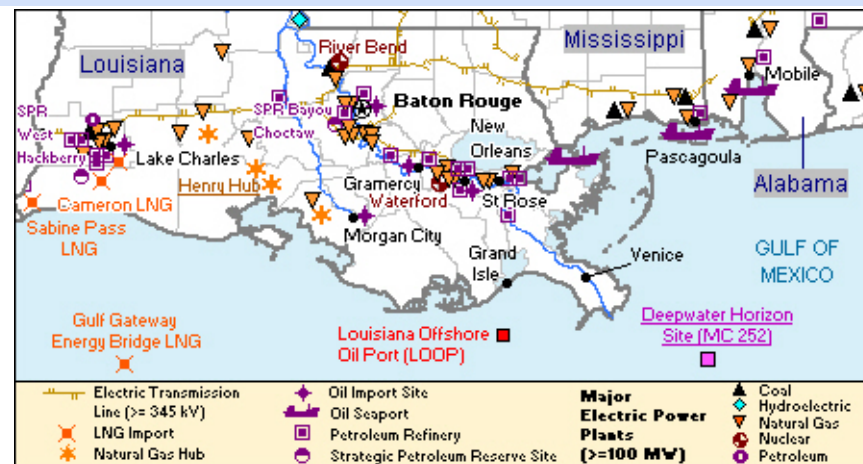


Gulf of Mexico Fact Sheet

Released: May 11, 2010 (Updated June 15, 2010)

- On April 20, 2010, an explosion and fire occurred on the offshore drilling rig Deepwater Horizon, which had been drilling an exploratory well in approximately 5,000 feet of water in the Gulf of Mexico, 52 miles southeast of Venice, Louisiana. The platform subsequently sank, with 11 crewmembers presumed dead, and the uncompleted well leaking oil.
- At present, efforts continue to contain the leak and mitigate the resulting environmental damage to the Gulf ecosystem. To date, energy production and shipments in the Gulf have not been significantly affected by the spill (see [This Week in Petroleum, May 19, 2010](#)). EIA's [Short-Term Energy Outlook](#) (see [Highlights](#) and [U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels](#)) includes preliminary estimates of future oil and gas production impacts resulting from a 6-month deepwater drilling moratorium announced by Secretary of the Interior Salazar on May 27. In response to numerous requests for information, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) has gathered some of the most-requested data on this page, along with links to additional information.



U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquid Fuels Facts for 2009

	Million of Barrels Per Day	Share of Total U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumed
Liquid Fuels Production	9.1	49%
U.S. Crude Oil Production	5.3	28%
Total Offshore Production ¹	1.7	9%
Gulf of Mexico Offshore Production ²	1.6	8%
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	1.9	10%
Refinery Processing Gain	1.0	5%
Biofuels	0.7	4%
Other ³	0.2	1%
Stocks Withdrawn	-0.1	-1%
Net Imports	9.7	52%
Gross Imports into Gulf Coast	6.0	32%
Total U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumed ⁴	18.7	100%

Offshore share of U.S. crude oil production 33%

Gulf of Mexico offshore share of U.S. crude oil production 30%

1. Includes Federal and State offshore production. Includes adjustment to Alaska offshore production from values initially published in Petroleum Supply Monthly.

2. Includes Federal and State offshore production.

3. Includes oxygenates, denaturants, other hydrocarbons, and hydrogen.

4. Liquid fuels consumed equals product supplied reported in the Petroleum Supply Monthly.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Year-End 2008 U.S. Proved Crude Oil, Condensate and Natural Gas Liquid Reserves

	Million Barrels			
	Crude Oil	Condensate	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Total
U.S. Total Offshore	4,093	239	376	4,708
U.S. Federal Offshore	3,903	227	321	4,451
U.S. State Offshore	190	12	55	257
U.S. Onshore	15,028	1,194	7,466	23,688
U.S. Total Reserves	19,121	1,433	7,842	28,396
Total Gulf Offshore	3,599	239	375	4,213
Federal Gulf of Mexico	3,546	227	320	4,093
Gulf States Offshore	53	12	55	120
Total Offshore Percent of Total Reserves	21%	17%	5%	17%
Total Gulf Offshore Percent of Total Reserves	19%	17%	5%	15%

Note: Alaskan reserves are all shown as onshore.

Source: EIA, U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 2008

Natural Gas Facts for 2009

	Trillion Cubic Feet	Share of Total U.S. Natural Gas Consumed
U.S. Dry Gas Production	21.0	92%
Total Offshore Production	2.8	12%
Gulf of Mexico Offshore Production	2.7	12%
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.1	0%
Net Imports	2.7	12%
LNG Imports into Gulf Coast	0.1	0%
Net Storage Withdrawals	-0.3	-1%
Balancing Item	-0.5	-2%
Total U.S. Natural Gas Consumed	22.8	100%
Offshore Share of U.S. Natural Gas Production		13%
Gulf of Mexico Offshore Share of U.S. Natural Gas Production		13%
Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Natural Gas Monthly (April), DOE Office of Fossil Energy Import/Export Data, and EIA estimates.		

Year-End 2008 U.S. Natural Gas Proved Reserves

	Dry Natural Gas Trillion Cubic Feet
U.S. Total Offshore	14.7
U.S. Federal Offshore	13.5
U.S. State Offshore	1.2
U.S. Onshore	229.9
U.S. Total Reserves	244.7
Total Gulf Offshore	14.0
Federal Gulf of Mexico	12.8
Gulf States Offshore	1.1
Total Offshore Percent of Total Reserves	6%
Total Gulf Offshore Percent of Total Reserves	6%
Source: EIA, U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 2008	