Hazards, Disasters & Energy Crises

- **Natural Hazard**: A natural event (like an earthquake or tsunami) that has the potential to cause harm to people or the environment.
- **Disaster**: A natural hazard that causes severe damage, disruption, and harm to human life and property.
- **Mega Disaster**: A massive disaster that causes widespread destruction and has global consequences, such as triggering an international energy crisis.
- **Energy Crisis**: A major disruption or severe shortage in the supply of energy to power homes, schools, and businesses.

Nuclear Power & Risks

- **Nuclear Waste**: The dangerous leftover material from nuclear power plants that remains radioactive and toxic for thousands of years.
- **Decommissioning**: The very expensive process of safely shutting down, dismantling, and cleaning up an old nuclear power station.
- **Sellafield**: One of the world's largest nuclear decommissioning sites, located in England, which faces challenges due to being in a poor state of disrepair.

Fossil Fuel Disasters

- **Oil Spill**: The accidental release of liquid petroleum into the ocean or land, causing severe damage to ecosystems and wildlife.

- **Deepwater Horizon**: A 2010 explosion in the Gulf of Mexico that resulted in the largest oil spill in human history, with long-lasting social, economic, and environmental impacts.

Technology & Sustainable Futures

- **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**: Smart computer systems that can help us fight climate change, though they require huge amounts of electricity and water to run.
- **Geothermal Energy**: Renewable energy created using heat from inside the Earth, which can provide a clean way to power high-tech systems.
- **Sustainability**: Finding ways to meet our needs, like using energy and technology, without damaging the environment or depleting resources for future generations.