

**Gas processing plant (GPP)** is an enterprise where drying, desulfurization (removal of sulfur compounds) and separation of associated oil or natural gas into components - methane and other hydrocarbons takes place.

**The gas saturation pressure** is a pressure at which a certain volume of gas is in a dissolved state in the oil.

**The general chemical technology** is a science about the most economic chemical ways of processing of raw materials in target products and means of production. General chemical technology is divided into mechanical technology, which studies the processes associated with changes in size, shape, state of aggregation, the crystalline structure of substances, and chemical technology.

**Geocology** is a scientific direction that studies the Earth as a system of geospheres in the process of their interaction with the whole aggregate of living matter.

**Global ecology** is a complex scientific discipline that studies the biosphere as a whole. The fundamentals of global ecology are formulated by M.I. Budyko, who considers it a central problem of the cycle of substances in the biosphere.

**Global warming** is an increase in the average temperature of the atmosphere in the scale of the planet, caused by a combination of natural and / or technogenic factors.

**Granules** are the substances in the form of unbound particles with a size of more than 1 mm.

**Granulation** is a method for forming granules from powders. Usually, this procedure is performed when the powder is moistened in a rotating drum.

**Grinding** is a mechanical process of dividing a solid body into parts due to the application of external forces. Grinding can be carried out by impact, crushing and abrasion. Grinding of particles up to  $10^{-3}$  m is called **crushing** and is carried out in crushers, from  $10^{-3}$  to  $10^{-6}$  m is called **grinding (splitting)** and carried out in mills.

## H

**Hardness of water** is the most important characteristic of water, which largely determines the possibility of its use. Hardness is determined by the content of calcium and magnesium ions in the water. It is measured in mol-eq /  $m^3$  (mol /  $m^3$ ) or mmol-eq / l (mmol / l).

According to the value of the total hardness of natural waters, as a rule, are divided into a number of groups:

- very soft water ( $<1.5$  mol /  $m^3$ );
- soft water (1.5-3.0 mol /  $m^3$ );
- water of medium hardness (3.0-5.4 mol /  $m^3$ );
- hard water (5.4-10.7 mol /  $m^3$ );
- very hard water ( $>10.7$  mol /  $m^3$ ).

Among natural waters, the softest are rainwater, the hardness of which is approximately 0.070-0.1 mol /  $m^3$ . The hardness of groundwater varies widely from 0.7 mol /  $m^3$  to 18-20 mol /  $m^3$  and depends on the composition of the rocks in contact with them.

**Harmful substances** are called substances which at contact with a human body, in case of violation of safety requirements, can cause the production injuries, professional diseases or deviations in the state of health found by the modern methods both in the course of work, and in the remote terms of life of this and subsequent generations. They are chemical or biological substances or a mixture of such substances that are contained in the ambient air and which in certain concentrations have harmful effects on human health and the environment.

**Heterogeneous catalysis** is a phenomenon of the change in the rates of chemical reactions under the influence of catalysts, which form a separate phase, while the reagents are in a different phase. The reactants are contacted with the catalyst at the interface. The most