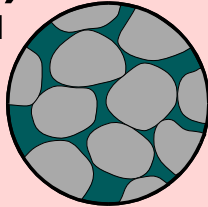
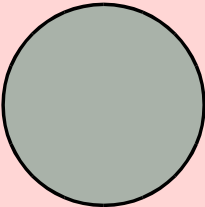
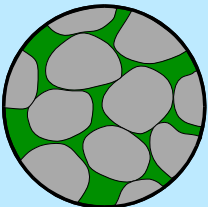
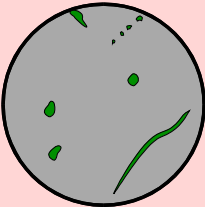


Conventional and Unconventional Hydrocarbons and Reservoirs

<p>Unconventional</p> <p><i>Hydrocarbons</i></p> <p>Conventional (alkane-rich hydrocarbons that can flow)</p>	<p>Tar sands (a.k.a. heavy oil, bitumen, and oil sands) (e.g., Orinoco and Athabasca tar sands)</p> 	<p>Methane hydrates (e.g., continental slopes; polar regions)</p> <p>Coal gasification/liquifaction</p>  <p>Oil shale (e.g., Piceance Basin)</p>	
	 <p>Conventional oil and natural gas (mobile/flowing hydrocarbons) (e.g., Middle East, North Sea, US Gulf Coast; Gulf of Mexico)</p>	 <p>Tight oil (e.g., Bakken; Eagle Ford)</p> <p>Tight gas (e.g., Austin and Niobrara chalks)</p> <p>Shale gas (e.g., Marcellus and Barnett shales)</p> <p>Coalbed methane (e.g., Powder River Basin)</p>	
<p>Conventional (porous and permeable sedimentary rocks)</p>		<p>Unconventional (mostly impermeable sedimentary rocks)</p>	
<p><i>Reservoirs</i></p>			