Oil and Gas Field Information

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Purpose

The Oracle table export has been created in response to the Open Records Request for a table export from Oracle of the online Field Rules Data.

Oracle Export Information

Name of Schema	prod_og_ownr
Tables Exported	og_field og_field_info og_field_rule og_std_field_rule
Export Format	Oracle Export (.dmp) file
Export File Name	og_field_data.dmp
Date of Export	August 10th, 2005
Delivery Format	The Oracle table export has been compressed to the Gzip format. The compressed file name is og_field_data.dmp.gz. This file can be uncompressed using an unzip utility, such as WinZip.

Table Description

Table Name	Table Description
og_field	This table stores the general information about the field. For example, it stores the field type (Oil, Gas or Both).
og_field_info	This table stores information that is specific to the field type. For example, it stores the discovery date of the field. If the field is either oil or gas, this table has only one row for a field. If the field is both oil and gas , this table will have 2 rows, one row for oil type and one row for gas type.
og_field_rule	This table stores base and optional field rules that are specific to the field.
og_std_field_rule	This table stores standard field rules information. These rules are applied to any field that does not have field specific rules stored in the og_field_rule table.

Additional Information Regarding the Tables

- If special field rules exist for the field, there will be a row in the og_field_rule table. Therefore, for those fields the special rules are used.

- If special rules do not exist for the field, then the standard field rules are applied to the field.

Rules used to fetch standard field rules are in the following order:

1. If the discovery county of the field is McCulloch county then McCulloch county rules are applied.
2. If the field is in district 7B or 09 the county regular rules are used.
3. In all other cases statewide rules are used.

Table Definitions

Table Name	Table Definition		
og_field	Name	Null?	Type
	field_number	not null	varchar2(8)
	field_name	not null	varchar2(50)
	field_id	not null	number(38)
	field_class_code	not null	char(1)
	modified_by		varchar2(30)
	field_h2s_flag	not null	char(1)

Table Name	Table Definition		
	field_manual_rev_flag	not null	char(1)
	wildcat_flag	not null	char(1)
	modified_dt		date
	district_id	not null	number(38)
	district_code		char(2)
	associated_field_id		number(38)
og_field_info	Name	Null?	Type
	_____	_____	_____
	oil_or_gas_code	not null	char(1)
	field_info_id	not null	number(38)
	field_id	not null	number(38)
	salt_dome_flag	not null	char(1)
	derived_rule_type_code		char(2)
	rescind_dt		date
	offshore_code		varchar2(2)
	dont_permit_flag	not null	char(1)
	schedule_remarks		varchar2(66)
	comments		varchar2(66)
	noa_manual_rev_rule		varchar2(2000)
	discovery_dt		date
	county_code		char(3)
	modified_by		varchar2(30)
	modified_dt		date
og_field_rule	Name	Null?	Type
	_____	_____	_____
	oil_or_gas_code	not null	char(1)
	field_id	not null	number(38)
	field_rule_id	not null	number(38)
	minimum_lease_distance	not null	number(4)
	modified_by		varchar2(30)
	rule_type_code	not null	char(1)
	diagonal_type_code		char(2)
	minimum_well_distance	not null	number(4)
	modified_dt		date
	maximum_diagonal_length		number
	tolerance_acres	not null	number(7,2)
	minimum_acres_per_unit	not null	number(8,2)
	effective_dt		date
og_std_field_rule	Name	Null?	Type
	_____	_____	_____

Table Name	Table Definition		
	std_field_rule_code	not null	char(2)
	std_field_rule_id	not null	char(4)
	min_depth	not null	number(5)
	max_depth	not null	number(5)
	min_lease_distance	not null	number(4)
	min_well_distance	not null	number(4)
	min_acres_per_unit	not null	number(8,2)

Data Dictionary

The data dictionary provides the description of the data fields in the Oracle tables.

Data Field Name	Field Description
associate_field_id	For gas fields only, this data item stores an eight-digit oil field number when a gas field is associated with an oil field and the corresponding oil and gas fields have different numbers; it contains the number of an oil field that is related to a gas field when the related oil and gas fields have different field numbers.
comments (remarks)	Comments are free-form text made by a proration analyst concerning a gas field.
county_code	County-code identifies the county or counties in which an oil field is located. Because an oil field may span counties, there may be more than one occurrence of this data item; one occurrence exists for each county in which the oil field resides. The county code is based on three-digit numbers: the railroad commission assigns a number to each onshore county; the American petroleum institute (api) assigns a number to each offshore county. The first 254 number of the code are odd, and indicate onshore counties only. The remaining 23 numbers are both odd and even, and indicate offshore counties.
derived_rule_type code	Cr county rules Mc Mccullogh county Sp special Sw statewide
diagonal_type_ code	Indicates the method used to measure the diagonal. If the code is "cc", the diagonal is measured from corner to corner. If the code is "wc", the diagonal is measured from well to corner. Gas corner-to-corner diagonal value "cc" Gas well-to-corner diagonal value "wc"
discover_dt	The discovery date of the first well in the field. The date is formatted in ccyymmdd.

Data Field Name	Field Description
district_code	Districts are unique regions created by the railroad commission. There are 14 districts--01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 6e, 7b, 7c, 08, 8a, 8b, 09, and 10. Fields are located in one of these districts or may span districts. The identification values, however, are not represented on the field table as listed above. The table below indicates the converted values. * Table district * value value * 01 - 01 * 02 - 02 * 03 - 03 * 04 - 04 * 05 - 05 * 06 - 06 * 07 - 6e * 08 - 7b * 09 - 7c * 10 - 08 * 11 - 8a * 12 - 8b (reserved for future use.) * 13 - 09 * 14 - 10
district_id	System-generated unique key used to relate the tables to each other.
don't_permit_flag	Indicates that no wells are to be permitted within this field. This field has been consolidated with another field. Values = y & n
field_info_id	System-generated unique key used to relate the tables to each other.
field_manual_ rev_flag	Indicates that these field rules are complex and require manual intervention. Values = y or n
field_name	A field name is generally made up of: a word chosen by the operator, the stratigraphic interval name of the formation, and the formation depth at which the field is located, e.g. Johnson Frio 4700. Three field name choices are submitted by the operator to the commission. The Railroad Commission makes the final decision. The first choice is usually the name chosen as the official field name if the name does not already exist or cause conflict.

Data Field Name	Field Description
field_number	The field number is an eight-digit number assigned to a field by the field designation section of the oil and gas division at the railroad commission. The first five digits of the field number are unique to each field. The last three numbers are the reservoir number. The numeric value of the first five digits is associated with the alphabet; as the alphabetic field name ascends, the value of the numbers increases. The three-digit reservoir number doesn't have an alphabetic/numeric relationship. (Note: wildcat field names and numbers do not have an alpha/numeric relationship of any kind.)
field_rule_id	System-generated unique key used to relate the tables to each other.
Field_class_code	A field is classified as an oil field, a gas field, or as both oil and gas. If a gas field is associated with an oil field, the oil and gas fields will usually have the same field number; they are indicated in this data item by the value "b". If a gas field is associated with an oil field, but the related oil field has a different field number, the data item "fl-assoc-oil-field number" will act as a pointer to the related oil field number. The actual process of classifying a field depends initially on the gas to oil ratio (GOR) of the first well but may also result from administrative hearings. However, as additional well discoveries provide more information about the field, the creation of a related field may become necessary. gas field value "g" oil field value "o" associated field value "b" (both oil and gas field) Note: if the field is both oil and gas, and the fl-assoc-oil-field-number data item has a number greater than zeroes, then there exists at least one associated gas field with a field number that is different than its related oil field.
Field_h2s_flag	Hydrogen sulfide is a poisonous gas that may be encountered in the drilling, production, injection, or gathering process of a well. The railroad commission must be knowledgeable of hydrogen sulfide presence. An operator submits to the commission a form h-9 (certificate of compliance statewide rule 36). The values below indicate if hydrogen sulfide is present in the well. no hydrogen sulfide present value "n" hydrogen sulfide present value "y" hydrogen sulfide present value "e" but exempt from filing

Data Field Name	Field Description
Field_id	System-generated unique key used to relate the tables to each other.
max_depth	The correlative interval that designates the bottom of a production zone, in feet.
mimimum_lease_ distance	The statewide spacing rule (rule 37) requires that the well be 467 feet from the lease line, 1200 feet from well to well, and 40 acres per unit. An operator may request the scheduling of a hearing if he feels an exception to the statewide spacing rule is warranted. This data item indicates the distance a well must be from the nearest lease line.
maximum_ diagonal_length	The diagonal is a measurement from well to nearest corner of the proration unit (acreage assigned to each well) or from corner to corner of the proration unit. The purpose of the diagonal measurement is to create units of acreage of a certain minimum size upon which one well may be drilled. By determining the most reasonable pattern of development in a field, the correlative rights of all operators in the field can be protected and physical waste prevented.
min_depth	The correlative interval that designates the top of a production zone, in feet.
minimum_acres_ per_unit	The statewide spacing rule (rule 37) requires that the distance of a well be 467 feet from the lease line, 1200 feet from well to well, and 40 acres per unit. An operator may request the scheduling of a hearing if he feels an exception to the statewide spacing rule is warranted. This data item indicates the number of acres dedicated to a well based on the statewide rule 37 or a hearing ruling.
minimum_well_ distance	The statewide spacing rule (rule 37) requires that the distance of a well be 467 feet from the lease line, 1200 feet from well to well, and 40 acres per unit. An operator may request the scheduling of a hearing if he feels an exception to the statewide spacing rules is warranted. This data item indicates the distance a well must be from the nearest well.
modified_by	The id of the process or user who last updated the row of data in the Oracle table.
modified_date	The date the row of data was last modified.

Data Field Name	Field Description
noa_manual_ type_code	Remarks concerning field rules regarding either horizontal or vertical drilling concerning spacing, & depths of drilling. Sample records: 71486100}g}01}vertical field rules- 467/1867 160} 71486100}g}02}} 71486100}g}03}horizontal field rules- 100/467/1867 160} 90534001}g}01}vertical field rules - 466/933 20} 90534875}g}01}} 18705070}g}01}vertical field rules- 933/1867 640/320}
offshore_code	The offshore code indicates the geographic surface of a field using the location of the discovery well as a point of reference. The state of Texas' offshore encompasses the area in the gulf of Mexico from the coastline to three leagues (approx. 10 miles) out into the gulf. land value "l" bays-estuaries value "b" state-offshore value "so" land-bays-estuaries value "lb" bays-estuaries-offshore value "bo" land-bays-estuaries-offshore value "al" state-federal value "sf"
oil_or_gas_code	A field is classified as an oil field, a gas field, or as both oil and gas. If a gas field is associated with an oil field, the oil and gas fields will usually have the same field number; they are indicated in this data item by the value "b". If a gas field is associated with an oil field, but the related oil field has a different field number, the data item "fl-assoc-oil-field- number" will act as a pointer to the related oil field number. The actual process of classifying a field depends initially on the gas to oil ratio (GOR) of the first well but may also result from administrative hearings. However, as additional well discoveries provide more information about the field, the creation of a related field may become necessary. gas field value "g" oil field value "o" associated field value "b" (both oil and gas field) note: if the field is both oil and gas, and the fl-assoc-oil-field-number data item has a number greater than zeroes, then there exists at least one associated gas field with a field number that is different than its related oil field.

Data Field Name	Field Description
rescind_dt	The gas rules rescinded date indicates in century, year, month, and day format when the field rules were rescinded and the gas field reverted back to statewide spacing rules.
rule_type_code	Base (b) or optional (o)
salt_dome_flag	A salt dome is a naturally occurring formation of salt that causes oil traps. The RRC determines whether a field should be classified as a salt dome on the basis of engineering and geologic evidence. If a field is classified as a salt dome, the statewide spacing rule does not apply to the field.
schedule_ remarks	Remarks made by a proration analyst concerning a gas field may be printed online (remarks shown on the terminal). If the value is "y", the remarks are shown on the terminal screen. The value is "n", the remarks are not shown.
std_field_rule_ code	Cr county rules Mc mccullogh county Sw statewide
std_field_rule_id	Relative table id related to the rule_code. Example: cr1, cr2, sw1, sw2.
tolerance_acres	This data item indicates the acreage remaining in a lease after a well has been drilled and completed on each proration unit (the acreage assigned to each well) in a field. Sometimes the acreage in a lease cannot be divided exactly by the amount specified as the standard unit. The operator will then request that the excess acreage be divided among the other wells in the lease or allocated to the last well drilled.
wildcat_flag	There is no known zone of production for this field. Values =y & n