

Table 4.1 Technically Recoverable Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Resource Estimates, 2006

Region	Crude Oil ¹	Natural Gas (Dry)	Natural Gas Liquids ¹
	Billion Barrels	Trillion Cubic Feet	Billion Barrels
Undiscovered Conventionally Reservoired Fields ²	130.16	724.84	7.79
Alaska Onshore and State Offshore ³	26.04	126.75	2.23
Alaska Federal Offshore ⁴	26.61	132.06	.00
48 States Onshore and State Offshore ³	18.24	178.21	5.56
48 States Federal Offshore ⁴	59.27	287.82	.00
Discovered Conventionally Reservoired Fields ²			
Ultimate Recovery Appreciation ⁵	45.54	485.71	18.26
U.S. Onshore and State Offshore ³	38.66	454.80	18.26
U.S. Federal Offshore ⁴	6.88	30.91	.00
Unconventionally Reservoired Fields ⁶ (Continuous-Type Deposits (all onshore))	2.13	322.27	3.80
U.S. Total	177.83	1,532.82	29.85
U.S. Onshore and State Offshore ³	85.07	1,082.03	29.85
Federal Offshore ⁴	92.76	450.79	.00

¹ To the extent that lease condensate is measured or estimated it is included in "Natural Gas Liquids"; otherwise, lease condensate is included in "Crude Oil."

² Conventionally reservoir deposits are discrete subsurface accumulations of crude oil or natural gas usually defined, controlled, or limited by hydrocarbon/water contacts.

³ Onshore plus State offshore waters (near-shore, shallow-water areas under State jurisdiction).

⁴ Federal offshore jurisdictions (Outer Continental Shelf and deeper water areas seaward of State offshore).

⁵ Proved reserves (see Table 4.2) are not included in these estimates. Ultimate recovery appreciation (reserve growth) is the volume by which the estimate of total recovery from a known crude oil or natural gas reservoir or aggregation of such reservoirs is expected to increase during the time between discovery and permanent abandonment.

⁶ Unconventionally reservoir deposits (continuous-type accumulations) are geographically extensive subsurface accumulations of crude oil or natural gas that generally lack well-defined hydrocarbon/water contacts. Examples include coalbed methane, "tight gas," and self-sourced oil- and gas-shale reservoirs.

Notes: • "Technically recoverable" resources are those that are producible using current technology without reference to the economic viability thereof. • For purposes of comparison, the Potential Gas

Committee, an industry-sponsored group of experts, biennially provides another geologically-based estimate of the Nation's natural gas resources. The latest mean estimate, published in "Potential Supply of Natural Gas in the United States," December 31, 2006, is 1,321 trillion cubic feet. This volume includes undiscovered conventionally reservoir deposits, expected ultimate recovery appreciation, coalbed methane, and tight gas where it is believed to be technically recoverable and marketable at reasonable costs. • A value of zero indicates either that none exists in this area or that no estimate of this resource has been made for this area. • "48 States" is the United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

Sources: • National Oil and Gas Resource Assessment Team, 2007 Assessment Updates United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., December 2007 at http://energy.cr.usgs.gov/oilgas/noga/ass_updates.html. • Resource Evaluation Division, Assessment of Undiscovered Technically Recoverable Oil and Gas Resources of the Nation's Outer Continental Shelf, 2006 MMS Fact Sheet RED-2006-01b, Minerals Management Service, Washington, D.C., February 2006, at <http://www.mms.gov/revaldiv/PDFs/2006NationalAssessmentBrochure.pdf>. • The ultimate recovery appreciation estimates for Alaska and the Lower 48 States Onshore Plus State Waters were developed by the Energy Information Administration, Reserves and Production Division, Office of Oil and Gas, based on data available as of year-end 2006.