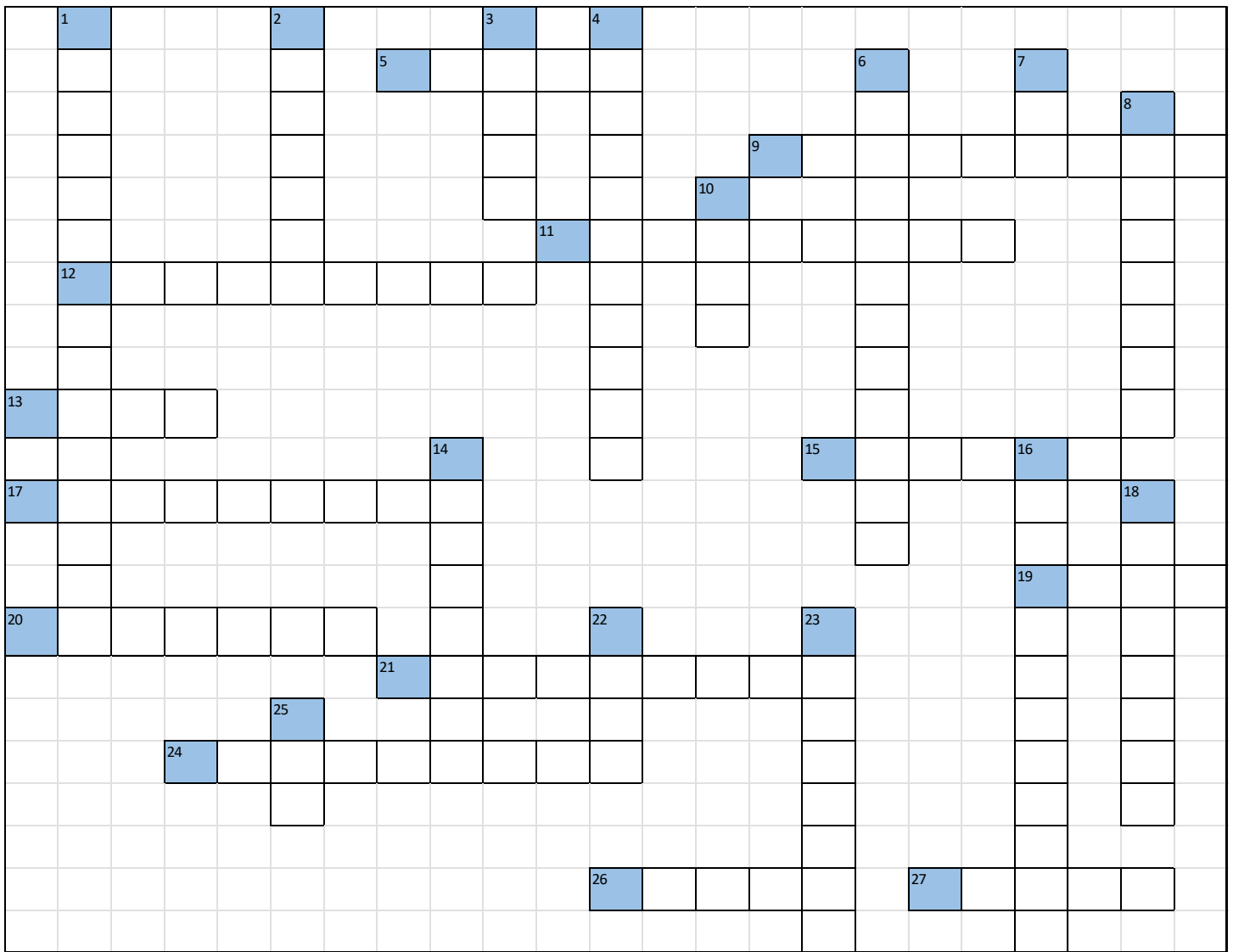


PETROLEUM CROSSWORD Nº 10 (Petroleum Geology)



QUESTIONS

1	A type of smectite clay mineral that tends to swell when exposed to water.
2	a body of rock and/or sediment that holds groundwater.
3	A natural multiphase mixture composed of a liquid phase, formed by molten rock, another solid phase, mineral, and a gaseous part.
4	Rock type where oil is typically found?
5	The most abundant sedimentary rock.
6	A rock's ability, to transmit fluids, typically measured in darcies.
7	Pressure, volume, temperature.
8	The measure of a rock's ability to hold a fluid.
9	A rock layer which has distinct characteristics (e.g., rock type, geologic age).
10	Porous and permeable rock mass sealed by non-porous and impermeable rocks on top and sides. This prevents the movement of oil and natural gas, causing them to accumulate.
11	A complex mixture of naturally occurring hydrocarbon compounds found in rock.
12	A porous and permeable underground formation containing a natural accumulation of producible oil and/or gas that is confined by impermeable rock or water barriers and is individual and separate from other reservoirs.
13	Hydrous aluminum phyllosilicates, sometimes with variable amounts of iron, magnesium, alkali metals, alkaline earths, and other cations found on or near some planetary surfaces. Fine-grained sediments less than 0.0039 mm in size.
14	Unconsolidated grains of minerals, organic matter, or pre-existing rocks, which can be transported by water, ice, or wind, and later deposited.
15	SiO ₂
16	Sediments that have been compacted and cemented to the degree that they become coherent, relatively solid rock.
17	A convex-upward formation of rock layers, which may form a trap for hydrocarbons

18	A crack or surface of breakage within rock not related to foliation or cleavage in metamorphic rock along which there has been no movement.
19	A relatively impermeable rock, that forms a barrier or cover above and around reservoir rock such that fluids cannot migrate beyond the reservoir.
20	The principal component of natural gas
21	A material composed of clay minerals, predominantly montmorillonite with minor amounts of other smectite group minerals, commonly used in drilling mud.
22	A discrete void within a rock, which can contain air, water, hydrocarbons, or other fluids
23	Estimated remaining quantities of oil and gas and related substances anticipated to be economically producible,
24	A sedimentary rock whose grains are predominantly sand-sized.
25	Liquefied natural gas
26	Water saturated with or containing large amounts of a salt, especially sodium chloride. ·
27	An area consisting of a single hydrocarbon reservoir or multiple geologically related reservoirs all grouped on or related to the same individual geological structure or stratigraphic condition.