

**Gas cleaning** is a set of measures and (or) technologies aimed at capturing solid, liquid or gaseous substances contained in the gas emissions of industrial enterprises in the atmosphere.

**The gas field** – the term means one or several gas deposits, confined territorially to one area, or associated with a favorable tectonic structure (anticlinal fold, dome, etc.) or other type of trap.

**Gas factor** is the amount of natural gas (in cubic meters) per 1t or 1m<sup>3</sup> of oil.

**Gas flow** is the amount of gas in volume or weight terms, released from a well or from any source per unit of time (per hour, per day, etc.).

**Gas-condensate deposit** is a deposit in which hydrocarbons in the conditions of the existing reservoir pressure and temperature are in gaseous state. At pressure decrease and temperatures the phenomenon of the so-called "return condensation" at which hydrocarbons partially pass into a liquid phase takes place and remain in pore channels of layer from which it is difficult to extract. The operation of the gas condensate deposit in order to avoid these losses must be done with maintaining the pressure above the reverse condensation point, for which the injection of extracted gas back into the formation after its topping is organized.

**Gas condensate factor** is the amount of gas (m<sup>3</sup>) from which 1 m<sup>3</sup> of condensate is extracted. The value of gas condensate factor can be for the various fields from 1, 500 до 25, 000 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>3</sup>.

**Gas hydrates** are solid compounds (clathrates) in which the gas molecules under certain temperature and pressure fill the structure cavities of the crystal lattice formed by water molecules by means of hydrogen bonding. The water molecules are moved apart by gas molecules - density of water in hydrated state is increased to 1.26-1.32 cm<sup>3</sup>/g (ice density - 1.09 cm<sup>3</sup>/g). Externally, the hydrates look like snow. They are typically formed at temperatures below 30°C, at pressures greater than 0.5 MPa. Disintegration of gas hydrates is possible when the temperature rises with decreasing pressure, and by entering into the reservoir of substances which decompose hydrate, such as calcium bromide.

**Gas mode (dissolved gas mode)** is the mode of operation of the oil deposit in which oil is entrained to the bottom of the wells by the more mobile masses of the expanding gas that has passed when the pressure in the reservoir decreases below the saturation pressure from the dissolved state to the free state.

**Gas oil** is middle-distillate petroleum fraction with a boiling range of about 175 – 400°C, usually includes diesel fuel, kerosene, heating oil, and light fuel oil. It is a petroleum distillate with a viscosity and boiling range between those of kerosene and lubricating oil.

**Gas-oil ratio** is a ratio of the number of cubic feet of gas measured at atmospheric (standard) conditions to barrels of produced oil measured at stocktank conditions.

**Gaseous pollutants** are gases released into the atmosphere that act as primary or secondary pollutants.

**Gasoline** is a blend of naphthas and other refinery products with sufficiently high octane and other desirable characteristics to be suitable for use as fuel in internal combustion engines. It is fuel for the internal combustion engine that is commonly, but improperly, referred to simply as gas.

**The gas-oil reservoir** is a reservoir in which free gas occupies the entire higher part of the structure and is directly in contact with oil occupying a reduced part of the structure in the form of a rim, and the volume of the oil part of the deposit is much smaller than the volume of the gas cap. At a large depth of bedding, the gas cap, regardless of its size, may contain petroleum hydrocarbons in the gas-condensate state.

**Gasoline type jet fuel** (naphtha type jet fuel) includes all light hydrocarbon oils for use in aviation turbine power units, distilling between 100°C and 250°C. It is obtained by blending kerosenes and gasoline or naphthas by method at which the aromatic content does not exceed 25% in volume, and the vapour pressure is between 13.7kPa and 20.6kPa.