

Closed system of water management in a territorial industrial complex, district or center is a system that includes the use of surface water, treated industrial and municipal sewage in industrial plants, agricultural irrigation fields for growing crops, for watering forest lands, for maintaining the volume (level) of water reservoirs, excluding the formation of any waste and the discharge of sewage into the reservoir.

Closed water system of an industrial enterprise is a system in which water is used in production many times without treatment or after appropriate treatment, excluding formation of any waste and discharge of waste water into the body of water.

Coagulation is the process of combining (cohesion) of small particles in a dispersed system with the formation of larger particles. Example: as a result of coagulation, the sol passes into the suspension.

Coalescence is the process of merging droplets or gas bubbles in disperse systems.

Coke means the condensed aromatic hydrocarbons whose structure approximates to graphite. The formation of coke on the surface of catalysts is a harmful by-product of hydrocarbon processing.

Coking is formation of coke on the surface of heterogeneous catalysts. Deposits of coke block the surface of the catalyst therefore its activity can significantly decrease and change selectivity of the catalyst. Coking is one of the main reasons for the deactivation of catalysts used in refining processes (cracking, reforming, dehydrogenation, etc.).

A colloidal solution is a dispersed system occupying an intermediate position between true solutions and coarsely dispersed systems. The particles of the dispersed phase in the colloidal solution have a size from 1 to 100 nm.

Combustible gases are the natural gases having ability to burn. They usually consist of gaseous hydrocarbons (methane, ethane, etc.) and are satellites of oil, although purely gas fields are also known. If combustible gas contains a significant amount of vapors of natural gasoline (gasoline), such gas is called fat, at very small content of natural gasoline or at its absence gas is called dry.

B. Comenar' laws can be expressed in the following laconic formulas:

- everything is connected with everything (reflects property of generality of ties);
- everything has to disappear somewhere (option of conservation laws);
- nature knows better (human knowledge of natural processes is limited);
- nothing is given by a gift, nothing is free (the use of any resource needs to be compensated).

Compounding is mixing of several components in a certain ratio to obtain a petroleum product of a given quality.

The concept of sustainable development proclaimed by the international community is a conceptual base for the development of international and national policy in the field of environmental management and environmental protection considering close interrelation of the nature protection activity with economy and the social sphere now.

Concrete is an artificial stone material obtained from a rationally selected mixture of binder and aggregates. It is one of the main building materials.

Condensate is a natural mixture of mainly light hydrocarbon compounds that are in a dissolved gas and are converted into a liquid phase, with a decrease in pressure, below the condensing pressure.

Condensation is transition of a substance from the gaseous state into a liquid or solid phase. In case of a disperse system this term designates formation of a heterogeneous system from a homogeneous one as a result of association of molecules, atoms or ions in units.

Contact devices are chemical reactors for conducting heterogeneous catalytic processes.

Depending on the state of the catalyst and the mode of its movement in the apparatus, they are divided into:

- contact apparatuses with a fixed catalyst bed;
- contact apparatuses with a moving bed;