Coefficient: A number placed before and multiplying another quantity known or unknown.

Co-pollutant: (see text page 8-14).

Coarse particles: Airborne particles larger than 2 to 3 micrometers (μm) in diameter.

Column mass: The mass of a specified atmosphere constituent in a column of unit cross-section extending vertically through the atmosphere.

Condensation nucleus: A particle, either liquid or solid, upon which condensation of water vapour begins in the atmosphere.

Convective storm: A storm which owes its vertical development, and possibly its origin, to circulating warm air. A precipitation event usually characterized by showers, sometimes violent (thunderstorms) and scattered precipitation cells and usually associated with cold fronts or warm unstable air masses.

Deposition velocity: A parameter which provides a measure of the rate of deposition of a substance to the earth's surface, defined as the ratio of flux to the surface to near-surface concentration of the substance (Units: LT^{-1}).

Dichotomous sampler: A device used to separate and collect fine and coarse particles.

Dissolution: The process of dissolving.

Dry Deposition: Collectively, the processes, excluding precipitation processes, by which materials are removed from the atmosphere and deposited at the surface of the earth. Processes include sedimentation of large particles, the turbulent transfer to the surface of small particles and gases, followed, respectively, by impaction and sorption or reaction. Also, the amount of material so deposited. (Units: $ML^{-2}T^{-1}$.)