Vocabulary list

Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC)-chemical compound mostly used in refrigerants and flame-retardants. Some CFCs have destructive effects on the ozone layer.

Greenhouse gas- gas in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide and ozone, which absorbs solar heat reflected by the surface of the Earth, warming the atmosphere.

Hydrochlorofluorocarbon - gas often used as an industrial cooling material.

Glacier- a large body of ice that moves slowly over land.

Livestock- animals rose for sale and profit.

Car pool-a group of car owners who agree to travel together to work, college etc so that only one car is used each time.

Fossil fuel- coal, oil, or natural gas. Fossil fuels form from remains of ancient plants and animals.

Lead- plumbum (Pb)

Haze- water, smoke, or dust in the air that makes it difficult to see clearly.

VOCs (volatile organic compounds)

Volatile-a volatile liquid or substance can easily change into a gas.

Solvent-liquid used for dissolving a solid substance so that it becomes part of the liquid (tirpiklis)

Combustion-oxidation

Sewage and wastewater- domestic households, industrial and agricultural practices produce wastewater that can cause pollution of many lakes and rivers.

Marine-living in or happening in the sea.

Underground storage leakages-a tank or piping network that has at least 10 percent of its volume underground is known as an underground storage tank (UST).

Atmospheric deposition- the pollution of water caused by air pollution.

Eutrophication- when the environment becomes enriched with nutrients.

Fertilizer-a natural or chemical substance added to soil in order to help plants grow.

Muffle-to make a sound quieter and less easy to hear.

Contaminate-to make something dirty, polluted, or poisonous by adding a chemical, waste, or infection.

Coal-fired - operated by burning coal.

Conserve- to prevent land, water, or other natural resources from being damaged or destroyed.

Conservation-the management of land and water in ways that prevent it from being damaged or destroyed.