

Environment

The environment has been defined by several definitions, defined by the US Environmental Protection Agency as "the set of elements (and the complex system it assembles) that make things and circumstances surrounding the lives of individuals and communities as they are seen." The European Union defined it as "the sum total of things that surround human life and affect individuals and communities." The environment includes natural resources (natural environment) from air, water, soil, urban buildings (urban environment) and conditions surrounding the workplace (the working environment), as well as living organisms from plants, animals and microorganisms.

Ecosystem

A complex system consisting of plants, animals, fungi, microorganisms and compresses of chemicals, natural and geological conditions that enter into the biological processes of these organisms. In the ecosystem there are complex, interrelated and interrelated processes characterized by many pathways that change the growth rates of living groups and reach a stable state of equilibrium within the system as a whole. Any process that occurs for any element of the food chain, such as the use of a pesticide, has an impact on the rest of the ecosystem. There are no specific limits to the ecosystem, but limits can be imposed for research purposes by the type of study required and expected results.

Atmosphere

(79.1%), oxygen (20.9%), carbon dioxide (0.036%), and other gases with very low concentrations (water vapour, hydrogen, helium) Argon and carbonate).

Biosphere

The space in which life exists in the Earth contains this life envelope in the depths of the oceans and on the surface of the earth and on the tops of the mountains and does not exceed the maximum thickness of 14 km. The biosphere includes all living organisms of all kinds.

Hydrosphere

This cover covers all the water bodies covering about three quarters of the earth (72%). It covers rivers, lakes, oceans, seas and salt lakes. It also includes oceans, frozen rivers, icebergs and frozen parts of the soil. It also includes groundwater, water vapor and clouds in the air.

Lithosphere

Is the space on which wildlife is located. The dry crust forms the outer crust of the solid earth, which consists of continents and the bottoms of water bodies (rivers, seas, lakes, oceans) and 28% of the surface of the earth is exposed to air.

Renewable Energy

Energy generated from inexhaustible sources such as solar energy, wind energy, kinetic energy resulting from tides or hydrothermal energy resulting from waterfalls from waterfalls, dams, geothermal energy, or bioenergy from biogas (please refer to definition).). Bioenergy is important in terms of both environmental and economic terms, as it is an appropriate alternative to fossil fuels such as oil and coal, which can be depleted over a limited period of time (if consumed at current rates), resulting in a lot of pollution such as greenhouse gases And aerosols and gases that cause many negative environmental phenomena such as acid rain, ozone hole and global warming.

Recycling (Recycling)

A method for retrieving useful materials from waste so that these materials are separated and processed (if necessary) and then recycled. Plastic, paper, aluminum and iron are among the most recycled items, as well as organic materials that can be used to produce organic fertilizers (please refer to the definition of kammer). Recycling can be achieved by separating these objects from the garbage by mechanically separating granules, magnetic separation of iron, and manual separation (see) for the rest of the components. But the best means of recycling is separation from the source so that the waste producers put each type of waste in separate containers, so as to achieve greater purity of the material to be recycled. There are many metal, plastic and paper products that are manufactured by recycling. Recycling achieves many economic and environmental benefits by reclaiming and exploiting the quantities of waste that have been disposed of economically, as well as providing part of the oil and minerals extracted from the ground

Global Warming

Increase the temperature of the atmosphere near the Earth's surface. This term is used for the phenomenon of global warming that has occurred (and is expected to increase in the future) as a result of increased greenhouse gas emissions (please refer to the definition of the effect of the glass house), which are emitted from burning fuel in factories, power plants and transport. Modern scientists have found that global warming has increased by 140 degrees in the past 140 years. The Intergovernmental Committee on Global Warming (a committee of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the United Nations World Climate Organization) has concluded that increased concentrations of greenhouse gases have increased global surface temperatures and found that increased concentrations of aerosols (see definition of aerosol) In the relative coldness of some areas, especially those areas near the industrial zones.

Cleaner Production

Methods in industrial production shall be considered to produce the minimum possible level of pollution. Cleaner production methods tend to minimize Waste Minimization as waste is left to be generated and then thought to be treated and disposed of thereafter. Cleaner production is characterized by greater efficiency of the production process, where the rationalization of the use of resources from raw materials, water and energy to the amount of need so as not to lose a lot of waste from this process of production. Cleaner production also includes the recovery of some useful residues in the production process rather than disposal. Many modern industries are trying to apply the principle of cleaner production as it exempts them from many environmental responsibilities and achieves many economic benefits.

Biodiversity

A term used to describe multiple species of organisms in the ecosystem (please refer to the definition of the ecosystem). Biodiversity in a given region or ecosystem is measured by the number of species. The importance of the existence of biodiversity stems from the fact that each species has a specific function in the ecosystem if this species disappears, resulting in imbalances in the ecosystem and numerous environmental damage. One of the most important factors leading to the lack of biodiversity is the over-fishing of a particular species (such as whaling or mink hunting), leading to an extinction of its species, and the excessive use of pesticides that destroy many species of flora and fauna with Objects originally targeted by pesticide

Drought

A phenomenon in which there is a severe shortage of rainfall and drought of the weather for long periods of time, resulting in lack of water resources and the deterioration of agricultural land and desertification and the impact of livestock, and therefore the incidence of famine and lack of availability of food. The relationship of drought to desertification and development activities is complex. Drought usually occurs in places prone to desertification and agricultural land erosion, due to the phenomenon of the greenhouse and climate change. Lack of agricultural land and deforestation change the temperature of the upper layer of soil and air moisture and thus affect the pathways of the air masses and thus precipitation. Many countries in Africa, Asia and the Arab region experience drought.

Sanitation Landfilling

An engineering method for disposal of waste in the ground in a manner that does not allow pollution of the environment. The sanitary burial of the wastes is carried out by filling a certain area of the land with these wastes and storing them in this space for a certain period until they are dissolved into the raw materials and become non-hazardous. The burial process is carried out by spreading the waste to the ground and then to the blood and cover it in successive cells. The land used for sanitary burial is usually isolated from the surrounding environment to prevent leakage of liquids from the waste into surrounding soil and groundwater. There are many types of landfills, there are sanitary landfills for rubbish, there are sanitary landfills for hazardous waste, and there are sanitary landfills for industrial waste or special waste. The location of the landfill is usually chosen away from urban communities and in low land, either natural low or man-made (eg, old quarries)

Environmental Disasters

The accident resulting from natural or man-made conditions and resulting in severe damage to the environment can not be contained by the local possibility at the scene. Thus, environmental disasters can be divided into natural disasters such as droughts, tsunamis, floods and man-made disasters, whether by mistake such as the leakage of poisonous gases from a chemical plant or the leakage of oil from an oil tanker or man-made weapon, such as in the use of weapons of mass destruction. Many countries are planning ahead of environmental disaster management so that if the disaster occurs, losses can be reduced by the early and deliberate response to the disaster.

Natural Park

A specific area of land or water in which the natural resources are protected for scientific, cultural or educational importance, and therefore measures are taken to limit development activities in particular, which have an impact on those natural resources. Are working to promote the conservation of these natural resources. Examples of nature reserves include forests with rare species of plants or animals, as well as coastal areas with rare species of aquatic life and coral reefs, as well as wetlands

Acid Rain

Occurs when sulfur oxides and nitrogen emitted from various sources of pollution (such as sources of fuel combustion from factories, power stations and transportation) interact with the water vapor in the atmosphere to turn into acids and acid compounds that remain suspended in the air until they fall with rainwater Snow or cold) consists of what is known as acid rain, which contains two main types of strong acids, sulfuric acid and nitric acid. Acid rain causes many environmental damage, causing increased acidity of lakes and rivers, affecting many unsustainable aquatic habitats, increasing acidity of the soil, changing their properties and thus reducing their ability to grow. Acid rain also damages some installations by accelerating the erosion of some building materials. In some areas characterized by dry atmosphere, acid compounds are attached to the surface of the dust particles suspended in the air and falling with it in what is known as dry acid precipitation.

Hazardous Substances and Wastes

A hazardous substance is a substance with properties that are hazardous to human health and the environment. One of the properties that makes a substance hazardous is that it is toxic (causing death or severe illness at ingestion, inhalation or contact), flammable or corrosive (destroying living tissue when touched), explosive (causing explosion at friction or heat) (Very active for chemical reactions) or carcinogenic (causing cancer when ingested, inhaled or in contact) or mutagenic (causing genetic abnormalities) or infectious (causing the transmission of pathogenic organisms). Hazardous waste is the waste of hazardous substances that retain their hazardous properties. Many States have developed lists of hazardous substances with the establishment of standards and standards for the safe circulation of such substances

Environmental Risk Assessment

Is an analysis of the risks to the environment that arise from an activity, product or material. The meaning of risk is the likelihood of damage and the risk of a specific injury is measured by the probability of this risk occurring in terms of the amount of damage occurring on the other. Risk identification can be divided into two main types: Qualitative Risk Assessment, where non-numerical risk is identified as "risk", "non-risk", "high risk" or "acceptable risk" etc., Quantitative Risk Assessment, in which the risk is quantitatively quantified such as "the risk of losing 200 heads of a rare animal" or "the risk of increasing the concentration of carbon monoxide in the atmosphere by 10 mg / m³".

Environmental Impact Assessment

A study to analyze and judge the various environmental impacts (whether temporary or permanent) of a particular development activity. This study is prepared at the planning stage (ie before the implementation of this activity). The EIA assesses the different options for implementing this activity in terms of its various impacts on the components of the ecosystem, including the chemical, physical and biological effects, including social impacts. The EIA study aims to highlight these environmental impacts for decision-makers in order to place the environmental and social consequences that may be involved in the establishment of this activity in mind and then make the appropriate decision. In some countries, environmental impact assessment is part of the conditions for the granting of a license for development activities. In some countries, the results of the study are presented to the local community, which is likely to be affected by the activity to assess the implementation of this activity.

Ozone Layer

It is part of the atmosphere surrounding the Earth. The ozone layer is composed of ozone gas. This gas is composed of three oxygen atoms linked to each other and symbolized by chemical code O₃. The ozone layer protects life on the Earth's surface by blocking and absorbing harmful ultraviolet rays emitted by the sun from the atmosphere. The ozone layer is located in the middle-central atmosphere (stratosphere) about 15 miles from the Earth's surface. The ozone layer has recently been depleted by gases emitted from the Earth, especially CFCs, which are used in aerosols, refrigerators, chillers and cleaners in many industries and are used in fire extinguishers. Damage to the ozone layer occurs when these chemicals emit highly chlorine and bromine compounds. From this, the so-called ozone hole emerged as it appeared on the Antarctic continent as a satellite satellite where the ozone concentration in this place