

GLOSSARY

1. RESIDUAL : The amount of a pollutant remaining in the environment after a natural or technological process has occurred .
2. NATURAL POLLUTANTS : Contaminants that come about through non artificial process of nature.
3. ANTHROPOGENIC POLLUTANTS : Contaminants associated with human activity
4. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY : A reduction in anthropogenic contamination to a level that is acceptable to society.
5. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT : Management of the earth's resources such that their long term quality and abundance are ensured for future generations.
6. BIODIVERSITY : The variety of distinct species, their genetic variability, and the variety of eco systems they inhabit.
7. ALLOCATIVE EFFICIENCY : Requires that resources be appropriated such that the additional benefits to society are equal to the additional costs.
8. COST-EFFECTIVENESS : Requires that the leas cost amount of resources be used to achieve an objective.
9. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE : Fairness of the environmental risk burden across segments of society or geographical regions.
10. ACID RAIN : Arises when sulfuric and nitric acids mix with other air borne particles and fall to the earth as precipitation.