CONVERSION FACTORS, SELECTED TERMS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

CONVERSION FACTORS

Multiply	By	To obtain
inch (in.)	25.4	millimeter (mm)
square inch (in^2)	645.16	square millimeter (mm^2)
foot (ft)	0.3048	meter (m)
gallon (gal)	3.785	liter (L)
pound, avoirdupois (lb)	0.4536	kilogram
meter (m)	3.281	foot
centimeter (cm)	0.3937	inch
micrometer (µm)	3.9372×10^{-5}	inch
millimeter (mm)	0.03937	inch
liter (L)	0.264	gallon
milligrams per liter (mg/L)	0.5841	grains per gallon
milliliter (mL)	0.0338	ounce, fluid
milliliter (mL)	2.64×10^{-4}	gallon
milligram (mg)	3.527×10^{-5}	ounce, avoirdupois
gram (g)	0.03527	ounce, avoirdupois
kilogram (kg)	2.205	pound

Temperature: Water and air temperature are given in degrees Celsius (°C), which can be converted to degrees Fahrenheit (°F) by use of the following equation:

$$°F = 1.8(°C) + 32$$

SELECTED TERMS

Analyte (target analyte): "Substances being determined in an analysis" (from Bennett, H., ed., 1986). The term "target analyte" is used in this report to refer to any chemical or biological substance for which concentrations in a sample will be determined. Target analyte does not include field-measured parameters such as temperature, conductivity, dissolved-oxygen concentration, pH, Eh, alkalinity, color, or turbidity.

Fluorocarbon polymers: Fluorocarbon polymers (polyfluorocarbons) are composed of monomers (smallest repeating compound segment of polymer) consisting of carbon, fluorine, hydrogen, and, for one polymer, oxygen also. The fluorocarbon polymers have trade names that include, for example, Teflon™

FEPC (fluorinated ethylene polypropylene), Teflon™ PFA (perfluoroalkoxy), Teflon™ PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene), Kynar™ (polyvinylidene fluoride), and Tefzel™ (ethylene tetrafluoroethylene). Each fluorocarbon polymer has different chemical and physical properties; however, all are relatively nonreactive chemically at ambient temperatures and do not leach monomers.

Trace element(s): For the purpose of this report and to maintain consistency with common usage, the term "trace element(s)" is used to refer to metals and other elements such as arsenic, antimony, selenium, and tellurium that usually are present in natural surface- and ground-water systems in concentrations less than 1 mg/L (modified from Hem, 1985). Common usage of this term, as defined above, is inexact and not rigorous with respect to aqueous chemistry.

Whole water: Water as sampled from its source and not subjected to filtration or other phase-separation process. Common synonymous terms include: raw (water) sample and unfiltered (water) sample.

ABBREVIATIONS

ft/s	feet per second
mg/L	milligram per liter
lb/in^2	pounds per square inch
L/min	liter per minute
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
FISP	Federal Interagency Sedimentation Project, Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss.
HCl	hydrochloric acid
HIF	USGS Hydrologic Information Facility, Stennis Space Center, Miss.
NFM	*National Field Manual for the Collection of Water-Quality Data*
NWQL	USGS National Water Quality Laboratory
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
QWSU	USGS Quality of Water Service Unit, Ocala, Fla.
SPE	solid-phase extraction
TWRI	Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VOC	volatile organic compounds