Protection from pollution is ensured by a system of laws, rules and regulations, assessments of the impact of the projected facilities on the environment and environmental impact assessment. It is believed that the necessary protection against pollution is observed, if the maximum permissible concentration of harmful substances is not exceeded. Reducing pollution is an integral part of the sustainable development society model. To overcome, evaluate and predict pollution, environmental monitoring is used, a system of environmental standards such as MPC (MAC) is developed.

Pollution anthropogenic is pollution that has arisen as a result of people's activities.

Pollution of atmospheric air means the entry into the air or the formation in it of pollutants (particles of dust, smoke, acid droplets, exhaust combustion and automobile gases, etc.) in concentrations exceeding the hygienic and environmental quality standards for atmospheric air. The main polluters of air are industrial enterprises (the most toxic emissions are generated by the enterprises of non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy, chemical, petrochemical industry), motor transport, heat and power engineering, agriculture. Pollution of atmospheric air leads to the destruction of the ozone layer, formation of smog, erosion of metal structures, cement stone and other building materials, causing degradation of ecosystems of soils and natural waters, increasing diseases of plants, animals, and the population.

Pollution of the catalyst is blocking of the active centers of the catalyst by the mechanical impurity which is contained in raw materials. In case of the heterogeneous catalyst mechanical impurity can also block porous system in granules of the catalyst and, thus, reduce degree of use of a surface.

Pollutions organized are pollutions caused by investigation, drilling, production, transportation, processes of primary (separation) and secondary (conversion) oil refining.

Pollution prevention is a process of reduction or prevention of generation of pollutants. For example, pollution prevention may include changing a manufacturing process altogether so that pollutants are no longer generated or greatly reduced. Alternatively it may require the installation of equipment that removes the pollutant before it is emitted or discharged to the environment so that it can be disposed of in a more appropriate manner.

Pollution score is the ratio of the average annual concentration of this pollution to the average daily MAC.

Pollutions unorganized are pollutions caused by leakage of oil and oil products due to leakage of equipment, emergency emissions, accidents during transportation, oil spills during fountains from wells, seepage of hydrocarbons through soil into reservoirs and other unforeseen circumstances that may also arise during drilling, production, pumping oil at pumping stations, operation of processing, oil-loading and pipeline transport equipment, etc.

Pores are cavities (emptiness) or channels in solid particles. It is commonly believed that the depth of the pores exceeds their width. There are open pores and closed pores.

Pore size distribution is the statistical distribution of pore volume, depending on their size in the material under study. It is determined experimentally by the results of porosimetry or by calculation methods (by the adsorption isotherm). The pore size distribution affects the diffusion of the reactants and products in the solid-phase catalyst particles.

The pore volume is the total volume of all pores present in the solid material.

Porous structure of substance is structure of porous space, i.e. a spatial arrangement and the sizes of pores in substance particles.

The predecessor is an initial or intermediate chemical compound which at the subsequent stages of synthesis passes into target substance.

The pressure of the beginning of condensation is the pressure at which condensate in a layer is released from the gas into a liquid.

Primary particles are particles of the smallest size, which can be identified as independent discrete constituents of the substance. Since the resolution of methods can depend strongly on a particular sample, usually when specifying the primary particles, it is also necessary to indicate the identification method (for example, transmission or scanning electron microscopy).