

monitoring enforcement actions, and responding to citizen complaints regarding oil and gas related operations. The section consists of a Field Inspection Manager and nine Oil and Gas Inspectors.

Orphaned and Abandoned Sites:

Responsible for reviewing abandoned well sites for inclusion in a statewide list of sites qualifying for state closure action. The program manages projects for well closure and site remediation work on improperly abandoned oil and gas production facilities. Funding for the program is provided through annual well fees paid by Indiana operators, civil penalty assessments and forfeited bonds.

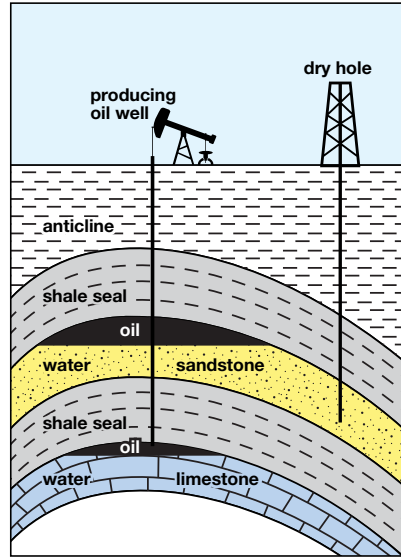
Our Website

For more information on the Division of Oil & Gas or the oil and gas industry in Indiana, see:

dnr.IN.gov/dnroil



Drilling rig



Geologic cross-section

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Division of Oil & Gas

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Our Mission: Encouraging the responsible development of Indiana's oil and gas in a manner that is protective of public health and safety, and the environment

OIL AND GAS IN INDIANA



Oil and Gas Fields of Indiana

(Gas wells shown in red, oil wells in green, gas-storage wells in yellow.)

Source: Indiana Geological and Water Survey

DNR
Indiana Department
of Natural Resources



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HISTORY OF INDIANA'S OIL AND GAS FIELDS

Trenton Field

The oil and natural gas industry has been an important part of Indiana's economy since 1886 when significant quantities of gas were discovered in a well drilled near Eaton in Delaware County. This discovery touched off a major "gas boom" from the Trenton Field in east central Indiana that lasted until around 1910 by which time the gas had been depleted by wasteful production methods.

The natural gas from the Trenton Field played an important role in attracting manufacturing interests to cities and towns throughout east-central Indiana including Anderson, Muncie, Marion, Kokomo, Peru, and Gas City.

Commercial crude oil production in the Trenton Field began in 1889 from a well near Keystone,



Old Trenton well drilled in the late 1800s

Chester Township, Wells County. Peak production was reached in 1904 and by 1906 a sharp decline in production had begun.

The Trenton Formation containing oil and natural gas is an Ordovician age limestone of an average thickness of 100' and found at an average depth of 900' in 21 counties in Indiana.

Southwestern Indiana Fields

Crude oil is thought to have been first discovered in commercial quantities in 1889 from a well drilled in the center of Terre Haute although it wasn't until around 1940 that significant oil production began in the oil fields of southwestern Indiana.

The southwestern oil and gas fields are part of the Illinois Basin which also extends into Illinois and Western Kentucky. In Indiana, it consists predominately of sandstone reservoirs generally between 1,000' to 3,000' depths.



Crude oil pumping unit

Unlike the broad Trenton Field, oil and gas may be found in as many as 25 individual reservoirs, separated vertically or laterally, in one field. In all, more than 900 individual reservoirs are recognized in approximately 500 fields in southwestern Indiana.

Major production from the southwestern Indiana oil fields progressed rapidly following a 1938 discovery in the Griffin Pool along the Wabash River in Gibson County.

Current Production

In 2017, Indiana's crude oil production was 1.78 million bbls. As a state, Indiana is ranked 23rd in overall crude oil production in the U.S. In 2017,

Indiana's natural gas production was 5.95 million MCF (thousand cubic feet). As a state, Indiana is ranked 26th in overall natural gas production in the U.S.



Crude oil tank battery

The Division of Oil and Gas

Created in 1947, the Division of Oil and Gas is responsible for administering Indiana's laws pertaining to the production of oil and natural gas. These laws regulate petroleum exploration and production operations including: well spacing, exploration, permitting, drilling, completion, production, plugging, and abandonment operations; underground injection of fluids for enhanced oil recovery or for production fluid disposal; and the underground storage of natural gas or other petroleum products in underground formations.

The Division is organized into the following three program areas:

Permitting and Compliance:

Responsible for reviewing permit applications, conducting file reviews of existing Class II injection wells, provides technical assistance to industry and the public, manages the division's data processing system, reviews requests for well spacing and drilling unit exceptions, develops division programs, and prepares technical and rule documents for consideration and promulgation. This section consists of an Assistant Director, and three Petroleum Geologists.

Field Services:

Responsible for conducting site inspections, witnessing well testing, plugging and abandonment operations, responding to and investigating oil and produced water spills, initiating and