



About the Oil and Gas Field Code Master List

The U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List* (FCML), initiated in 1977, reflects data collected through December of the year specified in its title. It provides standardized field name spellings and codes for all identified oil and gas fields in the United States for use in conjunction with EIA's proved reserves estimation and allied analytical programs. Other Federal and State government agencies, as well as industry, also use it as the standard for domestic field identification.

To be useful, the FCML must be kept accurate and current. EIA constantly reviews and revises it, and comments, corrections, and additions are welcome. All such information should be provided to Steven G.Grape of EIA (214-720-6174, Steven.Grape@eia.gov).

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; areas classified as individual fields by some States may therefore be found combined in the FCML.

Coding of Fields

A six-digit field name code is common to a specific field name, regardless of whether one or several distinct fields exist having that particular name. However, a given field (at least within a specified county) can be uniquely identified if the field name code is coupled with the corresponding State abbreviation and county code.

Fields located in the Federal Offshore area and large State offshore blocks of the Gulf of Mexico are represented by codes above 800000, according to their offshore area name and block number.

Field Names

Field name spellings in the FCML reflect a number of conventions and conditions. In most instances, the 26-character maximum-length field name reflects the conventions imposed by the data block length on DOE forms and by the field naming authority, usually the State oil and gas regulatory agency. In the absence of a State authority, field names that have come into general acceptance in an area may be listed. In the Appalachian Region, field area names are often used.

FCML Master Field Record Content

Entries in the FCML are sorted alphabetically by field name and State. When a field occurs in more than one county, the field is shown listed in each county. Fields that occur in multiple States are listed in each State. Fields in the Federal Offshore are listed separately, appearing after Wyoming.

A brief description of each data column in the FCML spreadsheet follows:

Item 1, FI ELD NAME. The field name (26-character limit)¹.

Item 2, STATE POSTAL ABBREVIATION. The 2-letter State postal abbreviation. (e.g., AK for Alaska, AL for Alabama).

Item 3, STATE SUBDIVISION CODE. The two-digit subdivision code, used only in Alaska, California, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, and offshore areas. (e.g., 00 for Federal Offshore, 05 for State Offshore)

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, available online from the following link: <http://www.itl.nist.gov/fipspubs/co-codes/states.htm>. The State of Alaska does not have counties that can be used for field identification. Areas identified by U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles have been assigned codes by the American Petroleum Institute² for use as pseudo-county codes. (see table below)

Table 1. U.S. Geological Survey Alaska Quadrangles and Associated Codes

Quadrangle	Quad Code	Quadrangle	Quad Code	Quadrangle	Quad Code
Adak	1	Healy	105	Point Lay	207
Afognak	3	Holy Cross	107	Port Alexander	209
Ambler River	5	Hooper Bay	109	Port Moller	211
Amukta	7	Howard Pass	111	Pribilof Islands	213
Anchorage	9	Hughes	113	Prince Rupert	215
Arctic	11	Icy Bay	115	Rat Islands	217
Atka	13	Iditarod	117	Ruby	219
Atlin	15	Ikpikpuk River	119	Russian Mission	221
Attu	17	Iliamna	121	Sagavanirktok	223
Baird Inlet	19	Juneau	123	Samalga Island	225
Baird Mts	21	Kaguyak	125	Seguam	227

¹ The 26-character limit on Field Name is an artifact from a time when EIA maintained its data within a mainframe. This limit is maintained because EIA's current Reserves Information Gathering System (RIGS) CD-ROM software requires it.

² 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.

Barrow	23	Kantishna River	127	Selawik	229
Barter Island	25	Karluk	129	Seldovia	231
Beaver	27	Kateel River	131	Seward	233
Beechey Point	29	Kenai	133	Shishmaref	235
Bendeleben	31	Ketchikan	135	Shungnak	237
Bering Glacier	33	Killik River	137	Simeonof Island	239
Bethel	35	Kiska	139	Sitka	241
Bettles	37	Kodiak	141	Skagway	243
Big Delta	39	Kotzebue	143	Sleetmute	245
Black	41	Kuskokwim Bay	145	Solomon	247
Black River	43	Kwiguk	147	St Lawrence	253
Blying Sound	45	Lake Clark	149	St Matthew	249
Bradfield Canal	47	Lime Hills	151	St Michael	255
Bristol Bay	49	Livengood	153	Stepovak Bay	251
Candle	51	Lookout Ridge	155	Sumdum	257
Cape Mendenhall	53	Marshall	157	Survey Pass	259
Chandalar	55	McCarthy	159	Sutwik Island	261
Chandler Lake	57	McGrath	161	Table Mtn	263
Charley River	59	Meade River	163	Taku River	265
Chignik	61	Medfra	165	Talkeetna	267
Christian	63	Melozitna	167	Talkeetna Mts	269
Circle	65	Middleton Island	169	Tanacross	271
Cold Bay	93	Misheguk Mtn	171	Tanana	273
Coleen	67	Mt Fairweather	85	Taylor Mts	275
Cordova	69	Mt Hayes	173	Teller	277
Craig	71	Mt Katmai	175	Teshekpuk	279
De Long Mts	73	Mt McKinley	177	Trinity Islands	281
Demarcation Point	75	Mt Michelson	179	Tyonek	283
Dillingham	77	Mt St Elias	181	Ugashik	285
Dixon Entrance	79	Nabesna	183	Umiat	287
Eagle	81	Naknek	185	Umnak	289
Fairbanks	83	Noatak	187	Unalakleet	291
False Pass	87	Nome	189	Unalaska	293
Flaxman Island	89	Norton Bay	191	Unimak	295
Fort Yukon	91	Nulato	193	Utukok River	297
Cold Bay	93	Nunivak Island	195	Valdez	299
Gareloi Island	95	Nushagak Bay	197	Wainwright	301
Goodnews	97	Ophir	199	Wiseman	303
Gulkana	99	Petersburg	201	Yakutat	305
Hagemeister	101	Philip Smith Mts	203		

Island			
Harrison Bay	103	Point Hope	205

For State and Federal offshore areas, the following county codes are defined:

- 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 6-4 for all State onshore areas except Alaska. For Alaska, the FCML uses names associated with the USGS 1° x 3° quadrangles (e.g., Tyonek Quadrangle). If the field is in an offshore area, the names are Offshore-State, Offshore-Federal, and Offshore-General.

Item 6, FIELD CODE. The six-digit field name code assigned to this field name.

Items 7, 8, & 9, HYDROCARBON TYPE. A three-column block giving the type of hydrocarbon found in the field using the symbols defined below.

Symbol	Meaning of Symbol
O	Oil.
N	Nonassociated gas.
A	Associated-dissolved gas
Blank	Type of hydrocarbon is unknown.

Item 10, 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 11, REMARKS. A miscellaneous category where additional field information may be listed (e.g., whether or not the field is a storage field.)

FCML Maintenance Procedures

Oil and Gas Field Naming

The official recognition of a new field discovery by a State or Federal field naming authority is a prerequisite for the assignment of an official EIA field code. The following table lists these naming authorities. EIA obtains information regarding State recognition through official State publications and digital media, or through other contact with the State agencies.

Oil and Gas Field Naming Authorities

Alabama	State Oil and Gas Board of Alabama
Alaska	Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
Arizona	Arizona Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
Arkansas	Arkansas Oil and Gas Commission
California	California Department of Conservation, Division of Oil and Gas
Colorado	Colorado Department of Natural Resources, Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
Florida	Florida Geology Survey, Department of Environmental Protection
Illinois	Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas
Indiana	Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey, Petroleum Section
Iowa	Iowa Geologic Survey
Kansas	Kansas Geological Survey
Kentucky	Kentucky Geological Survey
Louisiana	Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Office of Conservation
Maryland	Maryland Geological Survey
Michigan	Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Geological Survey
Minnesota	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Minnesota Geological Survey, Division of Waters
Mississippi	Mississippi State Oil and Gas Board
Missouri	Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Land Survey, State Oil and Gas Council
Montana	Montana Board of Oil and Gas Conservation
Nebraska	Nebraska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
Nevada	Nevada Commission on Mineral Resources, Division of Minerals
New Mexico	New Mexico Energy Minerals and Natural Resources Department, Oil Conservation Division
New York	New York Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Mineral Resources
North Dakota	North Dakota Geological Survey
Ohio	Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Geological Survey
Oregon	Oregon Department of Geology and Minerals Industries, Division of Oil and Gas Geology
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Oil and Gas Management
South Dakota	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Tennessee	Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Geology
Texas	Railroad Commission of Texas, Oil & Gas Division
Utah	Utah Field Names Advisory Committee, Oil, Gas and Mining Division, Department of Natural Resources
Virginia	Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy, Oil and Gas Division
Washington	Washington Department of Natural Resources, Oil and Gas Conservation

	Committee
West Virginia	West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Oil and Gas
Wyoming	Field Name Advisory Committee, Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
Federal Offshore	U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement

Field Information Research

Geologists and petroleum engineers are responsible for supervising the researching and final resolution of field information. There are several possible explanations why field information may not be listed on the FCML. Possible explanations include:

- A relatively recent oil or gas 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.

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
- Review of oil and gas industry publications and digital media.
- Telephone contact with the source of the information.

State Source Review Procedures

State sources provide most of the field names. As State publications are released they are routinely reviewed. The information regarding new fields is compared to the information on the FCML. If the FCML does not contain the new field, the field name and associated information are placed on a working file. The analyst then provides update transactions to correct any problems as appropriate, and a field code is assigned. Resolved records are moved to the FCML.

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 FCML. 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 FCML records for a State are compared to the most recent State publication.

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 FCML, when a particular field is not found in any available State publication, the source NISP (not in State publication) is coded for it. 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 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 field naming authority source), as an alias field record, or as an invalid field record.

Assignment of New Field Code Numbers

A sequential listing of unused field code numbers is referenced in assigning new 6-digit field name codes. For field names that are already in use, either in another State or in a different section of the same State, the same code can be assigned to the new field entry. When the field name is completely new, the first available code is assigned and is therefore linked with the field name regardless of alphabetization, with the following exception: codes 800000-991000 are excluded from sequential code assignments, as they are reserved for Federal Offshore Gulf of Mexico fields.

Field Naming Conventions

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 FCML. However, a field named after a known landmark, such as the town of East Davenport, bears the name EAST DAVENPORT on the FCML.

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 FCML 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 generally not applied to field names provided by the field naming authorities in connection with onshore field names. Exceptions are that non-cardinal compass points, such as NW for Northwest or SE for Southeast, are always abbreviated, and when the name of a combined field has been formed using all the names of the former fields, some abbreviations are applied to fit the name with the 26-character limit. Note, however, that the four cardinal compass points are always spelled out in onshore field names.

Offshore Field Names

Offshore field names in the Gulf of Mexico nearly always consist of an offshore area name and block number specified by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement (BOEMRE).

Example: EAST CAMERON BLOCK 299. Also, the FCML retains the subarea identifiers such as EAST CAMERON SOUTH ADDITION BLOCK 299 field. Because this results in field names

frequently exceeding the 26-character limit, EIA applies a standard set of abbreviations for its Gulf of Mexico field naming convention:

Block	BLK	South Extension	SX
North Addition	NA	East Extension	EX
South Addition	SA	Island	IS*
East Addition	EA		
West Addition	WA		

*This abbreviation is used only when the field name exceeds 26 characters.

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

Special Naming Conventions

Some States regard reservoirs as fields and keep their records on that basis. The FCML does not follow the State conventions in these instances. In Texas, for example, State publications list PARKER(PENNSYLVANIAN) and PARKER (WOLFCAMP) as distinct fields. But PARKER is actually the name of the field using the EIA definition, and PENNSYLVANIAN and WOLFCAMP are the names of reservoirs in the field. The FCML lists only PARKER.

[OCS Operations Field Directory](#) is the primary source for Federal offshore fields in the Gulf of Mexico. This publication does not use subarea identifiers such as the SOUTH ADDITION, although maps of the region still carry these subareas. For example, whereas the OCS Operations Field Directory carries the name WEST CAMERON BLOCK 617, the FCML carries the field name as WEST CAMERON SA BLK 617, where SA is the abbreviation for SOUTH ADDITION.

Reused Field Names

Some States occasionally reuse field names in areas other than the original field location. This situation is handled on the FCML by indicating (OLD) and (NEW) after the field name, with each being assigned a different field code. This is different than a field crossing county lines – those fields with multiple county codes but the same field code. Operators should use the (NEW) field code for that field name on Form EIA-23.

Offshore Code Assignments

Federal Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) 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 in the Gulf of Mexico OCS receive a field name code that is determined by the lease block (or blocks) for which they are named by BOEMRE. 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. Even if several blocks are included in one field, the field code will reflect the number of the block for which the field is named. When BOEMRE has named two

fields with the same basic block number, i.e., Ship Shoal Blk 113 field and Ship Shoal Blk 113A field, the prefix code from an adjacent area for which the block number could not occur is utilized for the latter designated field.

Fields in large offshore State domain 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 (Texas). 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.

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.
- County or State location data are incorrect.
- Two separate field codes were assigned to the same field name.