

**Table 4. Natural gas, wet after lease separation, production and proved reserves, from shale plays, 2022–23  
(trillion cubic feet)**

Basin	Shale Play	State(s)	2022		2023		Annual change	
			Production	Reserves	Production	Reserves	Production	Reserves
Appalachian	Marcellus	PA,WV	10.3	153.2	10.5	147.3	0.2	-5.9
Permian Basin	Wolfcamp, Bone Spring	NM, TX	6.5	81.3	7.1	79.1	0.6	-2.2
Texas-Louisiana Salt	Haynesville/Bossier	LA, TX	5.1	61.1	5.5	50.3	0.4	-10.8
Western Gulf	Eagle Ford	TX	2.4	39.6	2.6	37.2	0.2	-2.4
Appalachian	Utica/Pt. Pleasant	OH	2.2	32.4	2.2	28.5	0.0	-3.9
Anadarko, S. Oklahoma	Woodford SCOOP/STACK	OK	1.4	24.0	1.4	18.8	0.0	-5.2
Williston	Bakken/Three Forks	MT, ND	1.1	13.2	1.2	12.3	0.1	-0.9
Fort Worth	Barnett	TX	0.4	9.0	0.4	5.9	0.0	-3.1
Arkoma	Fayetteville	AR	0.4	5.3	0.4	3.8	0.0	-1.5
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>29.8</b>	<b>419.2</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>383.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-36.0</b>
Other shale plays			0.8	12.2	0.9	9.9	0.1	-2.3
<b>U.S. total</b>			<b>30.6</b>	<b>431.4</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>393.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-38.3</b>

Notes: Table values are based on shale gas proved reserves and production volumes reported and imputed from data on Form EIA-23L. For certain reasons (e.g., incorrect or incomplete submissions, misidentification of shale versus non-shale reservoirs), the actual proved reserves and production of natural gas from shale plays may be higher or lower. Other shale gas includes all proved reserves reported as shale on 2023 Form EIA-23L, Part 5.

The production estimates are offered only as an observed indicator of production trends and may differ from EIA production volumes listed elsewhere on the EIA website. 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.