Bandini Oil Field
Bandini is a relatively low producing field in East Los Angeles. A few clusters of pumpjacks around the rail yards south of the I-5 and I-710 intersection comprise all the remaining active wells in this field, extracting 20,000 barrels a year.

East Los Angeles Oil Field
A dozen or so independent pumpjacks operating amidst the office and warehouse spaces of this small field, adjacent to the Bandini Field, produce around 40,000 barrels per year.

Montebello Oil Field
The Montebello Oil Field is a major, 488-acre fenced oil field, surrounded tightly by development. It is operated by PXP, based out of Texas. Prior to that it was operated by Stocker Resources and Chevron. It produces over 600,000 barrels of oil a year, and has produced over 200 million barrels since its discovery in 1917. The current redevelopment plan for the site calls for relocating 90 wells onto five pads, out of sight of the 1,200 homes that the developer, Cook Hill Properties, LLC, a development branch of PXP, wants to construct. The pumpjacks would be replaced with subsurface pumps. The plan also calls for 260 acres of the site to be left as unaccessible habitat, supporting primarily the California gnatcatcher, a small songbird that is on the Threatened Species list.

Santa Fe Springs Oil Field
The Santa Fe Springs Oil Field, under the city of Santa Fe Springs, is historically the third most productive oil field in Los Angeles County, producing over 800 million barrels of oil since it was discovered in 1919. The Getty company was an early developer of the field; today it is now the largest LA Basin asset of the Breitburn Energy Company. The field’s location in the flat lands along the San Gabriel River, next to the major transportation corridors of Interstate 5 and 60 have made its lands especially valuable for commercial real estate. As the field’s production has decreased, the oil field land has been developed into some of the largest office and industrial buildings in the area, unhampered by other presencing development or housing. There are now over 40 million square feet of industrial space in town. The field’s 160 wells still produce more than 600,000 barrels per year, as much as Montebello, but the footprint of the pumping is being compressed. Most pumping takes place from the parking lots of office parks.

Walnut Oil Field
A cluster of a few pumpjacks at Delight D. Eisenhower Golf Course produce around 8,000 barrels of oil a year, the totality for the Walnut Oil Field, a small isolated field in La Puente, next to the City of Industry.

Whittier Oil Field
A beltway of connected oil fields, Whittier, Sansinena, Brea-Olinda, and Yorba Linda, trend southeastward, following the southern base of the mountains that divide Orange County from Los Angeles County, where the Whittier Fault line, which made the mountains, also made a geological oil trap. The steep slopes and active oil fields have held back full suburban development. On the edges of the community of Whittier, enough scattered pumpjacks in and around the housing at the base of the Puente Hills continue to operate to produce around 125,000 barrels per year out of the Whittier Oil Field.

Sansinena Oil Field
The second of four oil fields in the Puente-Chino corridor, the undeveloped swath, 20 miles long, cutting through the urban Southland, is the Sansinena. It was here where some of the first wrapped rigs were used. Noise abatement demands by local residents in the 1940s encouraged Shell, and later other companies, to cover the drilling derricks with a stuffed vinyl jacket to limit the noise they produced, and to color the vinyl so it blends into the hills. This practice became widespread in the region until mobile rigs replaced the fixed metal derricks. Though smaller in area than its neighbor, the Whittier Oil Field, Sansinena’s more numerous pumpjacks produce twice the oil, around 260,000 barrels.

Brea-Olinda Oil Field
The Brea-Olinda Oil Field was discovered in 1880, and since that time it has produced over 400 million barrels, making it the oldest of the major producing fields in the area, and the fourth most productive in Los Angeles County (it was ranked 18th largest in the nation in 1949). Another 1.1 million barrels of crude were pumped out of it in 2008, out of more than 500 active wells.

East Coyote Oil Field
East Coyote is an oil field that has adjusted to the development of northern Orange County. 69 wells operated by the Breitburn Energy Company extract around 200,000 barrels per year, from pumpjacks mostly scattered in and around the Coyote Hills Golf Course.

West Coyote Oil Field
The West Coyote Oil Field was discovered in 1909, and produced over 250 million barrels over its lifetime. It has recently ceased operations, and is being developed in phases by Chevron, with the support of the City of Fullerton, despite being the last major open space in the region that is not a golf course.

Yorba Linda Oil Field
A few operating pumpjacks, producing 20,000 barrels per year, invisibly surrounded by hundreds of capped and sealed wells, are all that remain of the Yorba Linda Oil Field, contiguous with the east ends of the East Coyote and Brea-Olinda Fields. Its landscape, on the edge of the mountains, has been taken over by suburban development, and two monolithic land uses: the Black Gold Golf Course and the Robert B. Deemer Treatment Plant, which cleans much of Orange County’s drinking water as it arrives from the Colorado River Aqueduct.

Richfield Oil Field
The Richfield Oil Field is just south of Yorba Linda, but is in a flatter, more recently developed, and more industrialized part of Yorba Linda, northeast of Anaheim. Hundreds of wells are capped, sealed, and buried, but nearly 100 remain functional, with scattered pumpjacks around the community. The field produces around 340,000 barrels per year.

Olive Oil Field
A small field west of Anaheim, Olive produces around 18,000 barrels per year from three active wells.

Esperanza Oil Field
Less than a dozen pumpjacks remain in this small oil field in the hills east of Yorba Linda, producing around 8,000 barrels per year.

Chino-Sequoia Oil Field
A few pumps still extract around 1,200 barrels per year from this small field located in the hills southwest of Chino, near the edge of Chino Hills State Park.

Mahala Field
Some pumpjacks still operate in the Mahala Field, in the undeveloped hills between the Prado Dam and Chino Hills State Park, producing 1,500 barrels a year.

Prado-Corona Oil Field
This small field, near to the Prado Dam in Corona, stopped producing in 2001. It has the distinction of being the easternmost oil field in the Los Angeles Basin area, though technically this field, in the Inland Empire of San Bernardino County, is outside the basin.