

**GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS  
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION CENTER  
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**\*\*\* EXAMINATION \*\*\***

**TEXAS OIL & GLOSSARY ACCORDING TO THE TEXAS RAILROAD COMMISSION**

1. **A unit of volume that equals 43,560 cubic feet or 7,758 barrels is**
  - a) a hectare
  - b) a reservoir
  - c) an acre-foot
  - d) None of the above
  
2. **A well that is no longer in use and no longer is productive is**
  - a) an abandoned well
  - b) an operable well
  - c) a cinder well
  - d) a dependent well
  
3. **A series of electric logs that illustrate subsurface structure by placing**
  - a) the logs relative to sea level is a structural cross section
  - b) the logs relative to sea level is a seismic view
  - c) the logs relative to sea level is a stratigraphic cross section
  - d) None of the above
  
4. **A pit used to collect spent drilling fluids during drilling operations is**
  - a) a storage pit
  - b) a reserve pit
  - c) a waste pit
  - d) a collection pit
  
5. **A pipeline that transports oil or gas from a central point of production**
  - a) to a transmission line or mainline is a trunk line
  - b) to a transmission line or mainline is an artery line
  - c) to a transmission line or mainline is a pressure line
  - d) to a transmission line or mainline is a gathering line
  
6. **The use of any process for the displacement of oil from the**
  - a) reservoir other than primary recovery is called enhanced oil recovery
  - b) reservoir other than primary recovery is called seismic oil recovery
  - c) reservoir other than primary recovery is called forced oil recovery
  - d) reservoir other than primary recovery is called involved oil recovery

7. **The date assigned to discovery of a new field is called**
- a) the initial date
  - b) the beginning date
  - c) the discovery date
  - d) Any of the above
8. **A pool or accumulation of oil or gas that is**
- a) produced in more than one well is called a common reservoir
  - b) produced in more than one well is called an common unit
  - c) produced in more than one well is called a common node
  - d) produced in more than one well is called a common well
9. **All natural gas except sour gas and casinghead gas is called**
- a) heavy crude
  - b) sweet gas
  - c) sweet crude
  - d) heavy gas
10. **Solution gas is also known as**
- a) dissolved gas
  - b) purged gas
  - c) acid gas
  - d) sweet gas
11. **An interval of subsurface formation is called**
- a) a unit
  - b) a reservoir
  - c) a zone
  - d) a play
12. **Joint operations to maximize recovery among separate**
- a) operators within a common reservoir is called partitioning
  - b) operators within a common reservoir is called domestic drilling
  - c) operators within a common reservoir is called multiple operations
  - d) operators within a common reservoir is called unitization
13. **A string of pipe set inside the well casing, through which**
- a) the oil or gas is produced is called a lateral
  - b) the oil or gas is produced is called tubing
  - c) the oil or gas is produced is called an artery
  - d) the oil or gas is produced is called coiled drilling
14. **The percentage of the rock volume that can be occupied**
- a) by oil, gas, or water is porosity
  - b) by oil, gas, or water is liquidity
  - c) by oil, gas, or water is density
  - d) by oil, gas, or water is durability

15. **The number of cubic feet of gas produced per barrel of oil is**
- a) the permeability
  - b) the porosity
  - c) the gas-oil ratio
  - d) the net volume
16. **Natural gas that does not have a significant content of**
- a) liquid hydrocarbons or water vapor is called dry gas
  - b) liquid hydrocarbons or water vapor is called wet gas
  - c) liquid hydrocarbons or water vapor is called porous gas
  - d) liquid hydrocarbons or water vapor is called dense gas
17. **A well used for the purpose of injecting produced water**
- a) back into the ground is a collector well
  - b) back into the ground is a salt water disposal well
  - c) back into the ground is a permeable well
  - d) back into the ground is a tainted well
18. **A plant that treats and reclaims waste oil is**
- a) a disposal plant
  - b) a salt water plant
  - c) a reuse plant
  - d) a reclamation plant
19. **A plant to remove liquefiable hydrocarbon is**
- a) a disposal plant
  - b) a salt water plant
  - c) a processing plant
  - d) a reclamation plant
20. **Unauthorized contamination of surface or subsurface**
- a) waters or land is called pollution
  - b) waters or land is called acidification
  - c) waters or land is called brine waste
  - d) waters or land is called solid disposal
21. **Any malodorous substance added to the natural gas in small**
- a) concentrations to make the gas detectable is called a brine
  - b) concentrations to make the gas detectable is called an odorant
  - c) concentrations to make the gas detectable is called a pollutant
  - d) concentrations to make the gas detectable is called a vapor
22. **A pipe with threads at both ends that can be blocked off from formation**
- a) pressure and give a false pressure measurement is a blind nipple
  - b) pressure and give a false pressure measurement is a casing valve
  - c) pressure and give a false pressure measurement is a coiled valve
  - d) pressure and give a false pressure measurement is a casing header

23. **A hole adjacent to well bore for storage of the kelly joint**
- a) when not in use during drilling operations is called a side hole
  - b) when not in use during drilling operations is called a phase hole
  - c) when not in use during drilling operations is called a rat hole
  - d) when not in use during drilling operations is called a sink hole
24. **Excess monthly allowable production for a well is called**
- a) super production
  - b) overrun production
  - c) perforated production
  - d) overproduction
25. **Gas remaining after processing and extracting natural gas**
- a) liquids is called excess gas
  - b) liquids is called residue gas
  - c) liquids is called bulk gas
  - d) liquids is called filler gas
26. **Discharge of produced water or other waste materials**
- a) into tide influenced waters is called tidal disposal
  - b) into tide influenced waters is called excess disposal
  - c) into tide influenced waters is called aquatic disposal
  - d) into tide influenced waters is called simulated disposal
27. **The date that drilling begins is called**
- a) the spud date
  - b) the initial date
  - c) the operating date
  - d) the aperture date
28. **A location where several pipelines interconnect is called**
- a) a valve
  - b) a compressor station
  - c) a hub
  - d) a crossing
29. **Pipe cemented in the well to seal off formation fluids**
- a) or keep the hole from caving in is called a plug
  - b) or keep the hole from caving in is called a casing
  - c) or keep the hole from caving in is called a header
  - d) or keep the hole from caving in is called a seal
30. **Impurities and water contained in the fluid produced by an oil well**
- a) is called basic sediment and water
  - b) is called pollution
  - c) is called waste
  - d) None of the above

31. **The farthest distance between two points on a proration unit**
- a) is called the radius
  - b) is called the maximum angle
  - c) is called a rhombic
  - d) is called a diagonal
32. **The ability of rock to transmit fluids through pore spaces**
- a) is called permeability
  - b) is called accessibility
  - c) is called density
  - d) is called production
33. **Tanks for oil storage before delivery to a refinery are called**
- a) tank farms
  - b) tank locations
  - c) tank batteries
  - d) Any of the above
34. **Injecting water in on well causing oil not recovered by primary**
- a) production to migrate to an adjacent well is called a flush
  - b) production to migrate to an adjacent well is called a waterflood
  - c) production to migrate to an adjacent well is called a disposal
  - d) production to migrate to an adjacent well is called a mesh
35. **Any well that fails to discover oil or gas in paying quantities**
- a) is called a dry hole
  - b) is called a blowout
  - c) is called a cap
  - d) None of the above
36. **Unrefined liquid petroleum as it comes out of the ground**
- a) is called natural gas
  - b) is called natural expectant
  - c) is called crude oil
  - d) is called sweet gas
37. **A permit to drill, plug back or deepen that does not**
- a) require an exception is a special permit
  - b) require an exception is a regular permit
  - c) require an exception is a formation permit
  - d) require an exception is a Rule 42 permit
38. **An assignment of partial assignment of an oil and gas lease**
- a) from one lessee to another lessee is called a farmout
  - b) from one lessee to another lessee is called a buyout
  - c) from one lessee to another lessee is called a takeout
  - d) from one lessee to another lessee is called a payout

39. **The spacing and production rules for the common reservoir**

- a) in an area is called the field conditions
- b) in an area is called the field assignments
- c) in an area is called the field unitization
- d) in an area is called the field rules

40. **A separate layer of rock or group of intermingled beds is**

- a) a formation
- b) a unit
- c) a play
- d) a trend

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