

Conventional Oil and Gas

Conventional Resources: Conventional resources refer to concentrations of oil or gas that occur in discrete accumulations or pools. Rock formations hosting these pools traditionally have high porosity and permeability and are found below impermeable rock formations. These impervious layers form barriers to hydrocarbon migration resulting in oil and gas being trapped below them. Conventional oil and gas pools are developed using vertical well bores and using minimal stimulation.

Conventional oil and gas pools fall into several categories based on the mechanism responsible for the trapping or pooling of the hydrocarbon:

1. Structural traps whereby broad folds and/or faults lead to concentrations of hydrocarbons;
2. Dome-like structures related to diapiric rise of underlying sediments;
3. Stratigraphic traps where a change in the rock type creates a barrier and
4. Multiple combinations of the previous processes.

Prior to 2006, conventional oil and gas pools were the primary exploration targets in Western Canada.

