

Name KEY

1. Define petroleum.

Petroleum is the name for all hydrocarbon related, naturally occurring materials.

2. Describe the rock types where oil deposits are most likely found.

Sedimentary rocks are the dominant type of host rock for oil deposits.

3. List geophysical methods used to locate petroleum resources.

Methods include drilling, seismic, gravity and magnetic methods.

4. Describe environments where ore formation is likely to occur.

Environments that accumulate abundant organic material are ideal. This could be near the edge of sedimentary basins, behind barrier reefs or lagoonal areas.

5. List the requirements necessary to form an oil deposit.

- a. there must be a source rock
- b. there must be a heating event
- c. there must be a reservoir rock
- d. there must be a trapping mechanism

6. Describe the best source rocks for oil deposits to form.

The best source rocks for oil deposits include shales, limestones and sandstones.

7. Define porosity.

Porosity is the void space in the source rock.

8. Explain why porosity is important to determine the quality of a petroleum reservoir.

Porosity determines the maximum volume which is available for oil accumulation.

9. List features found in good reservoir rocks.

Good reservoir rocks have good porosity and permeability.

10. Describe an oil trap.

Traps are situations where a non-permeable boundary causes oil to pool.