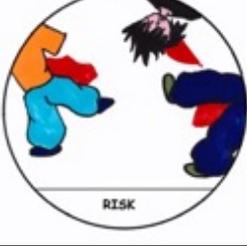


## Glossary Module 3 – Risk management

 <p>HUMAN SOCIETY</p>	<p><b>Human Society :</b> Group of humans who live together and form a group.</p>
 <p>HAZARD</p>	<p><b>Hazard :</b> An unpredictable and very often unfavorable event that affects a territory.</p>
 <p>RISK</p>	<p><b>Risk :</b> Danger, more or less probable inconvenience to which one is exposed. It's the encounter between a hazard and a human society.</p>
 <p>NATURAL</p>	<p><b>Natural risk :</b> Events of a catastrophic nature, probable but not necessarily predictable, due to the unleashing of the forces of nature.</p>
 <p>TECHNOLOGY</p>	<p><b>Technological risk :</b> Events of a catastrophic nature, probable but not necessarily predictable, due to the proximity of dangerous human activities.</p>
 <p>FLOOD</p>	<p><b>Flood :</b> Submersion of an area near a river or the sea.</p>

 <p style="text-align: center;">EARTHQUAKE</p>	<p><b>Earthquake :</b> A sudden movement or shock of the earth's crust, produced at a certain depth, from an epicenter.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">STORM</p>	<p><b>Storm :</b> Violent meteorological phenomenon with rapid winds and intense precipitation. It can be accompanied by thunderstorms and thunder as well as hail and tornadoes.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">AVALANCHE</p>	<p><b>Avalanche :</b> Fall of a mass of snow that detaches itself from the mountain and descends on a slope in direction of the valley.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">TSUNAMI</p>	<p><b>Tsunami :</b> Wave engendered by an earthquake, an underwater eruption, a slip. By approaching the coasts, its speed decreases but its height sometimes increases up to 20 m.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">VOLCANIC</p>	<p><b>Volcanic activity :</b> A volcanic eruption is a period of activity of a volcano during which it emits various materials, such as lava, gases or ashes.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">ACID RAIN</p>	<p><b>Acid rain :</b> Acid rain mainly results from air pollution by the use of fossil fuels.</p>

 <p>CHEMICAL POLLUTION</p>	<p><b>Chemical pollution :</b> Chemical pollution is generated by releases of both industrial and domestic chemicals. They can result in particular from the use of pesticides, detergents or even heavy metals.</p>
 <p>NUCLEAR EXPLOSION AND RADIATION</p>	<p><b>Nuclear explosion and radiation :</b> Nuclear risk is an accidental event that creates risks of irradiation or contamination for nuclear facility personnel, the surrounding population and the environment.</p>

**Biodiversity :** It's the diversity and richness of living species, whether plant or animal, that inhabit the Earth.

**Ecosystem :** It includes all living things, non-living elements and climatic and geological conditions (soil, air, water) that are linked and interact with one another.

**Greenhouse gas :** Gases emitted on earth by industry, automobiles and agriculture, having the effect of retaining in the atmosphere the heat emitted by the sun. It's responsible for global warming.

**Recycling :** Processes to use some materials or objects to reintegrate them into new manufacturing processes.

**Waste :** Wastes are all types of residues of human activity: household, agricultural and industrial wastes. Agricultural waste and organic house waste can be used as natural fertilizers or to supply power plants. The treatment and of industrial waste is much more complex. Some can be recycled (paper, metals, plastic packaging) and others not.