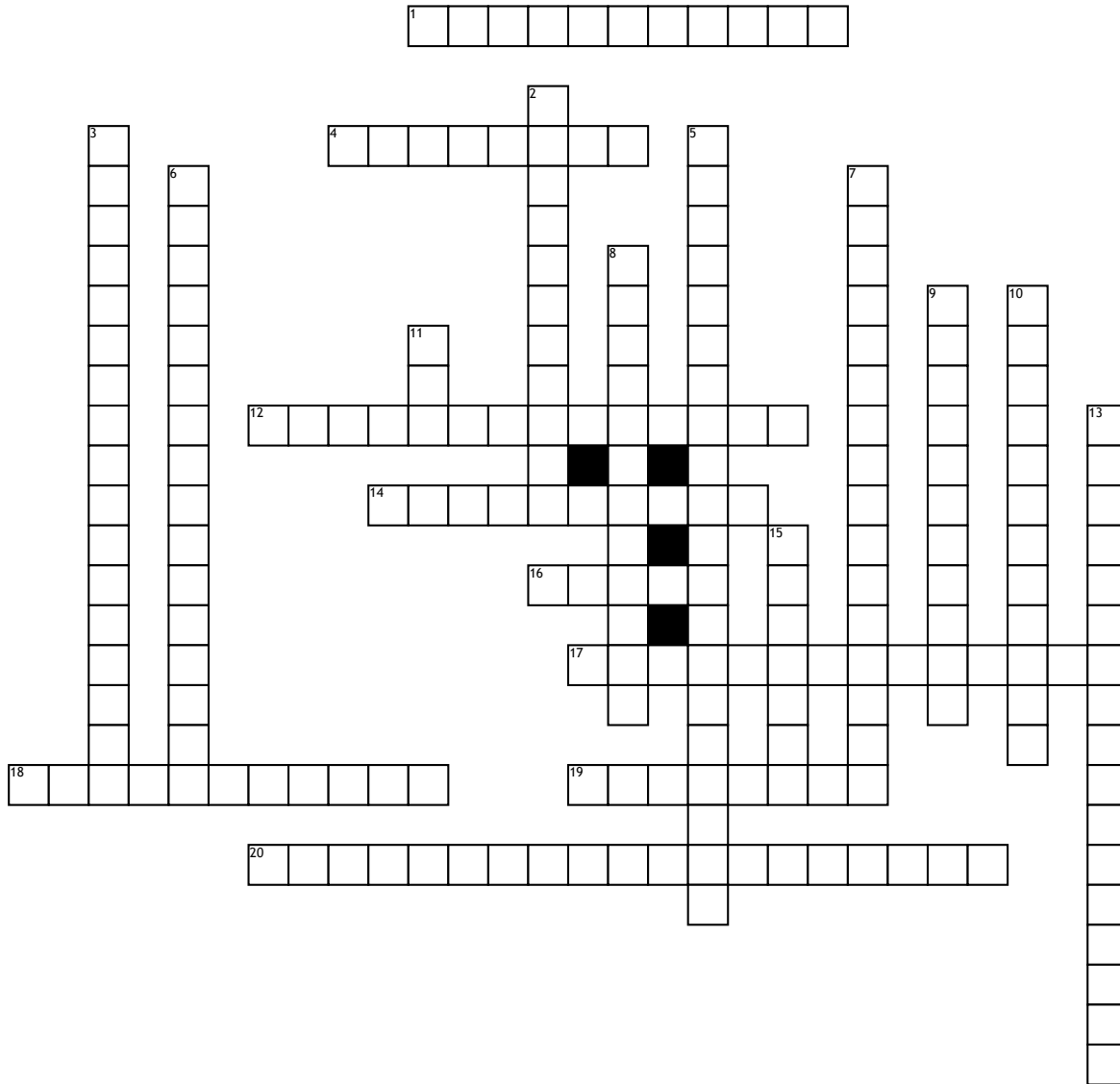


# Adrian Arpin



## Across

1. A location where transfer is possible from one mode of transportation to another
4. A place to dispose of refuse and other waste material by burying it and covering it over with soil, especially as a method of filling in or extending usable land
12. Sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides, emitted by burning fossil fuels, that enter the atmosphere- where they combine with oxygen and water to form sulfuric acid and nitric acid- and return to Earth's surface
14. Things, especially foodstuffs, likely to decay or go bad quickly.
16. A gas that absorbs ultraviolet solar radiation, found in the stratosphere, a zone 15 to 50 km above Earth's surface
17. An industry for which labor costs comprise a high percentage of total expenses
18. A U.S. law that prevents a union and a company from negotiating a contract that requires workers to join the union as a condition of employment

19. Fabrics made by weaving, used in making clothing

20. A gas used as a solvent, a propellant in aerosols, a refrigerant, and in plastic foams and fire extinguishers

## Down

2. Location factors related to the costs of factors of production inside a plant, such as land, labor, and capital.
3. An atmospheric condition formed through a combination of weather conditions and pollution, especially from motor vehicle emissions
5. A series of improvements in industrial technology that transformed the process of manufacturing goods
6. The anticipated increase in Earth's temperature caused by carbon dioxide trapping some of the radiation emitted by the surface
7. Location factors related to the transportation of materials into and from factories

8. Factories built by a U.S. company in Mexico near the U.S. border, to take advantage of the much lower labor costs in Mexico

9. A decision made by a corporation to turn over much of the responsibility for production to independent supplies

10. Concentration of trace substances, such as carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, and solid particulates, at a greater level than occurs in average air

11. The amount of oxygen required by aquatic bacteria to decompose a given load of organic waste; a measure of water pollution

13. Conversion of sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides to acids that return to Earth as rain, snow, or fog

15. The most important city or town of a country or region, usually its seat of government and administrative center