

Flux: A physical quantity, the amount (mass) of material passing through a unit area in a unit of time. (Units:  $ML^{-2}T^{-1}$ .)

Fogs: Suspension of liquid droplets formed by condensation of vapor or atomization; the concentration of particles is sufficiently high to obscure visibility.

Fugitive emissions: Air pollutants arising from human activities, such as roadway and industrial dust, that do not emanate from a particular point, such as an exhaust pipe or stack, and are not readily amenable to control.

Geostrophic wind: That horizontal wind velocity for which the coriolis acceleration exactly balances the horizontal pressure force; the wind that blows parallel to weather map isobars and whose speed is related to the isobaric spacing.

Grid (gridded): A frame of spaced parallel lines; system of numbered squares printed on a map and forming the basis of map references (used as a method of quantifying the spatial distribution of some element or parameter).

H<sup>+</sup>: See hydrogen ion.

Heavy metals: Metallic elements with high atomic weights, generally toxic in low concentrations to plant and animal life. Such metals are often residual in the environment and exhibit biological accumulation. Examples include mercury, chromium, cadmium, arsenic and lead.

High volume (hi-vol) sampler: A high flow-rate device used to collect particles from the atmosphere.

HNO<sub>2</sub>: Nitrous acid. A weak acid, rather unstable in solution. In the atmosphere present in low concentrations as a colorless gas, which rapidly is decomposed in sunlight, giving rise to the formation of nitric oxide (NO) and a hydroxyl radical (HO).