

Oil and Gas Field Code Master List 1996 Updates

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Preface

The *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List Updates 1996* represents a departure from past Energy Information Administration (EIA) practice. This publication does **not** provide a list of all identified oil and gas fields in the United States as did the fourteen prior annual volumes of the *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List*. It provides updates to the Field Code Master File that were made subsequent to the publication of *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List 1995*, based on information collected through October 1996. These updates represent the addition of new fields to the list and changes to the records of previously listed fields, including deletions. This publication is therefore a supplement to the *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List 1995*, which its recipients were requested to retain.

In this and future years only the *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List Updates* will be printed. However, a corresponding copy of the unabridged *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List*, in this instance for 1996, will be available on the monthly EIA Energy InfoDisc CD-ROM, at the EIA World-Wide Web site <<http://www.eia.doe.gov>>, and in PK-zip compressed form on a 3.5-inch high-density floppy diskette available from the EIA Field Code Coordinator, Robert F. King (202-586-4787 or rking@eia.doe.gov).

The purpose of EIA's field code program is to provide unique, standardized codes for the identification of domestic fields. Use of these codes fosters consistency of field identification by government and industry. As a result of their widespread adoption they have in effect become a national standard. The use of field names and codes listed in this publication is required on survey forms and other reports regarding field-specific data collected by EIA. The surveys currently using these field codes are Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves", and Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report".

EIA gratefully acknowledges the assistance provided by the various State organizations and trade associations in verifying the existence of fields and confirming their officially recognized names.

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1. Overview

Introduction

This is the first annual edition of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List Updates*. It was preceded by 14 annual editions of the complete, unabridged *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List*, the 1996 and future editions of which will only be available:

- on the quarterly EIA Energy InfoDisc CD-ROM
- on the EIA World-Wide Web site
<http://www.eia.doe.gov>
- in PK-zip compressed form on a 3.5-inch high-density floppy diskette available upon request.

Reflecting data collected through October of the prior year, the annual *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List* provides standardized field name spellings and codes for all identified oil and/or gas fields in the United States, whereas *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List Updates* provides only the annual changes made to the *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List* (additions of new fields and alterations to the records of previously listed fields, including deletions). Thus, *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List Updates 1996* is effectively the first supplement to the *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List 1995* publication, which its recipients were requested to retain.

The most recent master field name spellings and codes are to be used by respondents when filing the following Department of Energy (DOE) forms:

- Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves", filed by oil and gas well operators (field codes are required from larger operators only)
- Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report", filed by natural gas producers and distributors who operate underground natural gas storage facilities.

Other Federal and State government agencies, industry, and academia use the EIA *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List* as the standard for field identification.

In order for the *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List* (FCML) to be useful, it must be accurate and remain current. To accomplish this, EIA constantly reviews and revises this list. EIA welcomes all comments, corrections, and additions to the FCML. All such information should be given to the EIA Field Code Coordinator at 202-586-4787.

EIA gratefully acknowledges the assistance provided by numerous State organizations and trade associations in verifying the existence of fields and their official nomenclature.

Summary Statistics

There are 57,929 field records in this year's FCML, 529 more than in last year. The FCML includes:

- Field records for each State and county in which a field resides
- Field records for each offshore area block in the Gulf of Mexico in which a field resides
- Field records for each alias field name (see definition of alias below)
- Fields crossing State boundaries that may be assigned different names by the respective State naming authorities.

Taking into consideration the double-counting of fields under such circumstances, EIA identifies 46,607 distinct fields in the United States as of October 1996. This count includes fields that no longer produce oil or gas and 467 fields used at some time in whole or in part for oil or gas storage. The following is a summary count by hydrocarbon type of distinct fields in the United States:

Field Type	Number
U.S. oil and gas distinct fields	46,607
Fields with oil	34,548
Fields with gas	31,823
Fields with associated-dissolved gas	15,917
Fields with nonassociated gas	21,252
Fields with unspecified hydrocarbon	142

Note: The sum of these fields is greater than the total number of distinct fields, since many fields have more than one type of hydrocarbon present.

EIA has assigned a unique six-digit field name code to each *field name*. The field names recognized by the State naming authorities or by tradition total 52,546. Of these, 45,607 are currently considered official, while 6,939 have been declared unofficial by the State naming authorities and are designated as *alias names* by EIA.

This report also contains an Invalid Field Record List of 10 records that have been removed from the FCML since last

year's report. These records were found to be either technically incorrect or to represent field names which were never recognized by State naming authorities.

Publication Organization and Content

Chapter 2 provides details on the methodology used to assign field codes and the procedures followed to standardize field names. Chapter 3, the User's Guide, and the Glossary provides the definitions and explanations needed to utilize this publication. The FCML updates follow the Glossary. They are organized by State, with fields sorted alphabetically by name within each State. Fields in the Federal Offshore Outer Continental Shelf are listed separately at the end after Wyoming. Each field name entry contains the field code, field name, geographical information, and other related information. The updates are followed by the Invalid Field Record List.

History

The EIA FCML evolved from the Federal Power Commission's Field/Plant Code List (FPC Field Code List). The FPC Field Code List, originally developed over 25 years ago, had a unique code assigned to each field on the list. That is, two fields having identical names in separate States had separate six-digit field codes. However, some respondents to Form FPC 15, "Interstate Pipeline's Annual Report of Gas Supply", began using the first code given in the list for a field name, regardless of the State involved. With few respondents applying computerized edits to their submissions at that time, miscoding of fields became a problem. The solution applied was to recode the fields on the list so that any fields with identical names were assigned the same six-digit code (a field name code) but were differentiated by the State and county codes incorporated in the full field code. For example, 145385KS101 is the field code for the CLARK field in Kansas and 145385TX285 is the field code for the CLARK field in Texas, as 145385 is the *field name code* for CLARK.

The FPC Field Code List, originally designed to handle data relating to interstate gas fields, was expanded over the years, as resources permitted, to include the names of oil fields and intrastate gas fields. Six-digit codes were assigned in ascending order to alphabetically sorted field names. Codes from the FPC Field Code List were used in filing Form FPC 15 and Form FPC 8, "Underground Gas Storage Report".

After the establishment of DOE in 1977, the requirement to gather annual, verifiable oil and gas reserves estimates led to

the development of Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves". Form EIA-23 collects certain data by field, and the use of the FPC Field Code List aided the reporting and processing of these data. As use of the FCML expanded by way of the Form EIA-23 program, additional work to verify and update the code list was necessary to keep the list current. In 1981, the correlation between the code number sequence and the alphabetical field name sequence was dropped. This change precluded the necessity of periodically reassigning field codes in order to maintain the list in parallel numeric and alphabetic order.

A procedure was developed for the *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List 1988* publication which determined the actual count of distinct oil and gas fields in the United States. A part of this procedure was to aggregate the separate county portions of existing fields into their recognized geological entirety, even if the field crossed a State boundary. This procedure is time-consuming and entails manual intervention, so it is done on a yearly cycle.

Definition of a Field

A field is defined as "an area consisting of a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs all grouped on, or related to, the same individual geological structural feature and/or stratigraphic condition. There may be two or more reservoirs in a field which are separated vertically by intervening impervious strata, or laterally by local geologic barriers, or by both."

This definition is not used by all States in their designation of fields; consequently, areas classified as individual fields by some States may be found combined in the FCML.

Coding of Fields

As noted above, the six-digit field name code is common to a specific field name, regardless of whether one or several fields exist with that particular name. In order to uniquely identify a particular field, the field name code must be coupled with the corresponding State abbreviation and county code.

Most codes on the FCML remain in a numerically ascending order by alphabetized field name. However, field names added since 1981 have been assigned the first available (numerically lowest) unused code. Fields located in the Federal Offshore area and large State offshore blocks of the Gulf of Mexico will continue to be represented by codes above 800000, according to their area, subarea, and block number.

Records that appear on the list with field name codes in light italics are alias records. The correct field name and field name code appear as part of the alias field name record after the label “Alias For:”. Alias field names are not currently recognized by State naming authorities. Alias field names and their codes may be used in filing Form EIA-191, but may **not** be used on Form EIA-23.

Records that were on the FCML last year but which were subsequently found to be invalid are entered on a separate Invalid Field Record List. These records were incorrectly placed on the FCML or when complete information was not available. Field names and codes on the Invalid Field Record List should not be used in DOE filings with the indicated State and county. Note, however, that the identified field name and field name code may still be valid for a different State/county combination.

General Field Naming Conventions

Field name spellings in the FCML reflect a number of conventions and conditions. In most instances, the up to 26-character name reflects the conventions imposed by the data block length in the DOE forms and by the State naming authority, usually the oil and gas regulatory agency. Field identification for a well, lease, block, unit, or section is the responsibility of the State naming authority. A listing of these agencies appears in Table 1. In the absence of a State authority, field names which have come into general acceptance in an area may be listed. In the Appalachian Region, field area names are often used. Detailed information is provided in Chapter 2, Methodology for Field Code Assignments, concerning the field naming conventions followed.

Table 1. List of Authorities on Oil and Gas Field Nomenclature

State	Naming Authority	State	Naming Authority
Alabama	State Oil and Gas Board of Alabama	Nebraska	Nebraska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
Alaska	Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission	Nevada	Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Mineral Resources
Arizona	Arizona Oil and Gas Conservation Commission	New Mexico	Energy Mineral Department, New Mexico Oil Conservation Division
Arkansas	Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission	New York	New York Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Mineral Resources
California	California Department of Conservation, Division of Oil and Gas	North Dakota	North Dakota Geological Survey
Colorado	Colorado Department of Natural Resources, Oil and Gas Conservation Commission	Ohio	Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas
Florida	Florida Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Geology, Oil and Gas Administration	Oklahoma	Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, Oklahoma Nomenclature Committee
Illinois	Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources, State Geological Survey	Oregon	Oregon Department of Geology and Minerals Industries Division of Oil and Gas Geology
Indiana	Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey, Petroleum Section	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey
Iowa	Iowa Geologic Survey	South Dakota	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Kansas	Kansas Geological Survey	Tennessee	Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Geology
Kentucky	Kentucky Geological Survey	Texas	Railroad Commission of Texas, Oil & Gas Division
Louisiana	Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Office of Conservation	Utah	Utah Field Names Advisory Committee, Oil, Gas and Mining Division
Maryland	Maryland Geological Survey	Virginia	Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy, Oil and Gas Division
Michigan	Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey Division	Washington	Oil and Gas Conservation Committee
Minnesota	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Minnesota Geological Survey, Division of Waters	West Virginia	West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey
Mississippi	Mississippi State Oil and Gas Board	Wyoming	Field Name Advisory Committee, Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
Missouri	Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Land Survey	Federal Offshore	U.S. Department of Interior, Minerals Management Service
Montana	Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Oil and Gas Conservation Division		

Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

2. Methodology for Field Code Assignments

Purpose

The purpose of the Field Code Master List (FCML) effort is to provide the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and others with standardized field name spellings and associated unique codes for all crude oil and natural gas fields throughout the United States. The codes are compiled on the computerized Field Code Master File (FCMF), which is updated on a quarterly cycle.

General System Overview

Figure 1 presents a flow chart of the activities necessary to process new field information. All new field information received by EIA goes through this cycle, which is designed to process field information received from respondents filing Forms EIA-23 and EIA-191, as well as from other sources such as State publications.

The system incorporates both a Field Code Working File (FCWF) and the FCMF. The FCWF contains all new, or unverified, field information. It exists for two reasons:

- The large size of the FCMF makes it relatively difficult to manipulate.
- It is useful in tracking the progress made toward verifying in process fields, while at the same time assuring that redundant activities are not taking place.

The FCWF is updated as information about the field is obtained. Periodically all fully resolved records are extracted from the FCWF and used to update the FCMF. Once the FCMF update is completed, the resolved records are deleted from the FCWF.

Field Information Research

Geologists and petroleum engineers are responsible for supervising research and final resolution of field information. Listings of the FCWF are produced by region for review. There are several possible explanations why field information under review is not already contained on the FCMF. That information could reflect the following:

- A relatively recent field discovery
- A recently discovered extension of an old field into a new county or State
- An alias used for the official name

- An error exists in the reported information (e.g., a reporting error on the Form EIA-23).

The official recognition of a new field discovery by a State field naming authority is a prerequisite for the assignment of an official EIA field code. Table 1 on page 4 lists these naming authorities. Information regarding State recognition is obtained through official State publications and computer tapes, or through other contact with the State agencies.

If the field name in question has not been officially recognized, several sources of information exist for further investigation into the third and fourth possibilities listed above. These include:

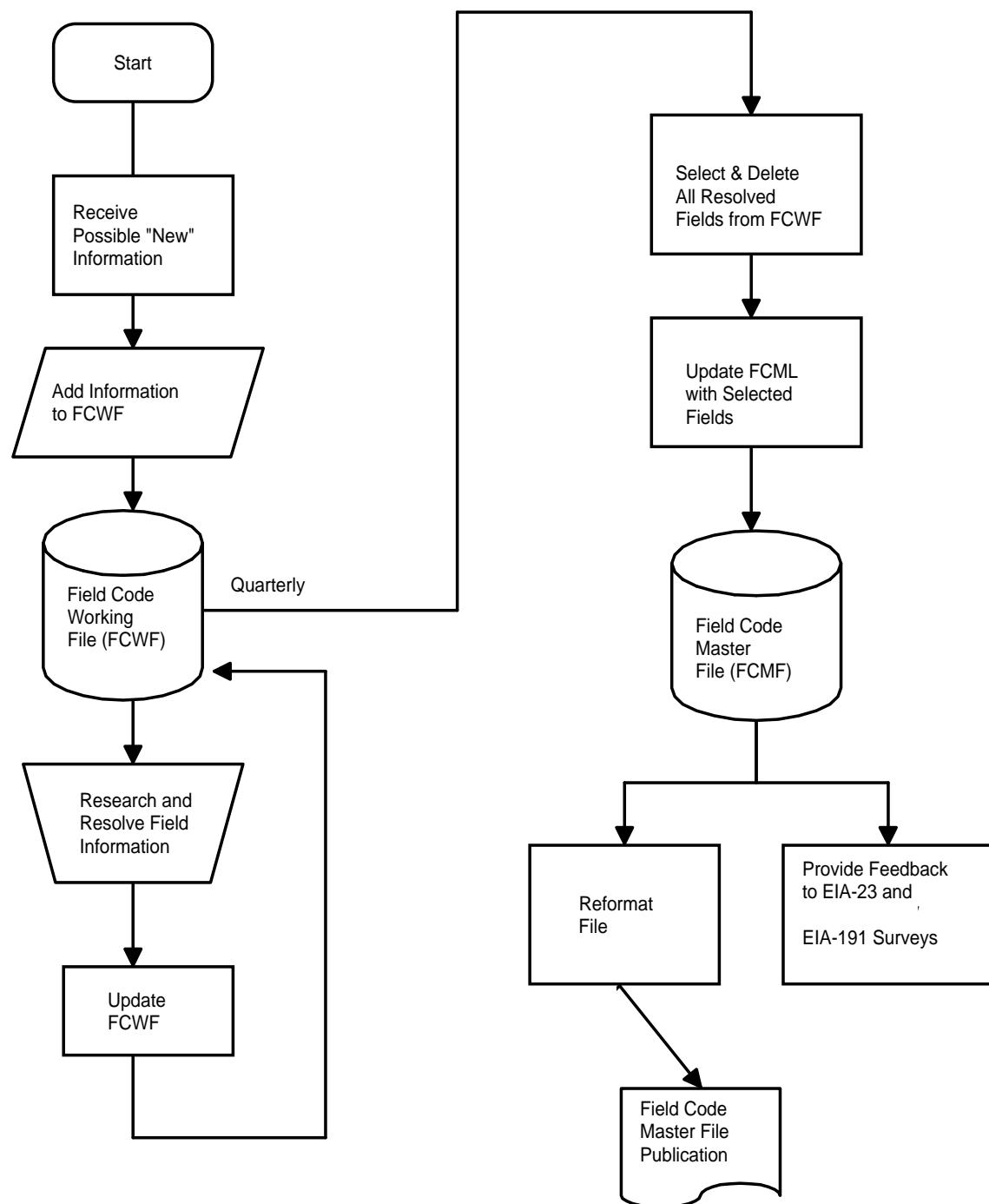
- Analysis of State data files (the Texas and New Mexico files, for example, contain detailed information for each field and operator)
- Review of oil and gas industry publications
- Telephone contact with the source of the information (e.g., a respondent to Form EIA-191 or Form EIA-23).

State Source Review Procedures

State sources provide most of the field names. As State publications are released they are routinely reviewed and the information regarding new fields is compared to the information on the FCMF. If the FCMF does not contain the new field information, the FCWF is updated to reflect it. Prior to updating the FCWF, entries on it are reviewed in order to identify any research which might be in progress on the same field. Information added to the FCWF from State publications is added as resolved information, ready to be entered on the FCMF, since the States are the final authority for this information.

The quality and quantity of information available through the State publications varies. Some States publish new field information relatively frequently (e.g., monthly) in a format that is easily reviewed for incorporation into the FCMF. Routine processing of State sources begins with these publications. Additional State publications, such as State geological papers, are also included in these routine reviews. Periodically, all FCMF records for a State are compared to the most recent State publication.

Figure 1. Field Code Processing Flow Chart



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas

Some States do not publish field information, or the field information is not carried in the latest publication but in a previous one. In an overall review of the FCMF, when a particular field is not found in any available State publication, the source **NISP** (not in State publication) is initially coded into the source section of the FCMF. When an earlier State source reports “No Production”, “No Reports”, or some similar remark for one or more years, and does not show the field in subsequent sources, the field is still considered to be official, whether it is presently producing or not. When a field is found in an older State source in some sort of combination with, or in subordination to, another field name, the State is contacted and asked to clarify the status of the field. This research resolves most of the **NISP** records, allowing them to be finally categorized as a master field record with a State naming authority source, as an alias field record, or as an invalid field record. Certain field records, representing field names assigned by non-State naming authority publications which were coded prior to initiation of production in a field which subsequently was abandoned without any recorded production, have been classified as invalid.

Assigning New Field Code Numbers

A sequential listing of available field code numbers starting with 000101 is used by the Field Code Coordinator when new field codes are assigned. The first available code (numerically lowest) is used for a new field, regardless of name spelling, with the following exception: codes 800000-999998 are excluded from sequential code assignments, as they are reserved for offshore Gulf of Mexico fields.

Field Alias Procedures

A field alias is an unofficial name for an officially recognized field. Each name designated as an alias is cross-referenced to the official name. An official name is the current, State-sanctioned name. An unofficial name is one which no longer is, or never was, a State-sanctioned name.

A field alias may reflect the following possibilities:

- An alternate name for the official name
- A field that has been renamed to something else
- A field that has been combined, consolidated, or merged into another field
- A field that has split into two or more new fields and the old name is no longer used.

For the combined or renamed types of aliases, both the official and alias names are on the FCMF.

For alternate name aliases, the official name must be on the FCMF in all cases. The alias name will be on the FCMF in the following cases:

- A representative from the State agency is aware of the alias name as an alternative for the official name
- The alias name was submitted by a Form *FERC 15 “Interstate Pipeline’s Annual Report of Gas Supply”* respondent (formerly collected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission)
- Two or more operators report the same alias
- The alias is already on the FCMF for some reason.

An alternate name alias which does not meet one of these four criteria normally would not be added to the FCMF.

Field Alias Records That Have Several Official Names

Certain alias field records result from the splitting of a field into two or more fields, with none of the resulting fields using the original field name. For example, Field A was split into three fields: Field B, Field C, and Field D. Fields B, C, and D would be listed as field records on the FCML. Field A would be listed as a field alias record referencing Field B, **but not** Fields C and D and would show **SPLIT** as its reason for alias. Because of space limitations, the appropriate State naming authority or the Field Code Coordinator must be contacted to determine names of the other fields created out of Field A when it was split, as well as how many others were created.

Fields With More Than One Name Change

The current official name may be the result of several name changes. For instance, in Oklahoma, RINGWOOD NE was combined with RINGWOOD NORTH in 1965, which was subsequently combined into RINGWOOD in 1966. The listing for RINGWOOD NE would show the correct field name as RINGWOOD. If multiple names were involved, the alias field name record would list only the current (correct) field name. (For example, in Oklahoma, HENNESSEY SE is an alias for HENNESSEY EAST which has since been changed first to DOVER-HENNESSEY and finally to SOONER TREND. The correct name for the alias HENNESSEY SE, HENNESSEY EAST and DOVER-HENNESSEY is SOONER TREND.) Information on the chain of successive field names may be obtained from the appropriate State naming authority or the Field Code Coordinator.

Offshore Code Assignments

Federal Outer Continental Shelf fields in areas other than the Gulf of Mexico are given names in the same manner as onshore fields, and are coded with the next sequential code.

Offshore fields on the Federal Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf receive a field name code that is determined by the lease block (or blocks) for which they are named by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). The last three digits of the code are the block number. For instance, East Cameron (offshore area prefix code 824) Block 071, receives the field code of 824071. If several blocks are included in one field, the field code reflects the number of the block for which the field is named. The other blocks included in the field appear as aliases to the official name. When MMS has named two fields with the same basic block number i.e., Ship Shoal Blk 113 field and Ship Shoal Blk 113A field, for the second designated field the basic block number is combined with the prefix code of an adjacent area within which this block number would not occur.

There are cases where a particular OCS lease block contains portions of two or more fields. If one of the fields is named for the block concerned, there will be an entry in the REMARKS section indicating PBI, for "Part of Block In", followed by the field code of the other included field. If the block concerned is only an alias to all the fields involved, it will be designated in MULTI to highlight that more than one field is included within the lease block.

Fields in large offshore State blocks in the Gulf of Mexico are assigned codes in the manner of offshore Federal fields. Special prefixes, generally unassigned prefixes for area surveys, are used for the small State block fields. A special prefix has been set aside for High Island-State. This prefix is used only with the small block fields. For State blocks that exceed 999, an unused three-digit prefix ending in 1 is used, such as SOUTH PADRE IS BLK 1068 with code 951068.

Field Naming Conventions

Use of Compass Directions in Field Names

As a general rule, a compass direction used as part of a field name is placed at the end of the name. For example, the field named West Davenport by a State source bears the name DAVENPORT WEST on the FCMF. A field named after a known landmark, such as the town of East Davenport for example, bears the name EAST DAVENPORT on the FCMF.

If the field DAVENPORT WEST is then combined with other wells or fields and the word District, or some similar word, is added to the name, the name will appear on the FCMF as DAVENPORT WEST DISTRICT. This enables users to distinguish between two fields, one named as a result of forming a district with the DAVENPORT WEST field as its nucleus, e.g., DAVENPORT WEST DISTRICT, and the other which is a new district to the west of DAVENPORT DISTRICT, e.g., DAVENPORT DISTRICT WEST.

Abbreviations are not used in connection with onshore field names except for noncardinal compass points, such as NW for Northwest or SE for Southeast, and for names of combined fields in certain States which use all the individual names of the former fields to form the new field name. Cardinal compass points are spelled out in onshore field names.

Offshore field names in the Gulf of Mexico usually consist of an offshore area name and block number specified by the U.S. MMS. Example: EAST CAMERON BLOCK 299. The FCML has retained the subarea identifiers such as EAST CAMERON SOUTH ADDITION BLOCK 299 field which yields a 37-character field name. Such lengthy offshore area names must be abbreviated to fit within the 26 characters available. When this is necessary, the following standard abbreviations are used:

North N	North Addition NA
South ... S	South Addition SA
East..... E	East Addition EA
West W	West Addition..... WA
Block.... BLK	South Extension .. SX
Island ... IS	East Extension.... EX

For example, High Island East Addition South Extension Block A376 is abbreviated HIGH IS EA SX BLK A376.

Special Naming Conventions

Some States regard reservoirs as fields and keep their records on that basis (e.g., Texas and New Mexico). The FCML does not follow the State conventions in these instances. For example, in Texas, PARKER (PENNSYLVANIAN) and PARKER (WOLFCAMP) are considered to be separate fields by the State. PARKER is actually the name of the field and PENNSYLVANIAN and WOLFCAMP are the names of reservoirs in the field. The Texas Railroad Commission requires that the reservoir name appear in parentheses after the field name in its publications. In the FCML you will only find PARKER listed as the field.

The MMS quarterly publication *OCS Operations Field Names Master List, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region* (FNML) is the primary source for the Federal offshore Fields in the Gulf

of Mexico. This publication, and the MMS computer file on which it is based, does not use the subarea identifiers such as the *SOUTH ADDITION*, although maps of the region still carry these subareas. That is, where the MMS FNML carries the name WEST CAMERON BLOCK 617, most maps and the FCML call the field WEST CAMERON SA BLK 617 with SA the abbreviation for SOUTH ADDITION.

Reused Field Names

Some States occasionally reuse field names for areas other than the original field location. This situation is handled on the FCMF by indicating (OLD) and (NEW) after the field name, with each being assigned a different field code. This procedure facilitates computerized usage of the database.

Invalid Field Record Procedures

Field records are removed from the FCML when they are found to be incorrect for one of the following reasons:

- The field name as it appears was never approved by the relevant naming authority; *i.e.*, it could have been a misspelled field name or the name of a producing unit, well, lease or offshore platform.
- County or State location data are incorrect.
- Two separate field codes were assigned to the same field name.

When research on a **NISP** field record determines that one of those reasons applies to a field or field alias record, the record type is changed to **INVALID**. Invalid field records appear in the Invalid Field Record List section of the FCML publication for the year in which they have been designated **INVALID**. They will not appear in subsequent years. A cumulative list of **INVALID** records may be obtained by contacting the Field Code Coordinator.

3. User's Guide

Field Code Master List Updates

As in the *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List* (FCML), the fields in *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List Updates* are sorted alphabetically by State and alphabetically by field name within a State. Fields in the Federal Offshore are listed separately. Fields that occur in multiple States are listed in each and are further sublisted by county.

Referring to the layout shown in Figure 2, each field record is one line long except for records with a "REMARK", which appears on a second line. Each alias field record is two lines long. A brief description of each data item follows.

Master Field Record

Item 1, FIELD CODE. The six-digit field name code assigned to this field name.

Item 2, FIELD NAME. The field name (26-character limit).

Item 3, STATE POSTAL ABBREVIATION AND STATE SUBDIVISION CODE. The four-character code indicating the State and State subdivision. The first two positions are the State postal abbreviation. The last two positions are the two-digit subdivision code used only in Alaska, California, Louisiana, New Mexico and Texas, and in offshore areas to differentiate between State and Federal waters. Table 2 on page 13 is a listing of these codes. Figures 3 through 7, at the end of the Users' Guide, are the subdivision maps.

Item 4, COUNTY CODE. The three-character code for the county or parish. For all States except Alaska this is the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) county code, as presented in FIPS publication 6-3 dated December 15, 1979 and its amendments. As Alaska has no counties, the FCML uses the U.S. Geological Survey 1° x 3° quadrangles for Alaska and the three-digit pseudo-county codes assigned to them by the American Petroleum Institute. Codes used for fields located in State or Federal offshore areas are: Offshore-State, 990; Offshore-Federal, 995; Offshore-General, 999.

Item 5, COUNTY NAME. The county or parish name (23-character limit) as defined in FIPS publication 6-3 for all State onshore areas except Alaska. For Alaska, the name associated with the USGS 1° x 3° quadrangle is used. Table 3 on page 14 is a listing of the pseudo-county codes and names for Alaska. If the field is in an offshore area, see the list in Item 4 above.

Item 6, FIELD DISCOVERY YEAR. The four-digit year of first discovery of oil or gas in this field, if it is known. In the case of combined fields, this is the earliest date among the formerly separate fields.

Item 7, FIELD TYPE. The three-character block giving the type of hydrocarbon found in the field using the symbols defined below.

Symbol	Meaning of Symbol
ONA	Oil, nonassociated gas, and associated-dissolved gas are present.
ON	Oil and nonassociated gas present; associated-dissolved gas absent.
N	Nonassociated gas present; oil and associated-dissolved gas absent.
O	Oil present; nonassociated gas and associated-dissolved gas absent.
OA	Oil and associated-dissolved gas present; nonassociated gas absent.
Blank	Type of hydrocarbon is unknown.

Item 8, REMARKS. This is a 23-character entry specifying an attribute of the field. Common remarks are:

AKA	Field is also called by another name, i.e., Also Known As. The year (YY) it became known as this field also may be shown. (AKA JOHN SMITH 71)
COMB	Field combined with another field. The year (YY) also may be shown after the combined field code. (COMB 123456 78)
LBI	Although listed in State offshore, this field and block are located Landward of the Barrier Islands. (see BRETON SOUND BLK 18)
PBI	Used when referring to offshore blocks. Part of Block In will reference another offshore field code (PBI 921300) in which a portion of this block is included (i.e., portions of this block occur in two different fields).
STOR	Field used to store natural gas or it is a DOE strategic oil reserve. The storage field will be gas unless the REMARKS section includes an entry such as DOE OIL. The year (YY) it was designated a storage field is shown in parentheses following the STOR label (STOR (69) AQF). AQF is used in conjunction with STOR to signify aquifer gas

Table 2. State Abbreviations and Geographic Subdivision Codes

State Name and Geographic Subdivisions	State Abbreviation	Subdivision Code	State Name and Geographic Subdivisions	State Abbreviation	Subdivision Code
Alabama-Onshore	AL	—	Montana	MT	—
Alabama-State Offshore	AL	05	Nebraska	NE	—
Alaska-North Onshore and Offshore	AK	50	Nevada	NV	—
Alaska-South Onshore	AK	10	New Hampshire	NH	—
Alaska-South State Offshore	AK	05	New Jersey	NJ	—
Alaska-South Federal Offshore	AK	00	New Mexico-East	NM	10
Arizona	AZ	—	New Mexico-West	NM	50
Arkansas	AR	—	New York	NY	—
California-Coastal Region Onshore	CA	50	North Carolina	NC	—
California-Los Angeles Basin Onshore	CA	90	North Dakota	ND	—
California-San Joaquin Basin Onshore	CA	10	Ohio	OH	—
California-State Offshore	CA	05	Oklahoma	OK	—
California-Federal Offshore	CA	00	Oregon	OR	—
Colorado	CO	—	Pennsylvania	PA	—
Connecticut	CT	—	Rhode Island	RI	—
Delaware	DE	—	South Carolina	SC	—
District of Columbia	DC	—	South Dakota	SD	—
Florida-Onshore	FL	—	Tennessee	TN	—
Florida-State Offshore	FL	05	Texas RRC District 1	TX	10
Georgia	GA	—	Texas RRC District 2 Onshore	TX	20
Hawaii	HI	—	Texas RRC District 3 Onshore	TX	30
Idaho	ID	—	Texas RRC District 4 Onshore	TX	40
Illinois	IL	—	Texas RRC District 5	TX	50
Indiana	IN	—	Texas RRC District 6	TX	60
Iowa	IA	—	Texas RRC District 7B	TX	70
Kansas	KS	—	Texas RRC District 7C	TX	75
Kentucky	KY	—	Texas RRC District 8	TX	80
Louisiana-North	LA	50	Texas RRC District 8A	TX	85
Louisiana-South Onshore	LA	10	Texas RRC District 9	TX	90
Louisiana-South State Offshore	LA	05	Texas RRC District 10	TX	95
Louisiana-South Federal Offshore	LA	00	Texas-Offshore	TX	05
			Texas-Federal Offshore	TX	00
Maine	ME	—	Utah	UT	—
Maryland	MD	—	Vermont	VT	—
Massachusetts	MA	—	Virginia	VA	—
Michigan	MI	—	Washington	WA	—
Minnesota	MN	—	West Virginia	WV	—
Mississippi-Onshore	MS	—	Wisconsin	WI	—
Mississippi-State Offshore	MS	05	Wyoming	WY	—
Missouri	MO	—	Atlantic Coast-Federal Offshore	AC	00
			Other Gulf-Federal Offshore	OG	00

— = Not applicable.

Sources: National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, FIPS PUB 6-3, *Counties and County Equivalents of the States of the United States and the District of Columbia*. Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

Table 3. U.S. Geologic Survey Alaska Quadrangles and Associated Codes

Quadrangle	Quad Code	Quadrangle	Quad Code	Quadrangle	Quad Code	Quadrangle	Quad Code
Adak	001	Dillingham.....	077	Marshall	157	Seward	233
Afognak	003	Dixon Entrance	079	McCarthy	159	Shishmaref	235
Ambler River	005	Eagle	081	McGrath	161	Shungnak	237
Amukta	007	Fairbanks	083	Meade River	163	Simeonof Island.....	239
Anchorage	009	False Pass	087	Medfra	165	Sitka.....	241
Arctic.....	011	Flaxman Island.....	089	Melozitna	167	Skagway	243
Atka.....	013	Fort Yukon	091	Middleton Island	169	Sleetmute	245
Atlin.....	015	Cold Bay	093	Misheguk Mtn	171	Solomon	247
Attu	017	Garelois Island.....	095	Mt Fairweather	085	St Lawrence	253
Baird Inlet.....	019	Goodnews.....	097	Mt Hayes	173	St Matthew	249
Baird Mts	021	Gulkana.....	099	Mt Katmai.....	175	St Michael.....	255
Barrow	023	Hagemeister Island..	101	Mt McKinley.....	177	Stepovak Bay.....	251
Barter Island	025	Harrison Bay.....	103	Mt Michelson.....	179	Sumdum	257
Beaver	027	Healy	105	Mt St Elias	181	Survey Pass	259
Beechey Point.....	029	Holy Cross	107	Nabesna.....	183	Sutwik Island	261
Bendeleben	031	Hooper Bay.....	109	Naknek	185	Table Mtn	263
Bering Glacier.....	033	Howard Pass	111	Noatak	187	Taku River	265
Bethel	035	Hughes	113	Nome	189	Talkeetna	267
Bettles	037	Icy Bay.....	115	Norton Bay.....	191	Talkeetna Mts.....	269
Big Delta	039	Iditarod	117	Nulato	193	Tanacross	271
Black.....	041	Ikpikpuk River	119	Nunivak Island	195	Tanana	273
Black River	043	Iliamna.....	121	Nushagak Bay.....	197	Taylor Mts.....	275
Blyng Sound.....	045	Juneau.....	123	Ophir	199	Teller	277
Bradfield Canal.....	047	Kaguyak	125	Petersburg	201	Teshekpuk	279
Bristol Bay	049	Kantishna River.....	127	Philip Smith Mts	203	Trinity Islands.....	281
Candle	051	Karluk	129	Point Hope.....	205	Tyonek.....	283
Cape Mendenhall....	053	Kateel River	131	Point Lay	207	Ugashik.....	285
Chandalar	055	Kenai	133	Port Alexander	209	Umiat	287
Chandler Lake.....	057	Ketchikan	135	Port Moller	211	Umnak	289
Charley River	059	Killik River.....	137	Pribilof Islands	213	Unalakleet	291
Chignik	061	Kiska	139	Prince Rupert	215	Unalaska	293
Christian.....	063	Kodiak	141	Rat Islands.....	217	Unimak	295
Circle	065	Kotzebue	143	Ruby	219	Utukok River.....	297
Cold Bay.....	093	Kuskokwim Bay	145	Russian Mission	221	Valdez	299
Coleen	067	Kwiguk.....	147	Sagavanirktoq	223	Wainwright	301
Cordova	069	Lake Clark.....	149	Samalga Island.....	225	Wiseman	303
Craig.....	071	Lime Hills	151	Seguam	227	Yakutat	305
De Long Mts	073	Livengood	153	Selawik	229		
Demarcation Point ..	075	Lookout Ridge	155	Seldovia	231		

Note: The State of Alaska does not have counties that can be used for field identification. Areas identified by U. S. Geological Survey quadrangles have been assigned codes by the American Petroleum Institute for use as pseudo-counties. These three-digit codes are analogous to the usual "county code".

Source: The API Well Number and Standard State and County Numeric Codes Including Offshore Waters. API Bulletin D12A, January 1979. American Petroleum Institute, Washington, DC.

	storage field. ABD signifies abandonment of storage operations.
UNIT	An area made up of a group of leases (either State or Federal). It may or may not include a field and it may be composed of one or more fields.

Alias Field Record

Item 1, ALIAS FIELD CODE. The six-digit field name code assigned to this alias field name, printed in *italics*.

Item 2, ALIAS FIELD NAME. The alias field name (26-character limit), printed in *italics*.

Item 3, STATE POSTAL ABBREVIATION and STATE SUBDIVISION CODE. Same as Master Field Record, *Item 3*.

Item 4, COUNTY CODE. Same as Master Field Record, *Item 4*.

Item 5, COUNTY NAME. Same as Master Field Record, *Item 5*.

Item 6, CROSS-REFERENCE. This is the identification of the master field code and field name which should be used in place of the alias name listed in Item 2 of this record. This item consists of the label "Alias For:" followed by the correct six-digit field name code and the correct (*i.e.*, current) field name.

Item 7, ALIAS TYPE. The code indicating type of alias (five-character limit). It is present only for alias fields. The types of alias codes are:

ALTER	This field name is an alternative for the official field name. The correct name and code follow "Alias For:".
BLOCK	This offshore field extends into more than one offshore block. This offshore block name is not the one for which the field is named. The block for which the field is named follows "Alias For:".
COMB	This field has been combined with another field which is listed after "Alias For:".
MULTI	This offshore lease block has portions of two or more fields in it. In the FCML, the record is listed once for each field to which it is aliased so that appropriate cross reference is made.
RENAM	This field has been renamed. The new name follows "Alias For:".
SPLIT	This field has been split into two or more fields, none of which retains this name. One of the new

fields is listed after "Alias For:". Contact the Field Code Coordinator for the additional fields and information relating to this alias field.

Coalbed Methane Field List

A dramatic rise in coalbed methane's share of natural gas production has heightened interest in those fields with coalbed methane potential. On page 16 in Table 4, Coalbed Methane Fields, the field name, field code, county code and name, and state are given for those fields currently productive or with drilling activity.

Storage Fields

Storage fields have been developed in many States. Some were developed in existing, official oil and/or gas fields. All storage fields are listed in Table 5. In certain States, the storage portion of a field or pool has been given a different name. In this case, the storage field name is carried on the FCML as an alias to the official field name. The storage field names which are aliases are listed in both Table 5 and the FCML in *italics*. These alias field names and codes in *italics* may only be used in filing Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report".

Fields Located in Multiple Jurisdictions

Table 6, Fields Located in Multiple Jurisdictions, indicates those oil and/or gas fields which cross State boundaries. In developing the summary statistics on page 1, a field is only counted once, no matter how many counties or States it is in.

Outer Continental Shelf Planning Areas

Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf statistics published by the Minerals Management Service (MMS) follow the boundary lines of the Western, Central, and Eastern MMS Planning Areas, shown respectively in Figures 8, 9, and 10. In order that reports developed from the *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves* track the reporting by MMS, fields currently found in the Garden Banks leasing area (GB), and those which may be found in GB or in the Keathley Canyon leasing area, are listed in the FCML as Texas Federal Offshore rather than Louisiana-South Federal Offshore.

Table 4. Coalbed Methane Fields

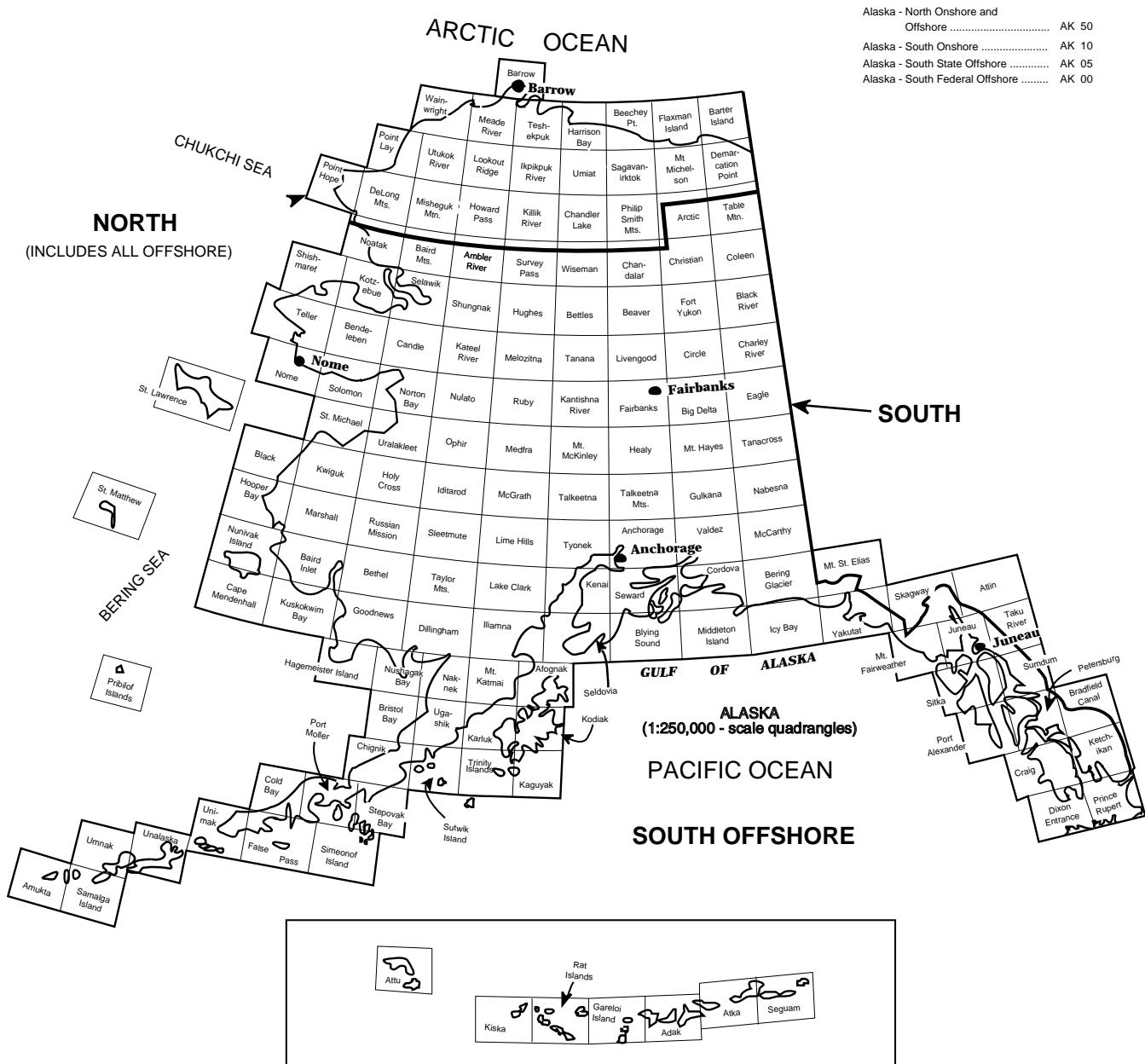
State and Field Name	Field Code	County Code	County Name	State and Field Name	Field Code	County Code	County Name
ALABAMA							
Big Sandy Creek Coal Degas	013337	125	Tuscaloosa	Ignacio-Blanco	343874	007	Archuleta
Blue Creek Coal Degas	012124	125	Tuscaloosa	Parachute	009661	067	La Plata
Boone Creek Coal Degas	013341	125	Tuscaloosa	Pinyon Ridge	014271	045	Garfield
Brookwood Coal Degas	000311	073	Jefferson	Red Mesa	591452	103	Rio Blanco
		125	Tuscaloosa	Rulison	618549	067	La Plata
Cedar Cove Coal Degas	008416	125	Tuscaloosa	Shale Ridge South	013929	045	Garfield
Deerlick Creek Coal Degas	008478	125	Tuscaloosa	Skinner Ridge	013633	077	Mesa
Fairview	233940	075	Lamar	Three Bridges	012076	055	Huerfano
Gurnee Coal Degas	013330	007	Bibb	West Side Canal	760277	081	Moffat
		117	Shelby	White River	764757	103	Rio Blanco
Holt Coal Degas	003623	125	Tuscaloosa	ILLINOIS			
Little Buck Creek Degas	014254	063	Greene	Eldorado Consol	218392	165	Saline
		125	Tuscaloosa				
Little Sandy Creek Degas	013172	125	Tuscaloosa	INDIANA			
Moundville Coal Degas	013503	063	Greene	Bicknell	687396	083	Knox
		065	Hale	Sandford	255736	167	Vigo
		125	Tuscaloosa	Sullivan Consol	256542	153	Sullivan
Oak Grove Coal Degas	003662	073	Jefferson	KANSAS			
		125	Tuscaloosa	Brewster	299507	049	Elk
Peterson Coal Degas	008595	125	Tuscaloosa	Fairmount Townsite	091247	125	Montgomery
Pleasant Grove Coal Degas	003670	073	Jefferson	Frasier	010916	103	Leavenworth
Robinsons Bend Coal Degas	013516	125	Tuscaloosa	Fredonia	256642	019	Chautauqua
Scottsville Coal Degas	013800	007	Bibb	Hale-Inge	356998	125	Montgomery
Taylor Creek Coal Degas	014136	063	Greene		488254	107	Linn
		125	Tuscaloosa	Jefferson-Sycamore	502355	125	Montgomery
White Oak Coal Degas	013106	073	Jefferson	Mound City	205	Walker	
		125	Tuscaloosa	Neodesha	551823	019	Chautauqua
		127	Walker	Peru-Sedan	006462	125	Montgomery
Wolf Creek Coal Degas	013446	125	Tuscaloosa	Sycamore Valley	008963	125	Montgomery
COLORADO				Sycamore Valley East	724826	125	Montgomery
Apache Canyon	013811	071	Las Animas	Tyro	732170	099	Labette
Bronco Flats	000140	077	Mesa	Valeda	753309	019	Chautauqua
Buzzard Creek	108313	077	Mesa	Wayside-Havana	125	Montgomery	
Coal Gulch	149989	077	Mesa				
Craig	168047	081	Moffat	KENTUCKY			
Divide Creek	193533	045	Garfield	Sebree Consol	641910	233	Webster
		077	Mesa				
Gasaway	267355	045	Garfield	NEW MEXICO			
Grand Valley	284772	045	Garfield	Aztec	032800	045	San Juan
Hunters Canyon	339888	077	Mesa	Aztec North	032831	045	San Juan

Table 4. Coalbed Methane Fields (Continued)

State and Field Name	Field Code	County Code	County Name	State and Field Name	Field Code	County Code	County Name
Basin	042233	039	Rio Arriba	UTAH			
		043	Sandoval	Castlegate	014836	007	Carbon
		045	San Juan	Drunkards Wash	014840	007	Carbon
Bisti	066864	045	San Juan	VIRGINIA			
Blanco	070724	045	San Juan	Glick	277145	027	Buchanan
Blanco South	070848	039	Rio Arriba	Keen Mountain	001394	027	Buchanan
Cedar Hill	127962	045	San Juan	Nora	511254	051	Dickenson
Escrito	227948	039	Rio Arriba			167	Russell
Fulcher-Kutz	259658	045	San Juan			195	Wise
Harper Hill	306924	045	San Juan	Oakwood	518178	027	Buchanan
Jasis Canyon	355315	045	San Juan	WEST VIRGINIA			
Kutz	388974	045	San Juan	Big Run-Birchfield	063361	103	Wetzel
Lybrook	435372	045	San Juan	WYOMING			
Mt Nebo	491014	045	San Juan	Bone Pile	080017	005	Campbell
Pinon North	557796	045	San Juan	Breen	090658	005	Campbell
San Juan	003683	045	San Juan	Caballo Creek	014866	005	Campbell
WAW	002964	045	San Juan	Coalmine	014867	005	Campbell
OKLAHOMA				Dixon	193998	007	Carbon
Kinta	380610	121	Pittsburg	Hartzog Draw	308943	005	Campbell
Pine Hollow South	556791	121	Pittsburg	Kingsbury Creek	380145	005	Campbell
Quinton District	580321	121	Pittsburg	Lynde	014868	005	Campbell
Spiro SE	669865	079	Le Flore	Lynde South	014869	005	Campbell
Wilburton	767826	121	Pittsburg	Lynde West	014870	005	Campbell
PENNSYLVANIA				May Butte	014871	005	Campbell
Blairsville	070166	063	Indiana	Meadowlark	014872	005	Campbell
Gump	006205	059	Greene	Odekoven	520069	005	Campbell
Lagonda	394515	125	Washington	Ranchhouse	014873	005	Campbell
Mayfield	455469	129	Westmoreland	Rawhide Butte	013282	005	Campbell
New Freeport	503770	059	Greene	Recluse	589685	005	Campbell
Oxford	517434	129	Westmoreland	Route 59	014874	005	Campbell
Waltersburg	007359	051	Fayette	Wolff	000853	005	Campbell

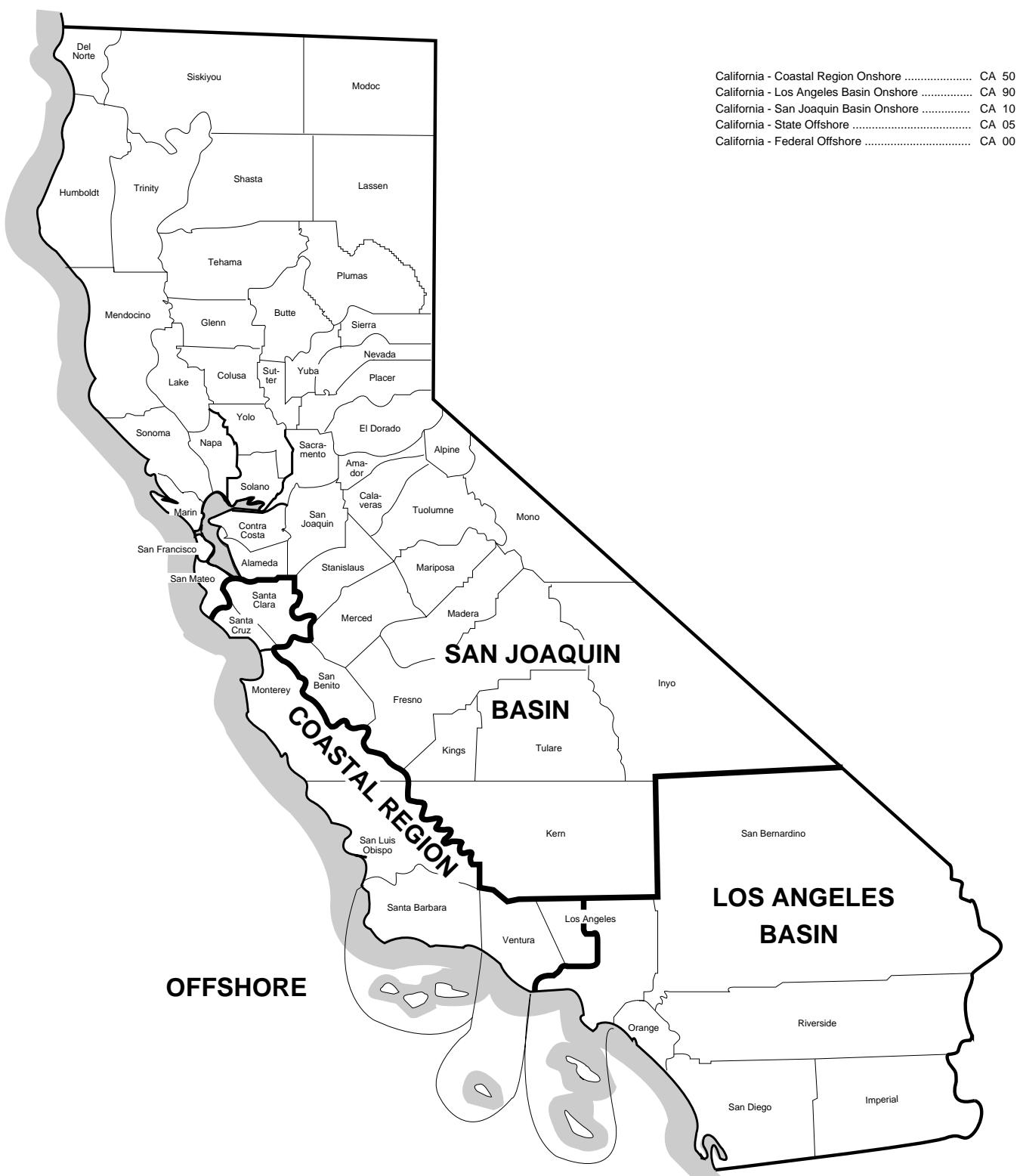
Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

Figure 3. Subdivisions of Alaska and U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangles



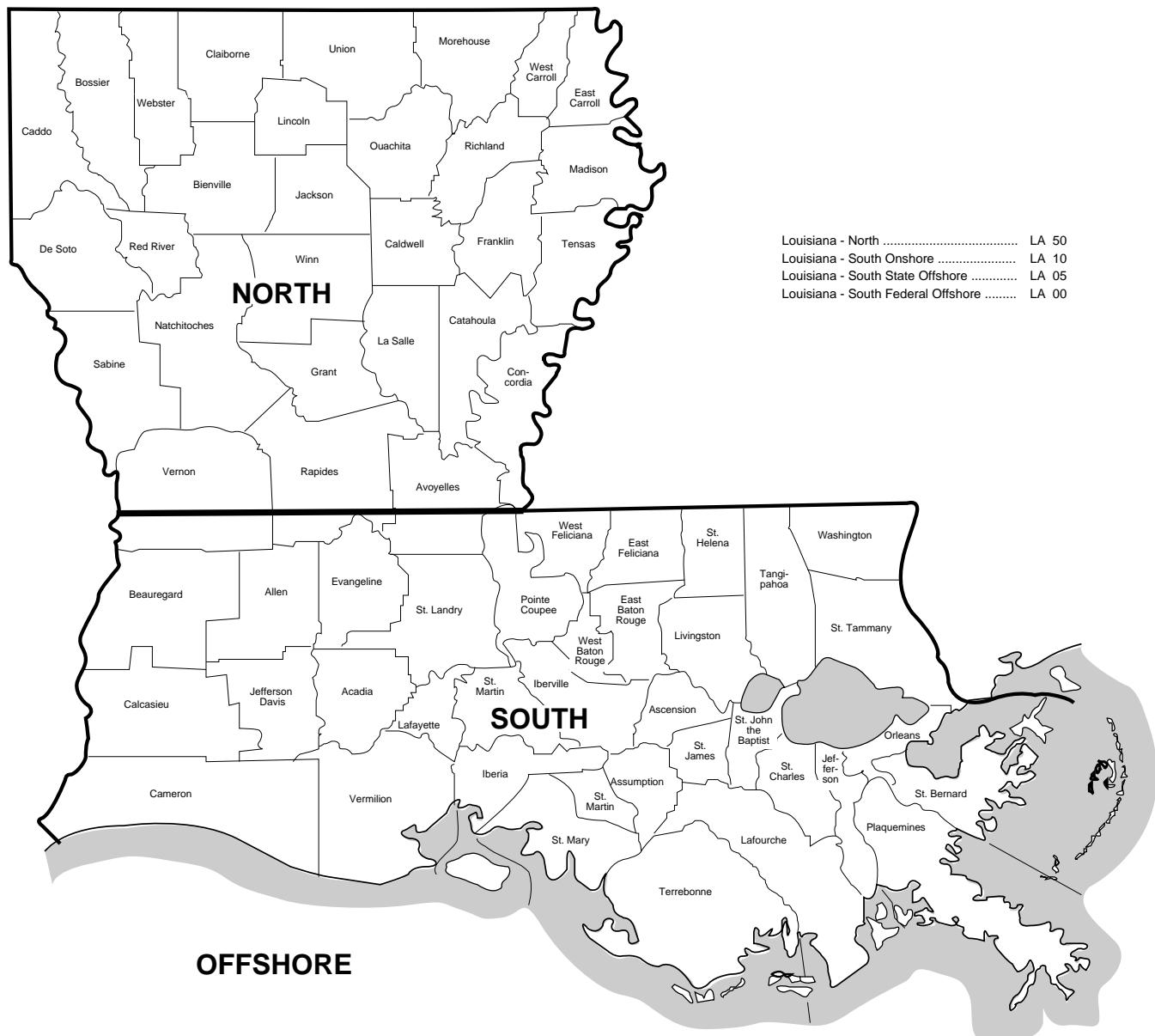
Source: After U.S. Geological Survey.

Figure 4. Subdivisions of California



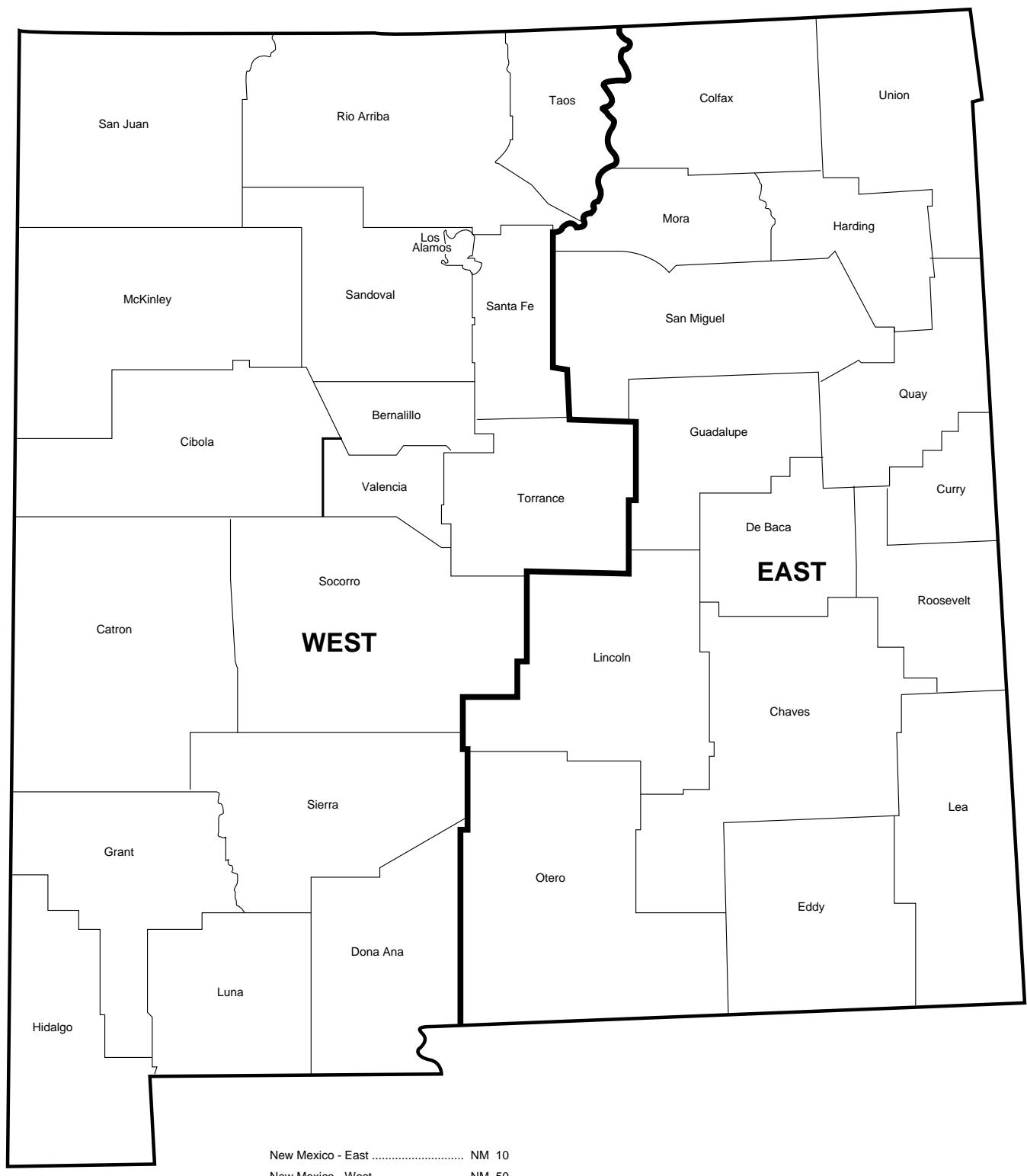
Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

Figure 5. Subdivisions of Louisiana



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

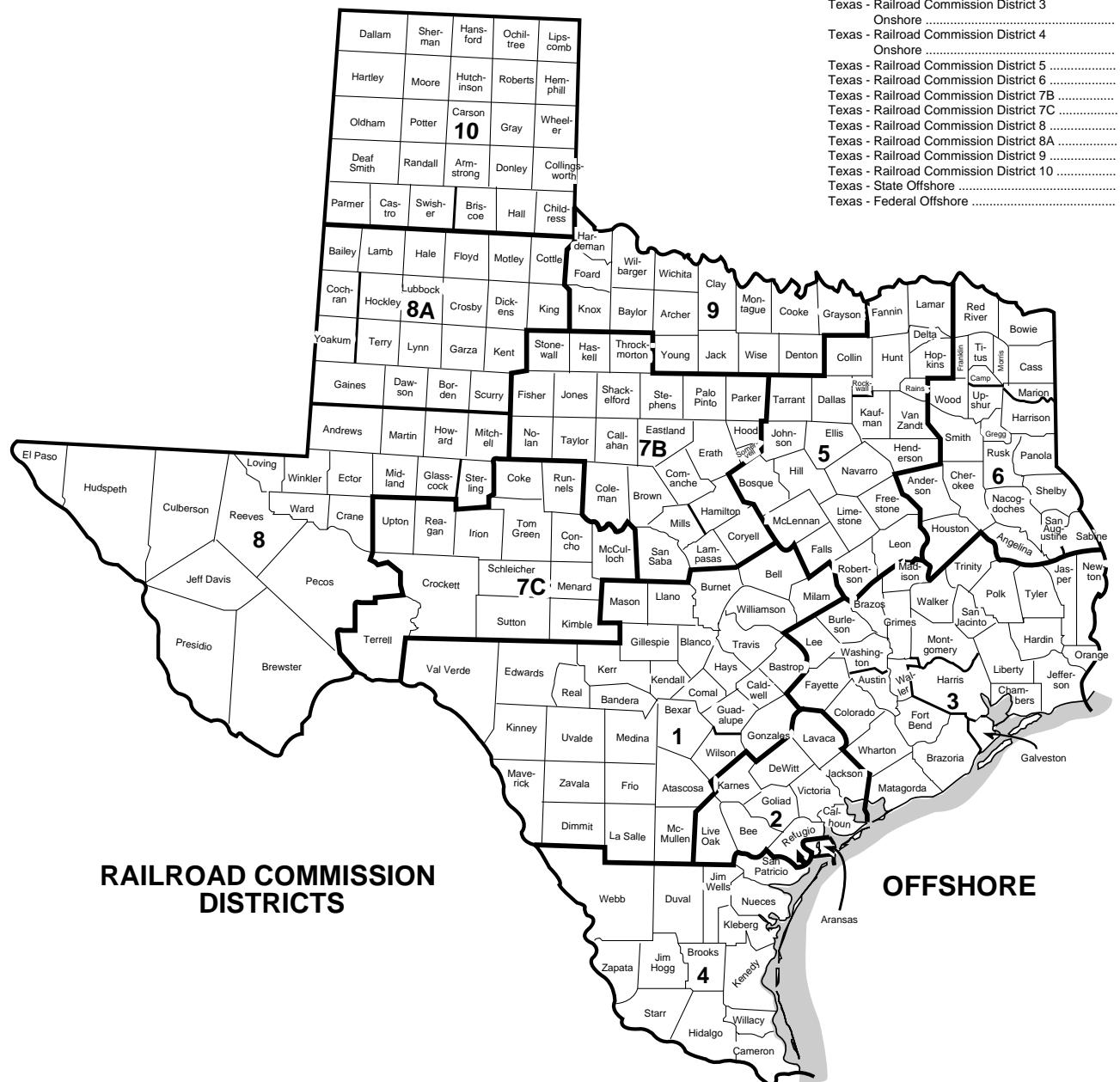
Figure 6. Subdivisions of New Mexico



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

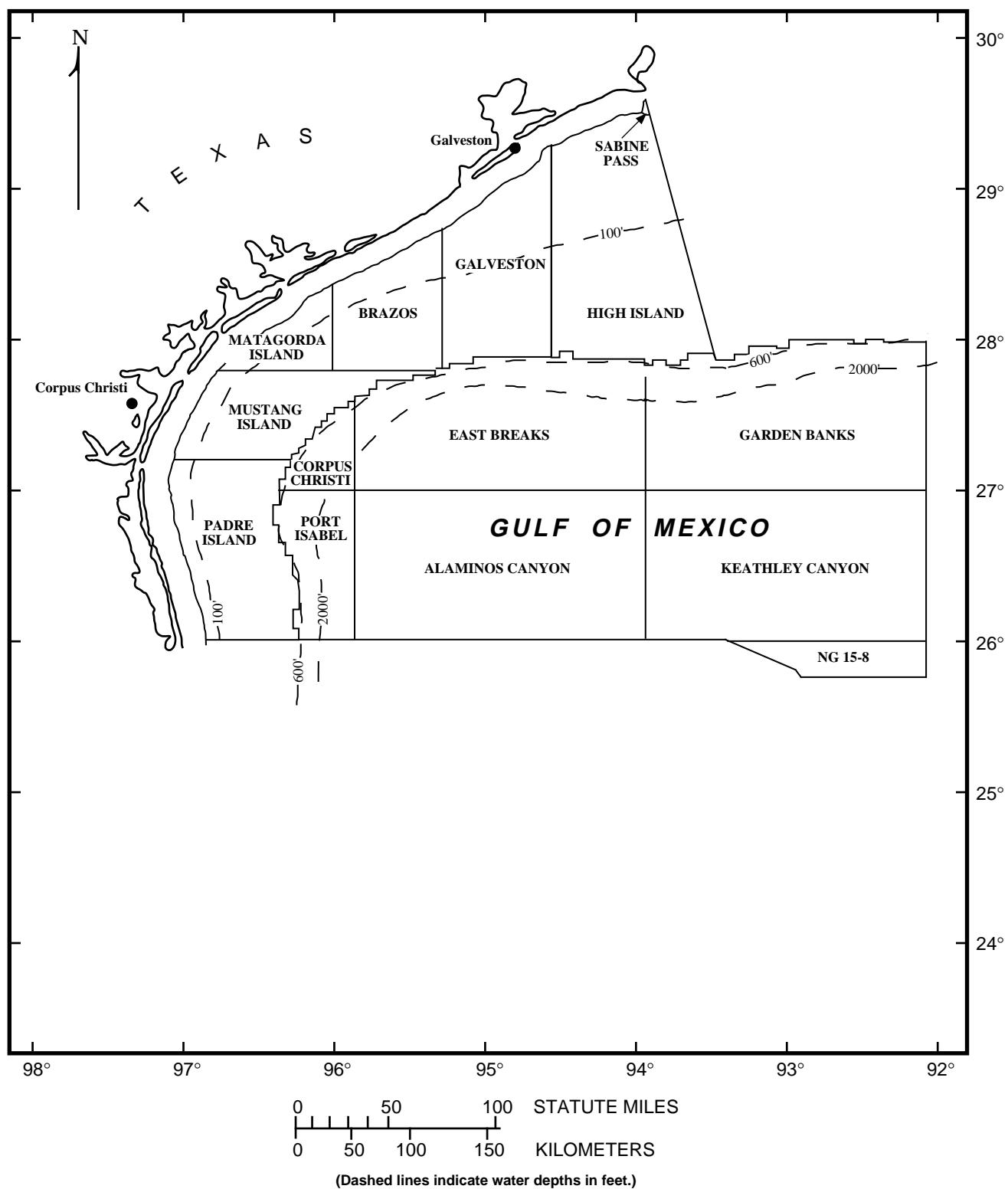
Figure 7. Subdivisions of Texas

Texas - Railroad Commission District 1	TX 10
Texas - Railroad Commission District 2	TX 20
Onshore	TX 20
Texas - Railroad Commission District 3	TX 30
Onshore	TX 30
Texas - Railroad Commission District 4	TX 40
Onshore	TX 40
Texas - Railroad Commission District 5	TX 50
Texas - Railroad Commission District 6	TX 60
Texas - Railroad Commission District 7B	TX 70
Texas - Railroad Commission District 7C	TX 75
Texas - Railroad Commission District 8	TX 80
Texas - Railroad Commission District 8A	TX 85
Texas - Railroad Commission District 9	TX 90
Texas - Railroad Commission District 10	TX 95
Texas - State Offshore	TX 05
Texas - Federal Offshore	TX 00



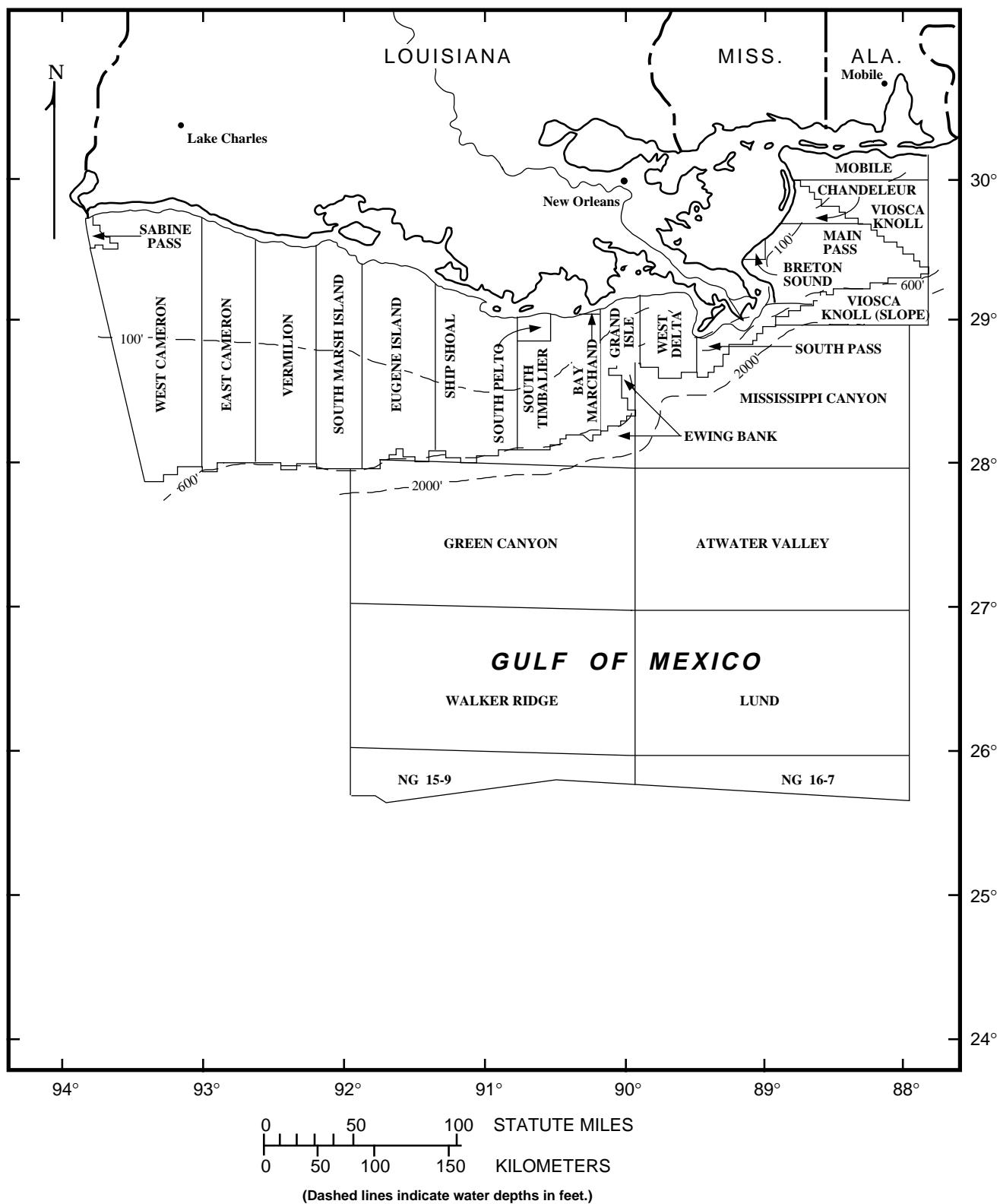
Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

Figure 8. Western Planning Area, Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf Region



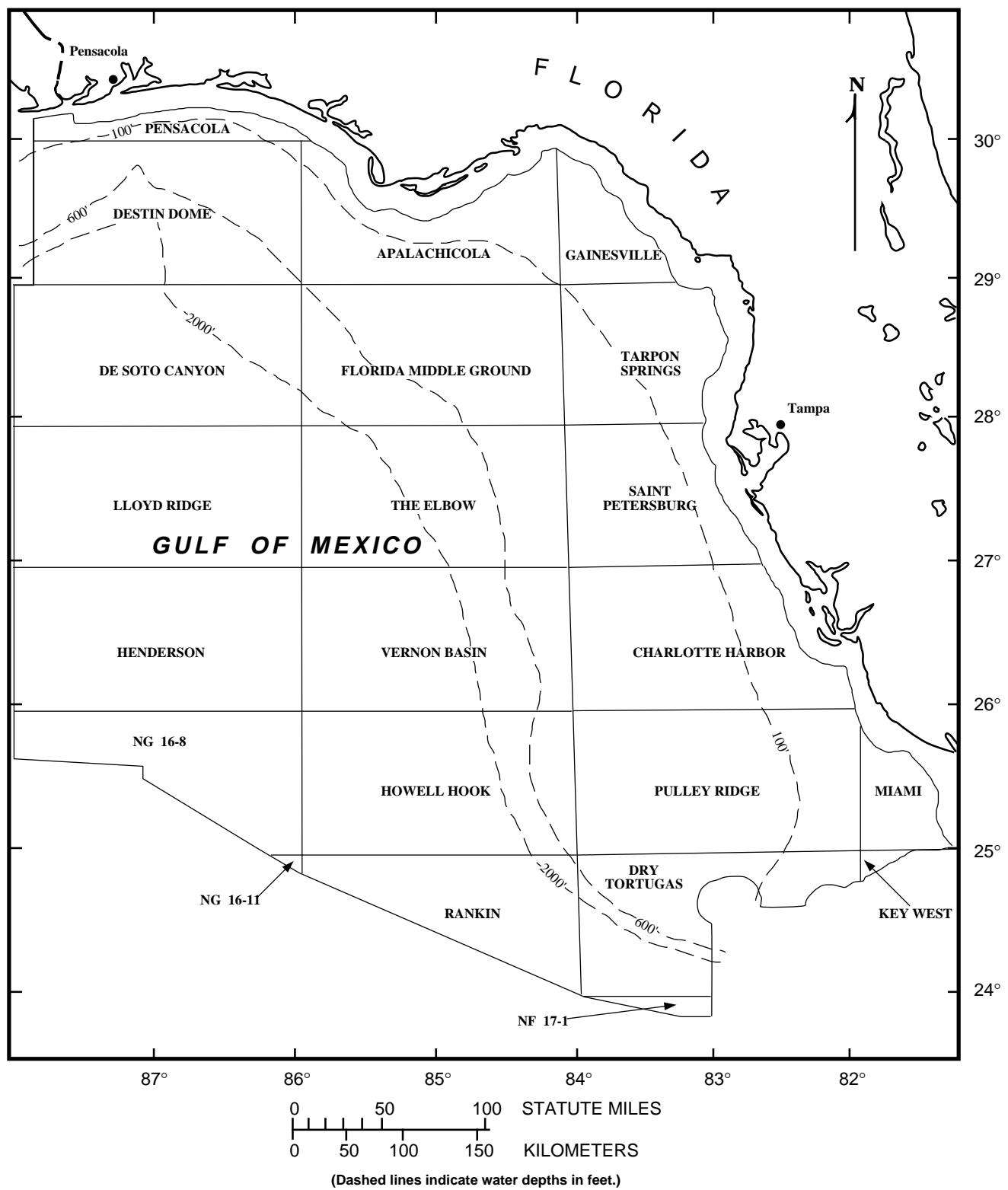
Source: After Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Figure 9. Central Planning Area, Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf Region



Source: After Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior

Figure 10. Eastern Planning Area, Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf Region



Source: After Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Glossary

This Glossary defines many of the technical terms used in this report.

Crude Oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exist in the liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remain liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Crude oil may also include:

- Small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in the gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators, and that subsequently are commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured.
- Small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil.

Field: An area consisting of a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs all grouped on or related to the same individual geological structural feature and/or stratigraphic condition. There may be two or more reservoirs in a field which are separated vertically by intervening impervious strata, or laterally by local geologic barriers, or by both. (See **Reservoir**)

Field Area: A geographic area encompassing two or more pools that have a common gathering and metering system, the reserves of which are reported as a single unit. This concept applies primarily to the Appalachian region. (See **Pool**)

Field Discovery Year: The calendar year in which a field was first recognized as containing economically recoverable accumulations of oil and/or gas.

Natural Gas: A mixture of hydrocarbon compounds and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in natural underground reservoirs at reservoir conditions. The principal hydrocarbons usually contained in the mixture are methane, ethane, propane, butane, and pentane. Typical nonhydrocarbon gases which may be present in reservoir natural gas are carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen. Under reservoir conditions, natural gas and the liquefiable portions occur either in a single gaseous phase in the reservoir or in solution with crude oil and are not distinguishable at the time as separate substances.

Pool: In general, a reservoir. In certain situations a pool may consist of more than one reservoir. (See **Field Area**)

Reservoir: A porous and permeable underground formation containing an individual and separate natural accumulation of producible hydrocarbons (oil and/or gas) which is confined by impermeable rock or water barriers and is characterized by a single natural pressure system.

Subdivision: A prescribed portion of a given State or other geographical region defined in this publication for statistical reporting purposes.

Oil and Gas Field Code Master List Updates

Oil and Gas Invalid Field Record List

Field Code	Field Name/ Comment	State/ Sub	Co Code	County	Field Code	Field Name/ Comment	State/ Sub	Co Code	County
Kansas									
015087	Zwahlen FIELD NAME IN ERROR, NEVER PRODUCED	KS	099	Labette					
Kentucky									
418474	Little Elk Creek NAME NEVER USED BY STATE	KY	159	Martin					
Ohio									
666920	Southern Dist Ste Of Ohio FIELD NAME IS JACKSON	OH	079	Jackson					
666920	Southern Dist Ste Of Ohio FIELD NAME IS SHARPSBURG CONSOL	OH	167	Washington					
751356	Waterford SW NAME NEVER USED BY STATE	OH	117	Morrow					
788327	Youngstown FIELD NAME NEVER USED BY STATE	OH	099	Mahoning					
Texas									
672407	Spurs South FIELD NAME NEVER USED BY STATE	TX20	297	Live Oak					
805479	Brazos Blk 479 OFFSHORE-STATE ONLY	TX00	995	Offshore-Federal					
805543	Brazos Blk 543 NAME NEVER USED BY STATE	TX00	995	Offshore-Federal					
854452	High Island SA Blk A452 NAME NEVER USED BY STATE	TX00	995	Offshore-Federal					