

Anthropogenic: Produced by man's activity.

Anthropogenic emissions: Emissions resulting from the impact of human activities on the natural world.

Atmospheric aerosols: A suspension in the atmosphere of microscopic particles of a liquid or solid.

Atmospheric loading: The concentration or mass of a substance in a given part of the atmosphere.

Background: The atmospheric loading that is the result of natural emissions or pollutants transported into an area from sources far upwind.

Below-cloud scavenging: Collectively, the mechanisms by which atmospheric constituents are incorporated into falling hydrometeors.

Benzene: Clear, colorless, highly flammable liquid, highly poisonous and carcinogenic, boiling point 80°C. Used widely as organic solvent in industrial processes; scarcely mixes with water, but mixes with most organic solvents, as well as oils.

B(a)P [benzo-(a)-pyrene]: Yellowish crystalline material, suspected to be highly carcinogenic. Melting point 179°C. Occurs mainly in cool tar. Soluble in benzene, toluene, xylene and sparingly in alcohol.

Biogenic: Produced by actions of living organisms.

Bioindicator: Any species of plant or animal that is particularly sensitive to a specific pollutant.

Biological uptake: The assimilation by living species (usually plants) of atmospheric constituents.