p>
 <p><b>Slide 03</b></p>	<p>Q. Who can give an example of a water pollutant?</p> <p>A. Water pollutants can come in many difference forms.</p> <p>Examples of substances that can cause water pollution are: Pesticides, oil, litter, detergents, slurry, silt, sewage, milk, chemicals, paint and fertiliser.</p>
 <p><b>Slide 04</b></p>	<p>Q. What are the sources of these pollutants?</p> <p>A. Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fertiliser both organic (cow) and in-organic (synthetic) can enter water courses from rain run-off from agricultural land</li> <li>2. Oil loss from a storage tank can enter a surface water drain and into a stream</li> <li>3. Waste water from industrial processes and sewage treatment works can cause pollution if not properly treated</li> </ol>
 <p><b>Slide 05</b></p>	<p>Explain how pollution moves through water bodies by using the 'Source – Pathway – Receptor Model'</p> <p>The 'Source' is the location where the pollutant is stored.</p> <p>Once a pollutant is lost in the environment, the 'Pathway' is how it travels through the environment. This could be through the ground or through a drain.</p> <p>Finally, the pollutant will end up in the water course, and this is the 'Receptor'.</p>

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Slide 06

There are two different types of drains: foul sewage drains and surface water drains.

Foul water from our sinks and toilets is transported to Bellozanne sewage treatment works for cleaning before being discharged into St Aubin's Bay.

Surface water drains are designed to take rainwater away from urban areas. The water they transport flows straight into Jersey's streams, reservoirs and coastal waters.



Slide 07

The Water Pollution (Jersey) Law, 2000 is designed to protect Jersey water bodies and it is an offence under the law to cause or knowingly permit water pollution.



Slide 08

Q. Has anyone even seen a blue fish painted next to a drain?

A. Sometimes surface water drains are identified by a Fish symbol painted next to it.

These fish indicate that the drain leads directly into the environment, so the water is not treated before it flows into aquatic habitats.

Pollutants that end up in these drains can have the same effect as pouring pollution directly into the environment!



Slide 09

You can stop water being polluted by creating a 'Pollution Prevention Plan'.



Slide 10

Step 1:

Identify possible pollutants at your school. You can always ask your school caretaker to help you!

These might include: Paint, litter, milk, oil, detergent, washing-up liquid.

Locate surface water drains at your school, so they can be protected from pollutants: using a map of your school walk around identifying and marking on the map the surface water drains.

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**Step 2**

Using your list of pollutants, discover how they should be handled and stored to minimise pollution and human harm. If you come across a polluting substance do not touch it, ask an adult for help.

Some of these substances must be handled with care and stored and dispose of correctly.

Pollutants should be stored away from water bodies, including drains and streams.



Slide 12

**Step 3.**

Find out how waste products are stored and disposed of at your school.

Carry out a waste minimisation review and consider methods to reduce, reuse and recycle materials at your school.

Do not put any substances other than water down a surface water drain.

Substances like washing up liquid and paint brush washings should be disposed of down a sink where they will be treated in a water treatment plant.

Toxic waste must only be handled by an adult and should be disposed of by a registered waste carrier at an authorised site.



Slide 13

**Step 4.**

Develop an emergency response plan for the polluting substances found at your school.

Make sure there is an appropriate maintenance schedule for all equipment and storage facilities. Ensure that the appropriate emergency procedures are in place and people are trained to deal with an issue as it arises.

Example: Oil tank

Make sure there is a maintenance schedule in place that someone is responsible for. To prepare for an oil emergency, you should make sure you have an oil spill kit. You should also have a pollution incident response plan.

Incidents can be reported to the pollution hotline too! 01534 709535



Slide 14

You can help keep the environment clean and a safe place to live for animals and humans by spreading the message about pollution prevention.

Make other pupils and staff at your school aware of water pollution and how to prevent it by presenting all you have learnt at your school assembly.



Slide 15

**End of Presentation**