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**Technical terms for analytical
chemistry (Environmental part)**

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard established by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee according to the proposal for establishment of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by the Japan Society for Analytical Chemistry (JSAC)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with a draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law.

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Technical terms for analytical chemistry (Environmental part)

Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard was established in 2008.

No corresponding International Standard has been established at this point.

1 Scope

This Standard gives the definitions of the main terms used in the environmental part in analytical chemistry and the related terms.

NOTE : The terms covered in environmental part are those concerned with hazardous substances in water quality, air, soil and the like and the environment and health and safety management and the like.

2 Terms and definitions

The terms and definitions shall be as follows.

NOTE 1 When two or more terms appear, the preference of use shall be given in the order of appearance. Abbreviations of the terms, if any, are shown in the column of "Japanese term".

NOTE 2 For some terms, in order to avoid the possible confusion, the particular field in which the term is to be used is indicated in parenthesis attached.

NOTE 3 When two or more English equivalents are given with " ," in between, the one(s) appearing after the first one is (are) the synonym or the abbreviation.

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
1	悪臭	AKUSYŪ	a generic term for nasty smells and unpleasant smells	offensive odor, malodor
2	悪臭物質	AKUSYŪ BUSSITU	a substance having an odor unpleasant to human, and thus a threat to spoil one's living environment NOTE: It exists mostly in sulfur compound, nitrogen compound, hydrocarbon compound and the like.	offensive odor substance, malodorant, malodorous substance
3	アクティブサンプラー	AKUTIBU SANPURĀ	a sampling equipment of the system in which the sample air is sucked and collected by using a pump and the like	active sampler
4	アクティブサンプリング法	AKUTIBU SANPURINGU HŌ	a sampling method for collecting a definite flow rate on capacity of gas by using an active sampler NOTE: An antonym for this term is "PASSIBU SANPURINGU HŌ" (passive sampling method).	active sampling method
5	アジェンダ21	AZYENDA	one of the documents adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and the concrete program of action for realizing the sustainable development toward the twenty-first century	Agenda 21
6	亜硝酸性窒素, 亜硝酸態窒素	ASYŌSANSEI TISSO, ASYŌSANTAI TISSO	nitrogen which exists in the form of HNO ₂ or NO ₂ ⁻	nitrite nitrogen
7	アスベスト, 石綿	ASUBESUTO, ISIWATA	mineral of silicate belonging to serpentinite and amphibole having high tensile strength and flexibility which, when crushed or processed, is easily divided to long, slender, flexible and strong fibres NOTE: It has conventionally been utilized for heat insulating materials and the like. However, its use is how regulated because it has carcinogenicity.	asbestos
8	アスベスト含有物質	ASUBESUTO GAN-YŪ BUSSITU	materials such as slate, roofing tile, asbestos pipe, fire resistant covering material and the like containing asbestos	asbestos-containing material
9	アセトアルデヒド	ASETOARUDEHIDO	one of priority pollutants of the hazardous air pollutants expressed by CH ₃ CHO	acetaldehyde

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
10	圧希釈	ATUKISYAKU	a diluting method which is a type of volume ratio mixing, and in which the pressure in container is measured before and after the addition of the diluting gas and the dilution multiple is calculated from the increase of pressure	—
11	圧電天びん法	ATUDEN TENBIN HÔ	a method which is a type of suspended particulate matter (SPM) measuring method, and in which SPM is electrostatically collected on a crystal oscillator and the concentration of dust is measured from the change of oscillation frequency due to the adhered particle NOTE: This method enables the real time measurement.	piezo balance method
12	圧力損失	ATURYOKU SONSITU	a pressure drop produced by the friction of fluid and the like between certain two points in fluid NOTE: In sampling for analysis, the pressure loss produced by a collector or a pump is a factor to be considered in setting the operation conditions.	pressure loss
13	アモサイト	AMOSAITO	a kind of amphibole-based asbestos of which the shape is linear fibreform and the end intersects with the axis of fibre at right angles It is called brown asbestos (amosite).	amosite
14	アルカリ消費量	ARUKARI SYÔHIRYÔ	the amount of alkali required for neutralizing or bringing to a specified pH the substance which shows acidity when diluted in water	alkali consumption
15	アルカリ性過マンガン酸カリウム法	ARUKARISEI KAMANGANSAN KARIUMU HÔ	a method for measurement of the chemical oxygen demand (COD) using basic potassium permanganate as an oxidizing agent	basic potassium permanganate method
16	アルカリ度	ARUKARI DO	an indicator of water quality expressed by the amount of acid required for neutralizing or bringing to the specified pH the substance which shows alkalinity when diluted in water It is synonymous with "SAN SYÔHI RYÔ" (acid demand).	alkalinity
17	アルカリ度計	ARUKARI DO KEI	an equipment for measuring the amount of alkali in water or the amount of acid required for neutralization	alkalinity analyzer

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
18	アルキル水銀	ARUKIRU SUIGIN	a generic term for compounds in which alkyl radical is covalently bonded to mercury atom NOTE: Methyl mercury, ethyl mercury and the like are included and methyl mercury is identified as the causative agent of Minamata disease.	alkyl mercury
19	アルコール混合ガソリン	ARUKÔRU KONGÔ GASORIN	gasoline mixed with alcohol such as methanol or ethanol	alcohol mixture gasoline
20	アルデヒド	ARUDEHIDO	a generic term for substances having aldehyde radical (-CHO) in molecule NOTE: The formaldehyde, acetaldehyde and the like which are monitored as the hazardous air pollutants are included.	aldehyde
21	アルベド	ARUBEDO	the ratio of reflected light energy to incident light from the sun It is also called "HANSYA NÔ".	albedo
22	アンダーセンサンプリング	ANDÂSEN SANPURÂ	an equipment having a series of stages that are provided with multiple holes for collecting the airborne particles by the impactor method, in which particles can be collected according to their sizes on respective stages	Andersen sampler
23	アンモニアガス分析計	ANMONIA GASU BUNSEKI KEI	an equipment for measuring continuously the concentration of ammonia in gas	ammonia gas analyzer
24	アンモニア性窒素, アンモニア態窒素	ANMONIA-SEI TISSO, ANMONIA-TAI TISSO	nitrogen existing in the form of NH_3 or NH_4^+ NOTE: One of the pollution indices of water quality, which become nitrate nitrogen via nitrite nitrogen by oxidizing.	ammonia nitrogen
25	硫酸化合物 (大気汚染物質の)	IÔ SANKABUTU (TAIKI OSEN BUSSITU NO)	a generic term for sulfur dioxides and sulfur trioxides in the air NOTE: Sulfur dioxide, is regulated by the Environmental Quality Standard. It generates the mist of sulfuric acid by reacting with the moisture in the atmosphere.	sulfur oxides, SO_x

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
26	硫黄酸化物計	IÔ SANKABUTU KEI	an analyzer for measuring the concentration of sulfur oxides in the atmosphere or the exhaust gas NOTE: There are the sulfur oxides meter using a method such as the solution electric conductivity method, the coulometry, the ultraviolet fluorometry, or the flame photometry, that are for the environment use, and those using a method such as the solution electric conductivity method, the controlled potential electrolysis analysis, the non-dispersive infrared method, or the ultraviolet absorptiometry, that are for the exhaust gas use.	SO _x meter
27	硫黄分	IÔBUN	the total amount of sulfur contained in sample NOTE: The sulfur content in fuels such as coal and petroleum is an important item of measurement from the viewpoint of environmental preservation	sulfur content
28	イオンクロマトグラフ	ION KUROMATOGURAHU	an apparatus for separating the ion species component in sample solution by using the separation column in which the electrolytic aqueous solution is the mobile phase and the ion exchanger and the like are the stationary phase	ion chromatograph
29	イオンクロマトグラフ イー	ION KUROMATOGURAFÎ	a method of separating the ion species component in sample solution by using the separation column in which the electrolytic aqueous solution is the mobile phase and the ion exchanger and the like are the stationary phase	ion chromatography
30	イオン電極	ION DENKYOKU	an electrode for measuring selectively a specific ion It is also called "ION SENSE".	ion-selective electrode, ion sensor, ISE

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
31	いき (閏) 値, しきい (閏) 値	IKI TI, SIKII TI	a) the minimal stimulus to be perceivable by sensory organ or the minimum amount to express toxicity NOTE: In the case of odor, it means the minimum concentration of odor substance to be perceivable by the sense of smell. b) a limit level of a pollutant to which a worker can be exposed day after day at a working environment without adverse health effects	threshold concentration, threshold value
32	一酸化二窒素, 亜酸化窒素	ISSANKA NI TISSO, ASANKA TISSO	a substance which is one of greenhouse effect gases and expressed by N ₂ O It is also called "SYÔKI GASU" (laughing gas). NOTE: Nitrous oxide is the common name of dinitrogen monoxide.	nitrous oxide
33	異性体パターン	ISEI TAI PATÂN	a pattern which indicates the existence rate of isomer NOTE: Those such as dioxins of which the isomer contained is different depending on the source of generation are useful for presuming the source of generation.	isomeric pattern
34	位相差顕微鏡	ISÔSA KENBIKYÔ	a microscope by which the phase difference produced in the transmitted light due to the partial thickness of the object or the size of refractive index is made observable by converting to the difference of brightness by using a phase plate (filter) NOTE: It is used for the analysis of asbestos.	phase contrast microscope
35	一酸化炭素	ISSANKA TANSO	a substance expressed by CO and the hazardous gas generate by incomplete combustion NOTE: It is a substance regulated by the Environmental Quality Standard.	carbon monoxide

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
36	一酸化炭素計	ISSANKA TANSO KEI	an equipment for measuring automatically the concentration of carbon monoxide in the atmosphere or exhaust gas NOTE: This analyzer most typical uses a non-dispersive infrared method (NDIR). There are also other types which the controlled potential electrolysis analysis, flame ionization detection method (FID), contact combustion method, and the like.	carbon monoxide analyzer
37	一般局 (大気測定の)	IPPAN KYOKU (TAIKI SOKUTEI NO)	a shortened name for "IPPAN KANKYÔ TAIKI SOKUTEI KYOKU" (general ambient air monitoring station), which refers to air monitoring stations, more specifically, continuous air pollution monitoring stations, which are provided mostly in the residential area	ambient air pollution monitoring station
38	一般毒性	IPPAN DOKUSEI	an acute or chronic toxicity appearing in the form of hindering the bodily functions NOTE: The antonym of this term is "TOKUSYU DOKUSEI" (special toxicity), which refers to the immunity, generative toxicity and the like.	general toxicity
39	遺伝子組換え生物. GMO	IDENSI KUMIKAE SEIBUTU, ZÎ EMU Ô	crops or foods of which the hereditary properties are changed by artificial gene manipulation	genetically modified organism, GMO
40	移動発生源	IDÔ HASSEIGEN	a generic term for sources of pollution that move and travel powered by burning fuels and consequently exhaust air pollutants, e.g. automobiles, ships, aircrafts, railway vehicles	movable source of pollution, mobile source
41	移流	IRYÛ	a process in which substance and physical property are conveyed by current in the atmosphere, ocean and the like	advection, current
42	インパクター. カスケードインパクタ ー	INPAKUTÂ, KASUKÊDO INPAKUTÂ	an apparatus for sizing the particles and the like suspended in the atmosphere by utilizing the inertia collision	impactor, cascade impactor

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
43	インピンジャー	INPINZYÅ	a container for collecting a specific gaseous or particulate substance in sample by sucking the sample gas in the reaction solution or collecting solution	impinger
44	雨水自動採取装置	USUI ZIDÔ SAISYU SÔTI	an apparatus having a switching lid, which, by the installed rain sensor, automatically collects the rainwater only at the time of raining	automatic rain sampler
45	エアロゾル	EAROZORU	particulates of solid or fluid suspended comparatively stably in gas	aerosol
46	エアロゾル質量分析計	EAROZORU SITURYÔ BUNSEKI KEI	an equipment in which aerosol is decomposed by heating, then ionized by the collision of electron and the chemical composition is measured by particle size by carrying out the mass spectrometry	aerosol mass spectrometer
47	エイムス試験	EIMUSU SIKEN	one of the mutagenicity tests, which confirms the presence of mutagenicity in the object chemical substance by using salmonella	Ames test
48	液体捕集法	EKITAI HOSYÛ HÔ	a method in which the gas sample is introduced into fluid or contacted with the surface of fluid and the analyte is collected by dissolution, reaction, absorption and the like	liquid collection method
49	エストロゲン様物質	ESUTOROGEN-YÔ BUSSITU	a substance having the similar function to female hormone	estrogenic substance
50	X線回折法	EKKUSUSEN KAISEKI HÔ	a method in which the structure analysis of crystal is carried out by utilizing a diffraction pattern specific to the structure appearing when X-ray is irradiated to a crystal	X-ray diffraction
51	MLSS	EMU ERU ESU ESU	suspended substances in the mixed solution of the sewage and activated sludge in the aeration tank of the activated sludge method	mixed liquor suspended solids
52	LC/MS	ERUSI/EMUESU	an analytical apparatus consisting of a liquid chromatograph (LC) as a separating apparatus and a mass spectrometer (MS) as a detector, the two of which are combined on line	liquid chromatograph- mass spectrometer, LC/MS
53	煙道排ガス	ENDÔ HAI-GASU	an exhaust gas in the piping connected to a chimney from the stationary source such as an incinerator, exhaust gas desulfurizer	stack gas, flue gas

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
54	OHラジカル OH	Ô EITI RAZIKARU	hydroxyl free radical NOTE: It is produced by the reaction of ozone and the like in the troposphere. It has an extremely strong reactivity, and reacts with many substances in the atmosphere. It is thus the important factor of photochemical reaction in the atmosphere.	OH radical, hydroxyl radical
55	オキシダント	OKISIDANTO	a generic term for oxidative substances produced by photochemical reaction	oxidant
56	オキシダント自動計測器	OKISIDANTO ZIDÔ KEISOKU KI	an equipment for measuring automatically the concentration of oxidant in the atmosphere	continuous oxidant analyzer
57	オクタノール・水分係数	OKUTANÔRU・MIZU BUNPAI KEISÛ	the ratio of the concentration of substance in 1-octanol phase to the concentration of substance in water phase in the two phase partition system of 1-octanol/water NOTE: It is indicated by Pow or K _{ow} .	octanol-water partition coefficient, Pow, K _{ow}
58	汚染, コンタミネーション	OSEN, KONTAMINÊSYON	a phenomena in which an undesirable effect is generated on the function or properties inherent in the object when a certain substance is adhered to, mixed or generated in the object	contamination
59	汚染度 (自動車排出ガスの)	OSEN DO (ZIDÔSYA HAISYUTU GASU NO)	a degree to which a filter paper having a certain area is contaminated with the exhaust gas when a certain amount of automobile exhaust gas has been passed through it	pollution level
60	オゾン	OZON	a compound composed of three oxygen atoms NOTE: It is produced by the reaction of oxygen with ultraviolet ray, of which the distribution is largely in the stratosphere. It has the function to absorb the ultraviolet ray hazardous to the human body and ecosystem. The presence of it is the troposphere is harmful to the human body.	ozone

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
61	オゾンスクラバー	OZON SUKURABĀ	an instrument used in collecting aldehydes in the atmosphere, for the purpose of preventing the changes of the collected aldehydes due to the influence of the coexisting ozone or the like NOTE: This is typically a cartridge packed with potassium iodide.	ozone scrubber
62	オゾン層破壊	OZONSŌ HAKAI	a phenomenon in which a chlorine atom or the like discharged in the neighbourhood of the ozone layer decreases the concentration of ozone by the chain reaction with ozone	depleting the ozone layer
63	オゾン層破壊物質	OZONSŌ HAKAI BUSSITU	substances, such as specific fluorocarbon, which are scarcely decomposed in the troposphere but decomposed in the stratosphere through reception of strong ultraviolet ray and discharges chlorine atom, etc., thus being a cause for depletion of ozone layer	ozone-depleting substances
64	オゾン破壊係数	OZON HAKAI KEISŪ	a factor for converting the depleting power of fluorocarbons by taking that of fluorocarbon 11 to be 1 in the depleting power of ozone-depleting substances.	ozone-depleting potential
65	汚濁負荷	ODAKU HUKA	a phenomenon in which the pollutants such as organic matter, nitrogen, phosphorus exhausted from the area of land are mixed into the lake or the area of sea directly or through rivers of inflow	pollution loading
66	オルザット分析装置	ORUZATTO BUNSEKI SŌTI	an apparatus which uses a gas pipette containing multiple absorbents to absorb the carbon dioxide or oxygen in combustion exhaust gas and determine its component gas from the resultant volume loss NOTE: It is used to analyze the combustion state of flue gas or exhaust gas, so that their combustion state can be judged.	Orsat analyzing apparatus
67	温室効果	ONSITU KŌKA	an effect in which a gas such as carbon dioxide absorbs the infrared light radiated from the ground surface and raises the temperature	green house effect
68	温暖化係数	ONDANKA KEISŪ	a factor for conversion of the effect of green house effect gases to the global warming, which takes the said effect of carbon dioxide to be 1 in converting the effect of other gases	global warming potential

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
69	外因性内分泌かく (攪)乱化学物質	GAINSEI NAIBUNPITU KAKURAN KAGAKU BUSSITU	exogenous substances which influence the function of normal hormone performed originally in the body, in the case of being taken in the body of an animal	exogenous endocrine disrupting chemicals
70	回帰分析	KAIKI BUNSEKI	an analysis method of describing the relationship of two characteristic values in the form of an equation, which can be used to estimate, on the basis of one characteristic value, the other characteristic value NOTE: The most typical of this method is the least squares method.	regression analysis
71	開光路形分光計	KAI KÔRO GATA BUNKÔ KEI	an equipment for measuring the absorption spectrum of light between the light source and the photodetector which are set apart from one another NOTE: It is capable of measuring the VOC in the atmosphere in real time.	open light path spectrometer
72	化学的酸素要求量, 化学的酸素消費量. COD	KAGAKUTEKI SANZO YÔKYÛ RYÔ, KAGAKUTEKI SANZO SYÔHIRYÔ, SÎ Ô DÎ	an index of pollution degree due to the organic matter in water in which the organic matter in water is chemically oxidized and the amount of oxygen equivalent to the oxidizing agent consumed at the time is indicated in mg/L NOTE: For the measurement, potassium permanganate, potassium dichromate and the like are used as the oxidizing agent.	chemical oxygen demand, COD
73	化学発光分析計	KAGAKU HAKKÔ BUNSEKI KEI	an equipment for analyzing the concentration of component from the intensity of light emitted by the chemical reaction of analyte	chemiluminescence detector
74	化学物質等安全データ シート. MSDS	KAGAKU BUSSITU TÔ ANZEN DÊTA SÎTO, EMU ESU DÎ ESU	information related to safety, health and environment about chemical substances offered to the user from the supplier for the safe use of chemical substances and the like NOTE: When the hazardous chemical substances and the like are transferred, the offering of the data sheet is made obligatory.	material safety data sheet, MSDS

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
75	化学物質過敏症	KAGAKU BUSSITU KABIN SYÔ	a morbid state of being sensitive to a very small amount of specific chemical substance, which can not be identified as conditions explained by the conventional toxicology such as poisoning, allergy (immunity toxicity) NOTE: Unlike allergy, it shows the symptom to nervous system in many cases.	multiple chemical sensitivity
76	化学物質環境安全性総 点検調査	KAGAKU BUSSITU KANKYÔ ANZEN SEI SÔTENKEN TYÔSA	an environmental survey which is carried out for the purpose of grasping the state of existence of chemical substances in general environment for preventing the environmental pollution due to chemical substances	comprehensive environmental survey of chemical substances
77	化学物質排出移動量届 出制度, PRTR	KAGAKU BUSSITU HAISYUTU IDÔRYÔ TODOKED SEIDO, PÎ ÂRU TÎ ÂRU	a system in which the incomings and outgoings of hazardous chemical substances from the producing source are grasped, totalized and publicized	pollutant release and transfer register, PRTR
78	拡張不確かさ	KAKUTYÔ HUTASIKASA	an uncertainty of a higher reliability level obtained as a result of multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by the coverage factor	expanded uncertainty
79	ガスクロマトグラフ	GASU KUROMATOGURAHU	an apparatus for separating the components in vaporized sample by using the separation column in which gas is the mobile phase and adsorbent, etc. are the stationary phase	gas chromatograph, GC
80	ガスクロマトグラフィ ー	GASU KUROMATOGURAFÎ	a method for separating the components in vaporized sample by using the separation column in which gas is the mobile phase and adsorbent, etc. are the stationary phase	gas chromatography, GC
81	偏り	KATAYORI	a value obtained by subtracting the true value from the mean value (population mean of measured value)	bias
82	活性アルミナ	KASSEI ARUMINA	an aluminium oxide, which is porous and large in specific surface area, and has a characteristic adsorption power NOTE: It is used for the pretreatment such as clean-up in the analysis of dioxins and the like.	activated alumina

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
83	活性炭	KASSEI TAN	an amorphous carbon having a high surface area due to a highly microporous structure NOTE: Activated charcoals are available in powdery, granular, fibrous, honeycomb or membrane state. They have a strong adsorption power to organic matters and are used for adsorption concentration of substance in gas or liquid phase.	activated charcoal, activated carbon
84	活性炭素繊維ろ紙	KASSEI TANSO SEN'I ROSI	a membranous filtering material prepared by fibrous activated carbon NOTE: It has a strong adsorption power to organic matter and the like and is used for the adsorption concentration of substances in gas phase and liquid phase.	activated carbon fiber filer
85	加熱導入法, 加熱脱着法	KANETU DÖNYŪ HÔ, KANETU DATTYAKU HÔ	a method for introducing the substances collected in the adsorbent in a solid phase into an analytical equipment by heat-vaporizing	thermal desorption method
86	ガラス繊維ろ紙	GARASU SEN'I ROSI	a membranous filtering material prepared by glass fiber NOTE: It has a small adsorption power and mainly used for dust-collecting.	glass fiber filter
87	環境	KANKYÔ	all of many kinds of external conditions related to the survival of living organism in which the atmosphere, water quality, land, natural resources, plants, animals, human livings and the mutual relations among these are included	environment
88	環境監視装置	KANKYÔ KANSI SÔTI	an apparatus which performs the sampling, measurement, marking of results and the like related to the environmental analysis such as the environmental air, exhaust gas in flue, environmental water area, drainage NOTE: In a narrow sense, it means the continuous measuring apparatus for the concerned items, and in a wide sense, it means the system composed of singular or multiple continuous analyzer, signal transmitting part, central controlling part, displaying part.	environmental monitor, environment monitoring device

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
89	環境基準	KANKYÔ KIZYUN	the administrative objective of environmental preservation decided based on the Basic Environment Law by the government; it is the standard desired to be maintained for the protection of human health and the preservation of living environment	Environmental Quality Standards
90	環境パフォーマンス	KANKYÔ PAFÔMANSU	results in the environmental control performed by an organization based on its environmental principle, purpose and target, which can be expressed in such a form as numerical values NOTE: The results which can be expressed in numerical values and the like are, for example, the amount of drainage, pH of water quality, BOD, the amount of waste and the like.	environmental performance
91	環境マネジメントシステム	KANKYÔ MANEZIMENTO SISUTEMU	a part of management systems of an organization used for setting up and implementing the environmental principle, and controlling the environmental aspects	environmental management system
92	環境モニタリング、環境監視	KANKYÔ MONITARINGU, KANKYÔ KANSI	monitoring of the influence of the environment on human beings in a certain selected area, based on the ecology survey of animals and plants, and the survey of air, water and the bottom sediment survey of the area	environmental monitoring
93	環境リスク評価	KANKYÔ RISUKU HYÔKA	a process in which the severity of the risk that a certain phenomenon can pose on the environment is estimated and the allowability of the risk is decided NOTE: It is synonymous with “RISUKU ASESUMENTO” and “RISUKU HYOKA” (both meaning “risk assessment”).	assessment of environmental risk
94	間欠採取装置 (水質分析の)	KANKETU SAISYU SÔTI (SUISITU BUNSEKI NO)	an apparatus for taking the sample automatically and intermittently (or periodically) NOTE: There are a watermeter interlocked sampling system, a centralized sampling piping system, and the like.	intermittent auto sampler
95	乾性沈着	KANSEI TINTYAKU	a phenomenon in which the air pollutants directly fall on the ground so as not to be adsorbed in moisture such as rain	dry deposition

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
96	含有量試験 (土壌の)	GANYŪRYŌ SIKEN (DOZYŌ NO)	a test method for the content of specified substances in soil given in the Soil Contamination Countermeasures Law NOTE: There are the extracted amount by 1 mol/L hydrochloric acid (Hg, Cd, Pb, As, B, Se, F), the direct evaporation method (CN), and the alkali extraction method (Chromium VI').	test for soil content (in soil contamination countermeasures law)
97	幾何平均	KIKA HEIKIN	n th root of the product of an n -piece of numbers It is also called "SŌZYŌ HEIKIN". NOTE: When the average value of the population of logarithmic normal distribution such as the concentration of contaminated matter is obtained, it is required to obtain a geometrical mean, not an arithmetical mean.	geometrical mean, geometrical average
98	棄却	KIKYAKU	exclusion of data of doubtful values, based on the judgment that they are outliers, as a result of statistical examination	rejection
99	危険率 (統計の)	KIKEN RITU (TŌKEI NO)	probability of error committed when the hypothesis is rejected in an examination It is also called "YŪI SUIZYUN".	significance level
100	希釈ガス	KISYAKU GASU	gas to be used for diluting the gas of object component to a certain concentration	diluent gas
101	技能試験 (試験所の)	GINŌ SIKEN (SIKENZYO NO)	rating of analytical technique of laboratory by interlaboratory comparison	proficiency testing (by interlaboratory comparison)
102	揮発性有機化合物. VOC	KIHATUSEI YŪKI KAGŌBUTU, BĪ Ō SĪ	an organic compound which has a considerably high vapour pressure at the ordinary temperature and becomes gaseous in the atmosphere NOTE: The compounds whose boiling point range is from 50 °C and 100 °C to 240 °C and 260 °C according to the definitions of the World Health Organization. VVOC (very volatile organic compound with boiling point no greater than the above) is included in some cases.	volatile organic compound, VOC

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
103	キャニスター	KYANISUTÁ	a container for taking the atmospheric sample mainly for the purpose of measuring the volatile organic compound in the atmosphere	canister
104	急性毒性	KYÚSEI DOKUSEI	toxicity which appears at the time of dosing to animals once or repeatedly in short term	acute toxicity
105	急性毒性試験	KYÚSEI DOKUSEI SIKEN	a test to calculate the toxic and lethal dose and the like from the kind, degree, duration, transition, death state and the like of the symptoms appearing as the acute toxicity	acute toxicity test
106	共沈	KYÔTIN	a) a phenomenon in which a certain substance is precipitated together with the formation of precipitation of other substance b) an operation or a method in which the substance of the concentration not to precipitate by itself is forcibly precipitated by adding other substance	coprecipitation
107	強熱残量	KYÔNETU ZANRYÔ	an amount of substance which is left after the substance is ignited and the water content, organic matter and the like are evaporated and decomposed	ignition residue
108	許容差	KYÔYÔSA	a) difference between the value taken as the standard and the limit value allowed to it b) a limit value allowed for deviation	limit deviation, tolerance
109	金属錯化容量	KINZOKU SAKKA YÔRYÔ	a numeral value indicating the existing amount of ligand capable of complexing heavy metals in natural water	metallic complexing capacity
110	空気動力学的粒径	KÛKJÔRIKI GAKU TEKI RYÛKEI	a particle size obtained by converting the density to 1 for comparing the characteristics of particulate matters with different densities because the particulate matters suspended in the atmosphere more differently from one another when they differ in density even if they have the same particle size	aerodynamic particle size, aerodynamic diameter
111	偶然誤差	GÛZEN GOSA	an error which can not be reproduced or corrected	random error

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (informative)
112	クライオフォーカス	KURAIÖFÖKASU	a sample injection method in gas chromatography for obtaining a sharp peak by concentrating once the substance of object at the top part of column which is maintained at low temperature with liquid nitrogen and the like	cryofocus
113	グラブ採泥器	GURABU SAIDEI KI	an equipment for bottom sampling, having a sampling part with two open jaws which shut upon hitting the water bottom to scoop some of the sediment NOTE: An example of this equipment is the Ekman-Birge bottom sampler.	grab sampler
114	クリーンアップ	KURÎN-APPU	a pretreatment operation of removing the dirt of the sample which can be the interference of analysis	clean-up
115	クリーンアップスバイク	KURÎN-APPU SUPAIKU	an internal standard material to be added for confirming the clean-up operation	clean-up spike
116	繰返し性	KURIKAESI SEI	a degree of conformity between the results of continuous measurements same measured amount, in accordance with all of the following conditions: — the same measuring procedures; — the same person of measurement; — the same measuring apparatus used under the same conditions; — the same place; — repetition over a short period of time It is also called "HEIKÖ SEIDO".	repeatability
117	クリソタイル	KURISOTAIRU	one kind of serpentinite based asbestos, whose shape is hollow fibrous, flexible and curved It is also called "SIRO SEKIMEN" (white asbestos). NOTE: In the past, this is used to constitute a large share of the demand for asbestos.	chrysotile