

Oil Stain: How Dirty Crude Undercuts California’s Climate Progress
A Report from the Center for Biological Diversity
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Supplemental Table 2. Remaining Oil Reserves in 18 Large Oil Fields in the San Joaquin and Los Angeles Basins. The 8 large oil fields producing crude with lifecycle greenhouse emissions of 600 kg CO₂ eq per barrel or more are highlighted in bold.

| California Oilfield | Remaining Reserves (millions of barrels) | Lifecycle GHG Emissions (kg CO ₂ eq per barrel) |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Midway-Sunset | 1,655 | 725-800 |
| South Belridge | 1,504 | 690 |
| Lost Hills | 986 | 540 |
| Wilmington-Belmont | 972.6 | 625 |
| Coalinga | 705 | 700 |
| Elk Hills | 548 | 510 |
| Huntington Beach | 416.2 | 610 |
| Long Beach | 410.3 | 510 |
| Kern River | 332 | 650 |
| Cymric-Welport Area | 269 | 600 |
| North Belridge | 258 | 510 |
| Inglewood | 249.9 | 550 |
| Torrance | 226.7 | 520 |
| Brea-Olinda | 222 | 520 |
| Mckittrick-Main Area | 221 | 630 |
| Santa Fe Springs | 200 | 530 |
| Richfield | 158.7 | 580 |
| Seal Beach | 155.7 | 530 |

Total remaining reserves in 18 large fields 9,490 million barrels

Total remaining reserves in 8 dirtiest fields with lifecycle GHG emissions of 600 kg CO₂ eq per barrel or more 6,075 million barrels

Percent of remaining reserves with lifecycle GHG emissions of 600 kg CO₂ eq per barrel or more 64 percent

Sources for remaining oil reserve estimates:

Tennyson, Marilyn E. et al., Assessment of Remaining Recoverable Oil in Selected Major Oil Fields of the San Joaquin Basin, California: U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet 2012–3050, 2 p. (2012), available at <https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2012/3050/>;

Gautier, Donald L. et al., Remaining Recoverable Petroleum in Ten Giant Oil Fields of the Los Angeles Basin, Southern California: U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet 2012–3120, v. 1.1, 2 p. (2012, revised 2013), available at <https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2012/3120/>.