C) a production column;
D) a wash column;
E) a synthesis column.

31. Ammonia synthesis columns are made of the following structural material:
A) steel;
B) cast iron;
C) aluminum alloy;
D) brass;
E) silunite.

32. The temperature of condensation of ammonia, °C:
A) 40;
B) 60;
C) 25-30;
D) 50-55;
E) 65.

33. The directions of consumption of commodity ammonia are the production of:
A) nitric acid, urea, ammophos;
B) sulfuric acid, ammophos;
C) hydrochloric acid, ammonium nitrate, ammonium chloride;
D) hydrochloric acid, ammonium sulfate;
E) milk of lime, TNT.

34. The explosive limit of ammonia in air (NH_3, %) corresponds to the values:
A) 5-15;
B) 29-57;
C) 15.5-27;
D) 17.5-46.5;
E) 45-77.

35. The main stages of obtaining diluted nitric acid:
A) electrolysis of sodium chloride solution → hydrogen production → ammonia synthesis;
B) contact oxidation of pyrites to SO_2 → oxidation of SO_2 to SO_3 → absorption of SO_3 by water;
C) methane conversion from natural gas → hydrogen production → ammonia synthesis;
D) the conversion of carbon monoxide from water gas → hydrogen production → ammonia synthesis;
E) contact oxidation of ammonia to NO → oxidation of NO to NO_2 → absorption of NO_2 by water.

36. The catalyst for the oxidation of ammonia to nitric oxide in the production of dilute nitric acid is:
A) Cobalt;
B) Nickel;
C) Platinum;
D) Vanadium;
E) Manganese.

37. The main stages of the technology for producing nitric acid:
A) ammonia oxidation, gas cooling, NO oxidation, NO_2 absorption;