Appendix A

Operator Data by Size Class

Operator Data by Size Class

Appendix A provides a series of tables of the proved reserves and production by production size class for the years 1996 through 2001 for oil and gas well operators. The tables show the volumetric change and percent change from the previous year and from 1996. In addition they show the 2001 average per operator in each class. All companies that reported to EIA were ranked by production size for each of the 6 years. We computed company production size classes as the sum of the barrel oil equivalent of the crude oil production, lease condensate production, and wet gas production for each operator. The companies were then placed in the following production size classes: 1–10, 11–20, 21–100, 101–500, and all "other" oil and gas operators. The "other" category contains 22,019 small operators. We estimated production and reserves for small operators for 2001 from a sample of approximately 3 percent.

Class 1–10 contains the 10 highest producing companies each year on a barrel oil equivalent basis. These companies are not necessarily the same 10 companies each year.

We also include statistics for operator Category sizes at the bottom portion of tables in this appendix. These are the categories used by EIA in processing and assessing reserves surveys and are presented here as additional perspective. For further explanation of categories sizes see definitions and descriptions in Appendix E.

Natural Gas

Proved Reserves

The wet natural gas proved reserves reported for 1996 through 2001 have changed from 175,147 billion cubic feet to 191,743 billion cubic feet (Table A1). These proved reserves are highly concentrated in the larger companies. In 2001, the top 20 operators (Class 1–10 and Class 11–20) producing companies had 59 percent of the proved reserves of natural gas. The next two size classes contain 80 and 400 companies and account for 26 and 10 percent of the U.S. natural gas proved reserves, respectively. The top 20 operators had an increase of 16 percent in their natural gas proved

reserves from 1996 to 2001. The rest of the operators in (Class 21–100, Class 101–500, and Class Other) had an increase of 5 percent in their reserves. In 2001, the top 20 operators' natural gas reserves increased by 9 percent from 2000.

Production

Wet natural gas production has increased from 20,164 billion cubic feet in 2000 to 20,642 billion cubic feet in 2001 (Table A2). In 2001, the top 20 producing companies had 59 percent of the proved reserves and production of wet natural gas. The next two size classes have 24 and 13 percent of the wet natural gas production, respectively. The top 20 operators had an increase of 16 percent in their wet natural gas production from 1996 to 2001. The rest of the operators had a decrease of 9 percent from 1996 to 2001. The top 20 operators' wet natural gas production had a increase of 6 percent in 2001 from 2000.

Crude Oil

Proved Reserves

Proved reserves of crude oil are more highly concentrated in a few companies than those of natural gas. The 20 largest oil and gas producing companies in 2001 had 73 percent of U.S. proved reserves of crude oil (Table A3), in contrast to wet natural gas where these same companies operated 59 percent of the total proved reserves.

U.S. proved reserves of crude oil increased 2 percent in 2001. The top 20 producing companies proved reserves of crude oil during 2001 increased 6 percent. The top 20 class had an increase of 7 percent in their crude oil proved reserves from 1996 to 2001.

Production

Crude oil production reported for 1996 to 2001 has decreased from 2,173 million barrels to 1,915 million barrels (Table A4). The 20 largest oil and gas producing companies had 68 percent of U.S. production of crude oil in 2001. In 1996 they accounted for 65 percent of

production. This is in contrast to wet natural gas where these same companies produced only 59 percent of the total. U.S. production of crude oil declined by 12 percent from 1996 to 2001. The top 20 operators had a decline of 7 percent in their oil production during the same period. U.S. production of crude oil increased by 2 percent from 2000 to 2001, while the top 20 operators production increased by 3 percent.

Fields

The number of fields in which Category I and Category II operators were active dropped during the 1996–2001 period (Table A5). From 1996-2001, the number of fields in which the top 20 operators were active increased by 765 (15 percent), while in 2001 the number increased by 639 (12 percent) from 2000.

Table A1. Natural Gas Proved Reserves, Wet After Lease Separation, by Operator Production Size Class, 1996-2001

(Billion Cubic Feet at 14.73 psia and 60° Fahrenheit)

| Size Class | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2000–2001 Volume and Percent Change | 1996–2001 Volume and Percent Change | 2001 Average Reserves per Operator |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|--|---|
| Class 1-10 | 72,606 | 68,876 | 64,336 | 64,320 | 81,437 | 88,936 | 7,499 | 16,330 | 8,893.630 |
| Percent of Total | 41.5% | 39.2% | 37.3% | 36.5% | 43.7% | 46.4% | 9.2% | 22.5% | |
| Class 11-20 | 25,416 | 27,705 | 28,338 | 24,925 | 22,590 | 24,588 | 1,998 | -828 | 2,458.787 |
| Percent of Total | 14.5% | 15.8% | 16.4% | 14.1% | 12.1% | 12.8% | 8.8% | -3.3% | |
| Class 21-100 | 43,300 | 45,593 | 47,009 | 52,160 | 48,832 | 50,055 | 1,223 | 6,755 | 625.690 |
| Percent of Total | 24.7% | 25.9% | 27.3% | 29.6% | 26.2% | 26.1% | 2.5% | 15.6% | |
| Class 101-500 | 22,483 | 23,338 | 24,471 | 25,967 | 22,620 | 19,046 | -3,575 | -3,437 | 47.614 |
| Percent of Total | 12.8% | 13.3% | 14.2% | 14.7% | 12.1% | 9.9% | -15.8% | -15.3% | |
| Class Other (22,019) Percent of Total | 11,342 6.5% | 10,209 5.8% | 8,289 4.8% | 8,289 5.0% | 11,030 5.9% | 9,118 4.8% | -1,912 -17.3% | -2,224 -19.6% | 0.414 |
| Category I (179) Percent of Total | 146,601 83.7% | 147,491 83.9% | 146,458 84.9% | 146,458 82.8% | 162,144 86.9% | 169,056 88.2% | 6,912 4.3% | 22,455 15.3% | 944.445 |
| Category II (430) | 18,382 | 17,764 | 18,033 | 18,033 | 13,123 | 13,346 | 222 | -5,036 | 31.037 |
| Percent of Total | 10.5% | 10.1% | 10.5% | 12.5% | 7.0% | 7.0% | 1.7% | -27.4% | |
| Category III (22,519) | 10,164 | 10,467 | 7,952 | 7,952 | R11,243 | 9,342 | -1,901 | -822 | 0.426 |
| Percent of Total | 5.8% | 6.0% | 4.6% | 4.7% | R6.0% | 4.9% | -16.9% | -8.1% | |
| Total Published | 175,147 | 175,721 | 172,443 | 176,159 | 186,510 | 191,743 | 5,233 | 16,596 | 8.515 |
| Percent of Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 2.8% | 9.5% | |

Note: There were 21,910 active Category III operators in the 2001 sample frame. The reserves and production of Category III operators were estimated from an adjusted sample of 1,797 Category III operators (Table E2). The "other" size class represents 22,019 operators in the 2001 frame (22,519 active operators minus the 500 largest operators). Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

Table A2. Natural Gas Production, Wet After Lease Separation, by Operator Production Size Class, 1996-2001

(Billion Cubic Feet at 14.73 psia and 60° Fahrenheit)

| Size Class | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2000–2001 Volume and Percent Change | 1996–2001 Volume and Percent Change | 2001 Average Production per Operator |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|--|---|
| Class 1-10 | 7,448 | 7,178 | 6,954 | 6,881 | 8,495 | 9,019 | 525 | 1,571 | 901.934 |
| Percent of Total | 37.5% | 35.7% | 35.4% | 34.7% | 42.1% | 43.7% | 6.2% | 21.1% | |
| Class 11-20 | 3,002 | 3,286 | 3,317 | 3,560 | 2,886 | 3,064 | 178 | 62 | 306.430 |
| Percent of Total | 14.5% | 15.8% | 16.4% | 14.1% | 14.3% | 14.8% | 6.2% | 2.1% | |
| Class 21-100 | 5,316 | 5,729 | 5,595 | 5,523 | 4,965 | 4,949 | -16 | -367 | 61.865 |
| Percent of Total | 24.7% | 25.9% | 27.3% | 29.6% | 24.6% | 24.0% | -0.3% | -6.9% | |
| Class 101-500 | 2,623 | 2,665 | 2,721 | 2,793 | 2,780 | 2,609 | -171 | -14 | 6.523 |
| Percent of Total | 12.8% | 13.3% | 14.2% | 14.7% | 13.8% | 12.6% | -6.2% | -0.5% | |
| Class Other (22,019) Percent of Total | 1,484 6.5% | 1,276 5.8% | 1,035 4.8% | 1,099 5.0% | 1,038 5.1% | 1,000 4.8% | -38 -3.7% | -484 -32.6% | 0.045 |
| Category I (179) | 16,381 | 16,897 | 16,619 | 16,248 | 17,096 | 17,672 | 576 | 1,2919 | 8.725 |
| Percent of Total | 83.7% | 83.9% | 84.9% | 82.8% | 84.8% | 85.6% | 3.4% | 7.9% | |
| Category II (430) | 2,128 | 1,979 | 2,019 | 2,556 | 1,921 | 1,932 | 11 | -196 | 4.493 |
| Percent of Total | 10.5% | 10.1% | 10.5% | 12.5% | 9.5% | 9.4% | 0.6% | -9.2% | |
| Category III (22,519) | 1,364 | 1,258 | 984 | 1,052 | R1,147 | 1,038 | -109 | -326 | 0.047 |
| Percent of Total | 5.8% | 6.0% | 4.6% | 4.7% | R5.7% | 5.0% | -9.5% | -23.9% | |
| Total Published | 19,873 | 20,134 | 19,622 | 19,856 | 20,164 | 20,642 | 478 | 769 | 0.917 |
| Percent of Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 2.4% | 3.9% | |

Note: There were 21,910 active Category III operators in the 2001 sample frame. The reserves and production of Category III operators were estimated from an adjusted sample of 1,797 Category III operators (Table E2). The "other" size class represents 22,019 operators in the 2001 frame (22,519 active operators minus the 500 largest operators). Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

Table A3. Crude Oil Proved Reserves by Operator Production Size Class, 1996–2001 (Million Barrels of 42 U.S. Gallons)

| Size Class | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2000–2001 Volume and Percent Change | 1996–2001 Volume and Percent Change | 2001 Average Reserves per Operator |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|--|---|
| Class 1-10 | 13,362 | 11,434 | 11,501 | 11,121 | 12,367 | 13,590 | 1,223 | 228 | 1,359.041 |
| Percent of Total | 60.7% | 50.7% | 54.7% | 51.1% | 56.1% | 60.5% | 9.9% | 1.7% | |
| Class 11-20 | 2,013 | 2,977 | 2,894 | 2,585 | 3,172 | 2,901 | -270 | 888 | 290.146 |
| Percent of Total | 9.1% | 13.2% | 13.8% | 11.9% | 14.4% | 12.9% | -8.5% | 44.1% | |
| Class 21-100 | 3,155 | 4,384 | 3,677 | 4,338 | 2,505 | 2,856 | 351 | -299 | 35.696 |
| Percent of Total | 14.3% | 19.4% | 17.5% | 19.9% | 11.4% | 12.7% | 14.0% | -9.5% | |
| Class 101-500 | 1,838 | 2,111 | 1,754 | 2,379 | 2,286 | 1,794 | -492 | -44 | 4.485 |
| Percent of Total | 8.3% | 9.4% | 8.3% | 10.9% | 10.4% | 8.0% | -21.5% | -2.4% | |
| Class Other (22,019) Percent of Total | 1,649 7.5% | 1,640 7.3% | 1,208 5.7% | 1,342 6.2% | 1,716 7.8% | 1,305 5.8% | -411 -24.0% | -344 -20.9% | 0.059 |
| Category I (179) | 19,312 | 19,461 | 18,819 | 18,952 | 19,421 | 20,325 | 904 | 1,013 | 113.549 |
| Percent of Total | 87.7% | 86.3% | 89.5% | 87.1% | 88.1% | 90.6% | 4.7% | 5.2% | |
| Category II (430) | 1,117 | 1,400 | 1,018 | 1,521 | 873 | 794 | -78 | -323 | 1.848 |
| Percent of Total | 5.1% | 6.2% | 4.8% | 7.0% | 4.0% | 3.5% | -8.9% | -28.9% | |
| Category III (22,519) | 1,588 | 1,685 | 1,197 | 1,293 | R1,751 | 1,326 | -425 | -262 | 0.061 |
| Percent of Total | 7.2% | 7.5% | 5.7% | 5.9% | R7.9% | 5.9% | -24.3% | -16.5% | |
| Total Published | 22,017 | 22,546 | 21,034 | 21,765 | 22,045 | 22,446 | 401 | 429 | 0.997 |
| Percent of Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 1.8% | 1.9% | |

Note: There were 21,910 active Category III operators in the 2001 sample frame. The reserves and production of Category III operators were estimated from an adjusted sample of 1,797 Category III operators (Table E2). The "other" size class represents 22,019 operators in the 2001 frame (22,519 active operators minus the 500 largest operators). Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

Table A4. Crude Oil Production by Operator Production Size Class, 1996–2001 (Million Barrels of 42 U.S. Gallons)

| Size Class | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2000–2001 Volume and Percent Change | 1996–2001 Volume and Percent Change | 2001 Average Production per Operator |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--|--|---|
| Class 1-10 | 1,220 | 1,047 | 1,025 | 974 | 961 | 1,061 | 99 | -159 | 106.050 |
| Percent of Total | 56.1% | 49.0% | 51.5% | 49.9% | 51.1% | 55.4% | 10.4% | -13.1% | |
| Class 11-20 | 185 | 262 | 255 | 241 | 304 | 240 | -64 | 55 | 24.032 |
| Percent of Total | 8.5% | 12.3% | 12.8% | 12.3% | 16.2% | 12.5% | -21.1% | 29.9% | |
| Class 21-100 | 307 | 373 | 342 | 350 | 214 | 233 | 19 | -74 | 2.912 |
| Percent of Total | 14.1% | 17.4% | 17.2% | 17.9% | 11.4% | 12.2% | 8.9% | -24.1% | |
| Class 101-500 | 213 | 237 | 206 | 208 | 211 | 195 | -15 | -18 | 0.488 |
| Percent of Total | 9.8% | 11.1% | 10.3% | 10.7% | 11.2% | 10.2% | -7.3% | -8.3% | |
| Class Other (22,019) Percent of Total | 248 11.4% | 219 10.2% | 163 8.2% | 179 9.2% | 190 10.1% | 186 9.7% | -4 -2.1% | -62 -25.1% | 0.008 |
| Category I (179) | 1,791 | 1,760 | 1,714 | 1,617 | 1,572 | 1,612 | 40 | -179 | 9.007 |
| Percent of Total | 82.4% | 82.3% | 86.1% | 82.8% | 83.6% | 84.2% | 2.6% | -10.0% | |
| Category II (430) | 143 | 157 | 118 | 160 | 111 | 112 | 1 | -31 | 0.260 |
| Percent of Total | 6.6% | 7.3% | 5.9% | 8.2% | 5.9% | 5.8% | 0.9% | -21.8% | |
| Category III (22,519) | 239 | 221 | 159 | 175 | R197 | 191 | -6 | -48 | 0.009 |
| Percent of Total | 11.0% | 10.3% | 8.0% | 9.0% | R10.5% | 10.0% | -3.3% | -20.1% | |
| Total Published | 2,173 | 2,138 | 1,991 | 1,952 | 1,880 | 1,915 | 35 | -258 | 0.085 |
| Percent of Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 1.9% | -11.9% | |

Note: There were 22,519 active Category III operators in the 2001 sample frame. The reserves and production of Category III operators were estimated from an adjusted sample of 2,136 Category III operators (Table E2). The "other" size class represents 21,910 operators in the 2001 frame (22,019 active operators minus the 500 largest operators). Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

Table A5. Operator Field Count by Operator Production Size Class, 1996–2001

| Size Class | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2000–2001 Number and Percent Change | 1996–2001 Number and Percent Change | 2001 Average Number of Fields per Operator |
|------------------|------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|--|---|
| Class 1-10 | 2,800 | 2,566 | 2,475 | 2,559 | 3,444 | 3,794 | 350 | 994 | 379.400 |
| Percent of Total | 10.7% | 10.4% | 9.5% | 10.0% | 13.0% | 14.0% | 10.2% | 35.5% | |
| Class 11-20 | 2,441 | 2,257 | 1,822 | 1,514 | 1,923 | 2,212 | 289 | -229 | 221.200 |
| Percent of Total | 9.3% | 9.1% | 7.0% | 5.9% | 7.2% | 8.2% | 15.0% | -9.4% | |
| Class 21-100 | 7,526 | 7,159 | 7,526 | 8,180 | 7,084 | 7,195 | 111 | -331 | 89.938 |
| Percent of Total | 28.7% | 28.9% | 29.0% | 32.0% | 26.7% | 26.5% | 1.6% | -4.4% | |
| Class 101-500 | 12,492 | 12,878 | 12,817 | 12,344 | 12,580 | 12,435 | -145 | -57 | 31.088 |
| Percent of Total | 47.7% | 52.0% | 49.4% | 48.2% | 47.4% | 45.9% | -1.2% | -0.5% | |
| Rest | ^a 952 | 1,332 | 1,524 | 1,287 | 1,529 | 1,480 | -49 | 528 | 13.578 |
| Percent of Total | 3.6% | 5.4% | 5.9% | 5.0% | 5.8% | 5.5% | -3.2% | 55.5% | |
| Category I | 15,635 | 15,232 | 15,666 | 15,120 | 16,174 | 16,196 | 22 | 561 | 90.480 |
| Percent of Total | 59.7% | 61.5% | 60.4% | 59.1% | 60.9% | 59.7% | 0.1% | 3.6% | |
| Category II | 10,576 | R9,530 | 10,271 | 10,467 | 10,146 | 10,764 | 618 | 188 | 25.033 |
| Percent of Total | 40.3% | 38.5% | 39.6% | 40.9% | 38.2% | 39.7% | 6.1% | 1.8% | |
| Total | 26,211 | R24,762 | 25,937 | 25,587 | 26,560 | 27,116 | 556 | 905 | 44.525 |
| Percent of Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 2.1% | 3.5% | |

 $^{^{\}mathrm{a}}$ The reduced 1996 survey had fewer operators and fields in the "rest" class.

R = Revised
Note: Includes only data from Category I and Category II operators. In 2001, there were 179 Category I operators and 430 Category II operators. The "rest" size class had 109 operators in 2001.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.