ConocoPhillips is Alaska’s largest crude oil producer and largest owner of exploration leases, with approximately 1.6 million net undeveloped acres at year-end 2021.

ConocoPhillips has major ownership interests in two of North America’s largest legacy conventional oil fields, both located on Alaska’s North Slope—Kuparuk, which the company operates, and Prudhoe Bay. Additionally, ConocoPhillips operates the Alpine Field located on the Western North Slope.

Significant oil exploration and development opportunities still exist on the North Slope, with active programs underway in Kuparuk River, Colville River and Bear Tooth and Greater Mooses Tooth units. More than 75% of the company’s exploration portfolio is undrilled. Final appraisal of the Willow and Narwhal discoveries was completed in 2020.
Greater Prudhoe Area

Operator: Hilcorp (26.4%)
Co-venturers: ExxonMobil (36.4%), ConocoPhillips (36.1%), Chevron (1.1%)

The Greater Prudhoe Area includes the Prudhoe Bay Field, multiple satellite fields and the Greater Point McIntyre Area fields. Key field installations include seven production facilities, a central compression plant, a central gas facility, a seawater treatment plant, a seawater injection plant, and a central power station.

Prudhoe Bay

Prudhoe Bay, the largest conventional oil field in North America, is the site of a large waterflood and enhanced oil recovery operation, supported by a large gas and water processing operation. Prudhoe Bay has more than 700 active producing wells, processing ~7.7 BCFD of natural gas and 1.6 million barrels of water per day. In 2021, ConocoPhillips’ net production at Prudhoe Bay averaged 83 MBOED.

Prudhoe Bay Satellites

The Prudhoe Bay satellites consist of the Aurora, Borealis, Midnight Sun, Polaris and Orion fields. In 2021, they averaged 9 MBOED of net production. All the satellite fields produce through the Prudhoe Bay production facilities.

Greater Point McIntyre Area

The Greater Point McIntyre Area (GPMA) is made up of the Point McIntyre, Niakuk, Raven, Lisburne and North Prudhoe Bay State fields. The fields within the GPMA are generally processed through the Lisburne Production Center. In 2021, GPMA’s net production averaged 9 MBOED.
Greater Kuparuk Area

The Greater Kuparuk Area, located approximately 40 miles west of Prudhoe Bay, encompasses the Kuparuk Field and four nearby satellite fields.

Kuparuk

Operator: ConocoPhillips (94.5%)
Co-venturers: Chevron (4.9%), ExxonMobil (0.6%)

The Kuparuk Field is one of the largest onshore producing fields in the United States, with more than 500 active producing wells. Rotary-drilled wells and sidetracks from existing wellbores utilizing coiled-tubing drilling are the primary means for development drilling at Kuparuk. Field installations include three central production facilities that separate oil, natural gas and water, as well as a seawater treatment plant.

In 2021, ConocoPhillips’ net crude oil production at Kuparuk averaged 52 MBOED.

Kuparuk Satellites

Operator: ConocoPhillips (89.2%-94.8%)
Co-venturers: Chevron (4.9%), ExxonMobil (0.2%-5.8%)

The Kuparuk satellites consist of the Meltwater, Tabasco, Tarn and West Sak fields. In 2021, they averaged 21 MBOED of net crude oil production. All satellite field production goes through the Kuparuk production facilities.
Western Northern Slope

The Western North Slope encompasses the Colville River Unit (Alpine), its satellite fields and the Greater Mooses Tooth Unit.

Alpine

Operator: ConocoPhillips (100.0%)

The Alpine Field, located approximately 34 miles west of Kuparuk, is one of the largest conventional onshore oil fields developed in North America in the past 25 years. Alpine is a model for future oil developments as directional drilling and other innovations minimize its environmental footprint. Field installations include one central production facility that separates oil, natural gas and water.

In 2021, net crude oil production was 27 MBOED.

Alpine West CD5, a drill site that extends the Alpine reservoir into the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A), achieved first production in 2015. The original project scope was completed in 2016. ConocoPhillips has substantially advanced the state of drilling technology at CD5. Favorable results have led to continued drilling and approval of two subsequent projects to expand CD5 up to its full 43-well slot capacity. The company has drilled Alaska’s 10 longest wells there, with one measuring over 33,000 feet in horizontal distance.

Alpine Satellites and Greater Mooses Tooth

Operator: ConocoPhillips (100.0%)

The Alpine satellites consist of the Fiord, Nanuq and Qannik fields. All satellite fields are produced through the Alpine facilities. In 2016, approval was received to construct an extended-reach drilling rig to access the western extension of the Fiord Field. The rig was delivered to the Alpine CD2 drill site in 2020 and commenced drilling operations in June 2021. As North America’s largest mobile land rig, it will extend maximum lateral drilling lengths to more than seven miles and is expected to enhance resource recovery and minimize the surface footprint of development. The wells will be drilled from a second 5.8-acre expansion of the CD2 drill site and are expected to commence production in 2022.

The Greater Mooses Tooth (GMT) Unit, the first unit established entirely within the NPR-A, was formed in 2008. In 2017, the company began construction in the unit with two drill sites, GMT1 and GMT2. GMT1 achieved first production in 2018. It is connected to the CD5 processing facilities by gravel roads and pipelines. GMT2, the North Slope’s westernmost producing field, achieved first oil in 2021. The drill site is connected by road and pipeline to GMT1 and has development plans for 36 wells initially, with capacity for up to 48 wells.

In 2021, the Alpine satellites and Greater Mooses Tooth contributed 11 MBOED of net crude oil production.
Transportation

Trans-Alaska Pipeline System
Operator: Alyeska Pipeline Service Co.
Co-venturers: Harvest Alaska LLC (49.1%), ConocoPhillips (29.5%), ExxonMobil (21.4%)
The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) consists of an 800-mile crude oil pipeline from Alaska’s North Slope to a marine terminal located at the ice-free port of Valdez, Alaska. In 2021, the pipeline throughput averaged 477 MBD of crude oil and NGL.

Polar Tankers
Operator: ConocoPhillips (100%)
Polar Tankers, a wholly owned subsidiary of ConocoPhillips, provides marine transportation for North Slope production, using five company-owned, double-hulled tankers in addition to chartering third-party vessels as necessary. The tankers deliver oil from Valdez, Alaska, to refineries primarily on the West Coast of the United States. The company operates five Endeavour-class tankers: Polar Endeavour, Polar Resolution, Polar Discovery, Polar Adventure and Polar Enterprise.
Exploration and Business Development

**Bear Tooth Unit**
Operator: ConocoPhillips (100.0%)
In 2016, ConocoPhillips drilled two exploration wells in the northeast portion of the NPR-A that encountered significant pay, making the Willow discovery. Appraisal of the discovery commenced in January 2017 with acquisition of state-of-the-art 3-D seismic data. In 2018, the company appraised the greater Willow area with three additional wells and three tests. Evaluation continued throughout 2019 with five appraisal wells, and further appraisal of Willow was conducted in 2020.

Willow’s producing formation, the Nanushuk, is believed to extend farther southwestward, facilitating future exploration in the NPR-A, where ConocoPhillips is the largest leaseholder.

**Colville River Unit**
Operator: ConocoPhillips (100%)
In late 2018, ConocoPhillips commenced appraisal of the Putu discovery in the Narwhal trend with a long-reach horizontal well from existing Alpine CD4 infrastructure. The Narwhal appraisal well finished drilling and testing in 2019. A supporting injector well was drilled in 2019 and tested in 2020. Following successful production tests, ConocoPhillips began producing from the Narwhal producer-injector pair in December 2021.

**Kuparuk River Unit**
Operator: ConocoPhillips (94.5%)
In 2019, the company acquired 21,000 acres of the Nuna discovery. The company plans to develop this resource by leveraging existing Kuparuk infrastructure.

In 2021, the company began evaluating viability of the Brookian-age Coyote trend in the Kuparuk River Unit. An existing wellbore in the northwest part of the unit has been utilized to perform a sidetrack into the Coyote reservoir interval and a flow test was performed in early 2022. This information will help with the evaluation of the Coyote reservoir for future development potential, and outcomes will influence decisions on future drilling activity.

**ConocoPhillips Acreage**
- Pipeline
- Central Processing Facility
- Project

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**Exploration State and Federal Leases**
Operator: ConocoPhillips (100%)
In 2018, ConocoPhillips drilled the Stony Hill 1 well on federal leasehold, resulting in an oil discovery. The well was plugged and abandoned in 2021 and expensed as a dry hole. The well targeted both the Brookian Topset Narwhal and the deeper Jurassic Alpine C-equivalent intervals.

In early 2020, the company drilled the first exploration well in the upper Harpoon prospect, located in the NPR-A approximately 25 miles southwest of Willow. The well was expensed as a dry hole in 2020 after evaluations confirmed the well encountered insufficient volumes of hydrocarbons.

A 3-D seismic survey covering 234 square miles was completed in 2020 on state and federal lands. The company is currently evaluating this seismic data for future exploration opportunities.
Alaska Operations and Locations

**Exploration and Production**

- **Key Development or Program**
- **Major Pipeline**
- **Key Office Location**

### Alaska Operations and Locations

- **Prudhoe Bay**
- **Kuparuk**
- **Alpine**
- **Trans-Alaska Pipeline**
- **UNITED STATES – ALASKA**
- **CANADA**

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### Our Company Values

- **Safety**
- **People**
- **Integrity**
- **Responsibility**
- **Innovation**
- **Teamwork**

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**CAUTIONARY STATEMENT**

This fact sheet contains forward-looking statements. We based the forward-looking statements on our current expectations, estimates and projections about ourselves and the industries in which we operate in general. We caution you that these statements are not guarantees of future performance as they involve assumptions that, while made in good faith, may prove to be incorrect, and involve risks and uncertainties we cannot predict. In addition, we based many of these forward-looking statements on assumptions about future events that may prove to be inaccurate. Accordingly, our actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what we have expressed or forecast in the forward-looking statements. Economic, business, competitive and other factors that may affect ConocoPhillips’ business are set forth in ConocoPhillips’ filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (including in Item 1A of our Form 10-K), which may be accessed at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

Definition of resources: ConocoPhillips uses the term “resources” in this document. The company estimates its total resources based on a system developed by the Society of Petroleum Engineers that classifies recoverable hydrocarbons into six categories based on their status at the time of reporting. Three (proved, probable and possible reserves) are deemed commercial and three others are deemed noncommercial or contingent. The company’s resource estimate encompasses volumes associated with all six categories. The SEC permits oil and gas companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose only proved, probable and possible reserves. We use the term “resources” in this fact sheet that the SEC’s guidelines prohibit us from including in filings with the SEC. U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the oil and gas disclosure in our Form 10-K and other reports and filings with the SEC.