Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Field Reserves
Summary Report

As of July 31, 2026

Prepared by:
Office of Resource Evaluation, Alaska Region
Marine Minerals Administration
U.S. Department of the Interior

Purpose of this Summary Report

This document summarizes the results of the Marine Minerals Administration's (MMA) inventory of discovered oil and gas resources on the Alaska Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). In this summary, only the federal OCS portion of the field reserves are reported.

The MMA classification system is closely aligned with the Petroleum Resources Management System (SPE-PRMS) sponsored by the Society of Petroleum Engineers, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the World Petroleum Council, and the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers. MMA has modified the terminology of some categories and sub-classes to meet its program requirements as shown in Figure 1.

The Department of the Interior is required (43 U.S. Code § 1865) to "…conduct a continuing investigation to determine an estimate of the total discovered crude oil and natural gas reserves by fields (including proved and indicated reserves)…of the Outer Continental Shelf." To meet this requirement, MMA develops independent estimates of discovered oil and gas resources contained within discovered fields by conducting field reserve studies. The reserves estimates are revised periodically to reflect new information obtained from exploration, development, and production activities. For more information on discovered resources and reserves inventory on the OCS, regional reserves reports can be found at: https://www.boem.gov/oil-gas-energy/resource-evaluation/discovered-resources.

Definitions Used in this Summary

Barrel: A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. Oil volumes are reported in barrels of oil (bbl).

Commercial: When a project is commercial, this implies that the essential social, environmental, and economic conditions are met, including political, legal, regulatory and contractual conditions. In addition, a project is commercial if the degree of commitment is such that the accumulation is expected to be developed and placed on production within a reasonable time frame. For example, development of economic projects can be deferred at the option of the producer due to market-related reasons, to meet contractual or strategic objectives, or other considerations. In all cases, the justification for classification as Reserves should be clearly documented.

Cumulative Production: The sum of all produced volumes of oil and gas as of a specified date.

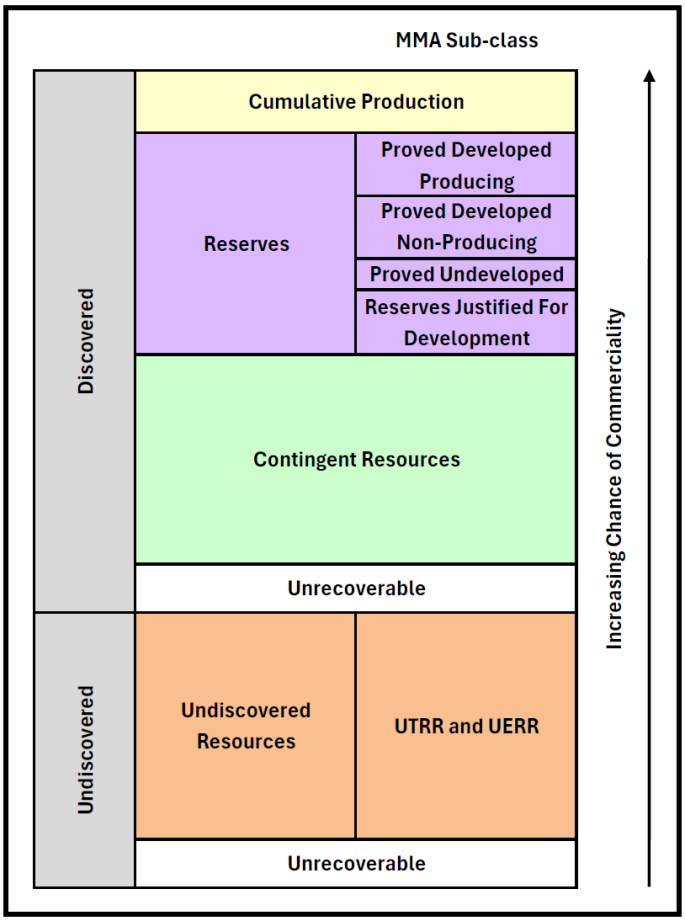


Figure 1: MMA Resource Classification Framework.

Contingent Resources: Those quantities of petroleum estimated as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations by application of development projects but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable due to one or more contingencies.[1]

Discovered Resources: Hydrocarbons whose location and volume are known or estimated using specific geologic evidence. Discovered resources include cumulative production, reserves, and contingent resources.

Field: A concentration of oil and/or gas accumulations that share a common geologic structure or stratigraphic condition and are typically developed as a single unit.

Original Reserves: Quantities of petroleum equivalent to the sum of cumulative production and remaining reserves.

[1] This report does not include an estimate of Contingent Resources.

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS): The OCS is all submerged lands lying seaward of state coastal waters which are under U.S. jurisdiction.

Participating Area: A portion of a unitized lease area where the development, production, costs, and revenues are allocated among participating lessees according to the unit operating agreement.

Reserves: Reserves are those quantities of petroleum anticipated to be commercially recoverable by application of development projects to known accumulations from a given date forward under defined conditions. Reserves must further satisfy four criteria: They must be discovered, recoverable, commercial, and remaining (as of a given date) based on the development project(s) applied. They must be either proved developed producing, proved developed non-producing, proved undeveloped or justified for development.

Proved Developed Nonproducing Reserves: Reserves that can be expected to be recovered through existing wells and facilities and by existing methods are subcategorized as non-producing and include shut-in and behind-pipe reserves. Shut-in reserves are expected to be recovered from (1) completion intervals which are open at the time of the estimate, but which have not started producing, (2) wells which were shut-in for market conditions or pipeline connections, or (3) wells not capable of production for mechanical reasons.

Proved Developed Producing Reserves: Proved Developed Producing Reserves are expected to be recovered through existing wells and facilities from completion intervals that are open and producing at the time of the estimate. Improved recovery reserves are considered producing only after the improved recovery project is in operation.

Proved Undeveloped Reserves: Proved Undeveloped Reserves are those Proved Reserves that are expected to be recovered from future wells and facilities, including future improved recovery projects which are anticipated with a high degree of certainty in reservoirs which have previously shown favorable response to improved recovery projects.

Reserves Justified for Development: The lowest level of Reserves' certainty. Implementation of the development project is justified based on a reasonable forecast of commercial conditions at the time of reporting and that there are reasonable expectations that all necessary approvals/contracts will be obtained.

Alaska OCS Reserves Estimates

Oil and gas production and estimated reserves within the Alaska OCS are currently limited to the Northstar field in the Beaufort Sea (Figure 2). The Northstar field is a joint Federal–State of Alaska production unit comprising three participating areas: Northstar, Hooligan, and Fido. The total original reserves for the entire Northstar field (all three participating units across Federal and State jurisdiction) are estimated to include 425,732,000 bbl of oil and 1,315,850,025 Mcf of gas, where 17.176% of the Northstar participating area is allocated to the Federal OCS; 2.663% of Hooligan is allocated to the Federal OCS; and 100% of Fido is allocated to the Federal OCS. All Alaska OCS reserves and production data presented in Table 1 are updated as of July 31, 2026, and pertain solely to the Federal OCS portion of the participating areas.

Table 1: Alaska OCS Reserves and Production Summary as of July 31, 2026

Participating Areas	Original Reserves		Cumulative Production		Annual Production (Jan 1, 2026 – July 31, 2026)		Remaining Reserves*	
	Oil (bbl)	Gas (mcf)	Oil (bbl)	Gas (mcf)	Oil (bbl)	Gas (mcf)	Oil (bbl)	Gas (mcf)
Northstar and Fido**	55,680,608	204,320,278	34,736,581	27,235,686	143,958	846,996	20,944,027	177,084,592
Hooligan	3,274,121	19,089,542	322,607	8,086,920	6,990	145,832	2,951,514	11,002,622
Total Reserves	**58,954,729**	**223,409,820**	**35,059,188**	**35,322,606**	**150,948**	**992,828**	**23,895,541**	**188,087,214**

bbl = barrels of oil, mcf = thousand cubic feet of natural gas

*Gas volumes that have been injected into the reservoir for pressure maintenance and are not produced are added to remaining reserves.

**Fido participating area reserve estimates are reported jointly with the Northstar participating area reserve estimates. The Fido accumulation is not mapped as a distinct reservoir and is fully contained within the established boundaries of the Northstar reservoir.

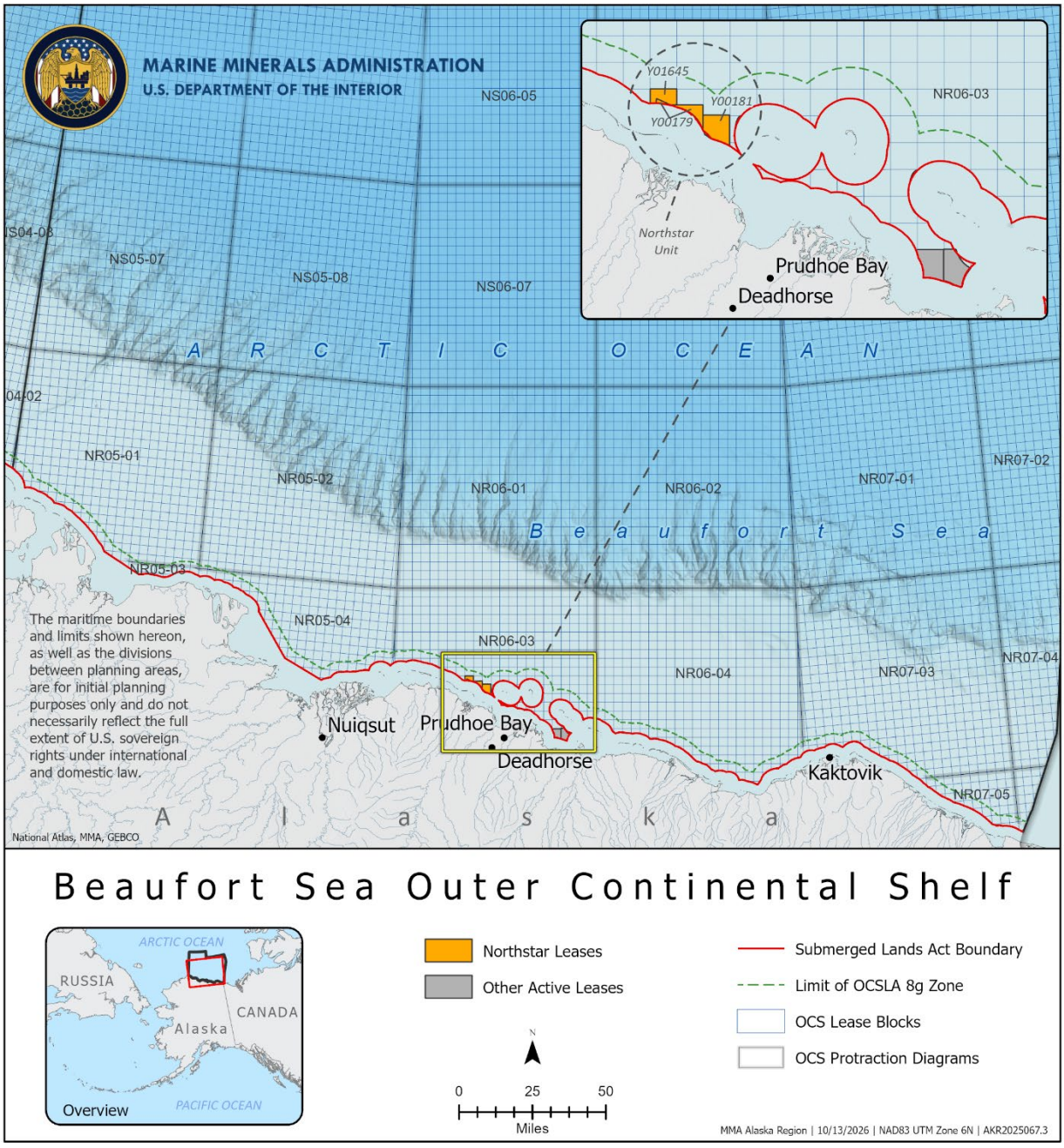


Figure 2: Map of the Beaufort Sea OCS highlighting the Federal portion of active oil and gas leases.