- a radiation monitoring unit.

The instrumentation of the station allows to measure and monitor the following parameters: hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide in the air; hydrocarbon gas content in air samples; phenol in water samples; oil products in water and soil samples; phosphates, chlorides, sulfides in water samples; ionic composition and pH of water; heavy metals in water and soil samples; meteorological parameters; gamma radiation intensity.

Energy intensity of production is the amount of energy spent on obtaining a unit of production. It is expressed in *kW·h (kJ)* or in tons of conventional fuel (*CF*) per ton of production. The energy intensity of individual industries varies very widely: from $20 \cdot 10^3$ kWh for aluminum to 60-100 kWh for sulfuric acid per ton of products.

Enrichment is the process of separating the useful part of the raw material (useful component) from the waste rock (ballast) in order to increase the concentration of the useful component. As a result of enrichment, the raw material is divided into a concentrate of the useful component and tails with a predominance of waste rock in them. The degree of enrichment of raw materials is the ratio of the mass fraction of the useful component in the concentrate to its mass fraction in the enriched raw materials. The choice of enrichment method depends on the state of aggregation and differences in the properties of the components of the raw materials.

Environmental disaster is an extraordinary event caused by a change in the state of land, atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere under the influence of anthropogenic factors, and consists in the manifestation of a sharp negative impact of these changes on human health, their spiritual sphere, habitat, economy or gene pool.

Environmental disease (ecogenic) is a disease that belongs to a group of diseases associated with unfavorable ecological conditions of the vital activity of the population - first of all, high content of heavy metals, chemical toxicants, increased radiation.

Environmental expertise of chemical technologies is an estimate of the low-waste production in comparison with the developed standards or the best available samples. At the same time, the degree of economic and ecological danger of the method of production and technological redistribution into the environment, etc. is determined.

Environmental impact is any negative or positive change in the environment, wholly or partly resulting from the activities of the organization, its products or services.

Environmental monitoring is a system for monitoring the environment from anthropogenic pollution associated with human activities. Since natural ecological systems closely interact with each other, this predetermines the complexity and necessity of taking into account various natural and chemical factors when controlling the quality of the environment. To assess the degree of negative impact of pollution, environmental monitoring is carried out as a system for observing and monitoring changes in the composition and functions of various ecological systems. Environmental monitoring can be carried out on a global, national, regional or local scale.

Environmental Monitoring Station (EMS) is a station (post) of environmental monitoring of air, an independent block design (block-box), designed to monitor atmospheric air, working area air and at the border of the sanitary protection zone.

Environmental protection is a set of measures aimed at ensuring safety of human settlements, rational use of land and water, prevention of pollution of surface and groundwater, air basin, preservation of forest areas, nature reserves, protected zones, etc.

EPA (The United States Environmental Protection Agency) is an agency of the US federal government established to protect the environment and human health, for which it develops and monitors compliance with the regulations based on laws, adopted by the Congress. The agency was proposed by Richard Nixon and began operating on December 2, 1970. The Agency is managed by an administrator appointed by the president and approved by the Congress. Since February 2017, this position has been occupied by Scott Pruitt. The administrator of the agency is a member of the US Cabinet. The EPA is headquartered in