

Table 3. U.S. natural gas, wet after lease separation, reserves changes, by source, 2022–23
(trillion cubic feet)

| | Changes in proved reserves during 2023 | | | | Estimated production | Proved reserves 12/31/2023 |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Proved reserves 12/31/2022 | Extensions and discoveries | Revisions and other changes (a) | Net of acquisitions and divestitures | | |
| Shale | 431.4 | 34.3 | -52.4 | 12.1 | 32.2 | 393.1 |
| Non-shale | 259.6 | 8.0 | -47.8 | 0.4 | 9.7 | 210.5 |
| Lower 48 Onshore | 129.0 | 6.4 | -18.3 | 0.5 | 8.6 | 109.0 |
| Lower 48 Offshore | 5.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.8 | 4.7 |
| Alaska | 125.2 | 1.4 | -29.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 96.8 |
| U.S. total | 691.0 | 42.3 | -100.2 | 12.4 | 41.9 | 603.6 |

(a) Annual balancing item calculated by EIA.

Notes: Natural gas is measured at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and atmospheric pressure base of 14.73 pounds per square inch (psia).

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-23L, "Annual Report of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves," 2022 and 2023.