1. The abbreviation AQI means ...................................................................
2. Air quality is measured with .......................................................................
3. The air quality monitors measure the levels of 6 .......................................
4. The 6 criteria pollutants are ......................................................................
5. These 6 pollutants are chosen because ………………………………………………..
6. There are 2 types of pollutants: primary and secondary.
7. The difference between them is that ………………..
8. Air quality standards and emission standards measure different data.

Air quality standards define ………………………

Emission standards determine …………………………. ……………………………………………………………………

1. The reduction in emissions made in order to compensate for an emission made elsewhere is called …………………………………………………………………..

**FBC** (fluidized –bed combustion – keevkihtpõletus) is a combustion technology to burn solid fuels. It uses crushed coal that is mixed with limestone to neutralize acidic sulphur compounds produced during combustion.

**Fluidization –** keevkihi tekitamine; pseudoveeldamine

**FB** – fluidized bed - keevkiht

FBC **furnace** (põletusahi) is smaller than any usual furnace.

**IGCC** (integrated – kompleksne, tervik-) – a technology that uses a **gasifier** (gaasigeneraator) to turn coal into gas – a syngas. Particulate matter is removed from the syngas before combustion.

**Syngas**, or synthesis gas, is a fuel gas mixture consisting primarily of hydrogen, carbon monoxide, and very often some carbon dioxide.

**FGD** – flue-gas desulfurization – (suitsugaasi desulfureerimine) is a set of technologies used to remove sulphur dioxide SO2 from exhaust flue gases of fossil fuels.

**FSP** – electrostatic precipitator – (sadesti; sadestusfilter;) – a highly efficient filtration device that removes fine particles (dust and smoke) from a flowing gas, using electrostatic charge.

**Cyclone collector** – (tsüklon-tuhapüüdur) In it high-speed rotating air flow is established and it removes the dirt.

**A baghouse or fabric filter** ( kottfilter; käisfilter) is a pollution control device that removes particulate matter out of air or gas. It was taken into wide use in the 1970s after invention of high-temperature resistant fabrics.