

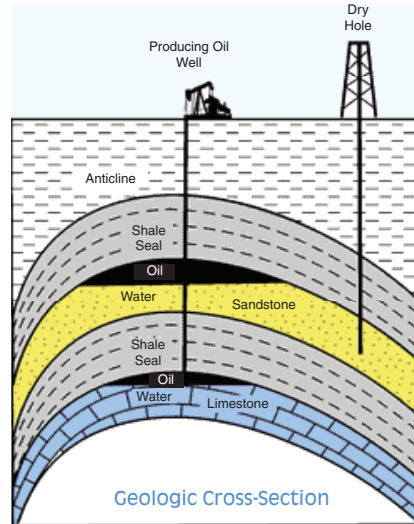
Field Services:

This area is responsible for conducting site inspections, witnessing well testing, plugging and abandonment operations, responding to and investigating oil and produced water spills, initiating and monitoring enforcement actions, and responding to citizen complaints regarding oil and gas related operations. The section consists of a field inspection manager, an administrative assistant, and eight oil and gas inspectors.



Orphaned and Abandoned Sites:

This area is 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.



Geologic Cross-Section

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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[Indiana Department of Natural Resources](http://www.dnr.IN.gov)

Oil and Gas in Indiana

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



Drilling Rig



317-232-4055

www.dnr.IN.gov/dnroil

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 that time, the gas had been depleted by wasteful production methods.

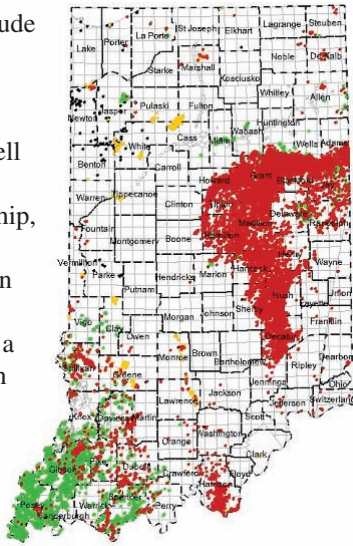
The natural gas from the Trenton Field played an important role in attracting manufacturing interests to cities and towns throughout east-central Indiana, including Anderson, Muncie, Marion, Kokomo, Peru, and Gas City.

Commercial crude oil production in the Trenton Field began in 1889 from a well near Keystone, Chester Township, Wells County. Peak production was reached in 1904. 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 feet, found at an average depth of 900 feet in 21 counties in Indiana.

Southwestern Indiana Fields

Indiana crude oil is thought to have been discovered in commercial quantities in 1889 from a well drilled in the center of Terre Haute. Significant oil



production began in the oil fields of southwestern Indiana in 1940.

The southwestern oil and gas fields are part of the Illinois Basin, which extends into Illinois and western Kentucky. In Indiana, the basin consists predominately of sandstone reservoirs generally between 1,000 to 3,000 feet deep.

Unlike in 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 after a 1938 discovery in the Griffin Pool along the Wabash River in Gibson County.

Current Production

In 2005, Indiana's crude oil production was 1.73 million bbls. Indiana is ranked 23rd in overall crude oil production in the United States. That same year, Indiana's natural gas production was 3.13 million MCF (thousand cubic feet). As a state, Indiana is ranked 26th in overall natural gas production in the country.



Crude Oil Pumping Unit



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 those natural resources. These laws regulate petroleum exploration and production operations, including well spacing, exploration, permitting, drilling, completion, production, plugging, and abandonment operations. The laws also govern 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 three program areas:

Permitting and Compliance:

This area is responsible for reviewing permit applications, conducting file reviews of existing Class II injection wells, providing technical assistance to industry and the public, managing the division's data processing system, reviewing requests for well spacing and drilling unit exceptions, developing division programs, and preparing technical and rule documents for consideration and promulgation. This section consists of an assistant director, an administrative assistant, and three petroleum geologists.