Petroleum Supply Monthly

September 1991

This publication is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). Information about purchasing this or other Energy Information Administration (EIA) publications may be obtained from the GPO or the EIA's National Energy Information Center (NEIC). Questions on energy statistics should be directed to the NEIC by mail, telephone or telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD). Addresses, telephone numbers and hours appear below.

National Energy Information Center, EI-231
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048
Washington, DC 20585
(202) 586-8800
TDD (202) 586-1181
Hours: 8:00-5:00, M-F, Eastern Time

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
(202) 783-3238

We thank the following for the use of their photographs and illustrations in this report.

Cities Service Co., page xxi (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
Standard Oil Co., page 1 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
Phillips 66 Co., page 21 (courtesy of Phillips 66 Company).
Texaco Inc., page 87 (courtesy of Texaco Inc.).
Standard Oil Co., page 91 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
Texaco Inc., page 113 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
Atlantic Richfield Co., page 119 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).

Released for printing: September 30, 1991

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (ISSN 0733-0553) is published monthly by the Energy Information Administration, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585, and sells for \$60.00 per year (price is subject to change without advance notice). Second-class postage paid at Washington, DC 20066-9998, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Energy Information Administration, EI-231, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585.

Cover: Desulfurizers at the Star Enterprise, Delaware City Refinery (Courtesy of the National Petroleum Council)

OCT 10 1991

Petroleum Supply Monthly

September 1991

Energy Information Administration
Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

MASTER

DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IS UNLIMITED

Electronic Publishing System (EPUB)

User Instructions

EPUB is an electronic publishing system maintained by the Energy Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy. EPUB allows the general public to electronically access selected energy data from many of EIA's statistical reports. The system is a menu-driven, bulletin board type system with extensive online help capabilities that can be accessed free of charge 24 hours a day by using a terminal or PC with an asynchronous modem. (EPUB will be taken down briefly at midnight for backup.)

CONFIGURING YOUR PC SOFTWARE

PC users must provide the following information to their communications software in order to successfully access the EPUB system. Consult your communications software documentation for information on how to correctly configure your software.

Communication Parameters:

BAUD RATE: 300 - 2400 bps

DATA BITS: 8

STOP BITS: 1

PARITY: NONE

DUPLEX: FULL

TERMINAL TYPE: *examples:* ANSI, ANSI-BBS, VT100

ACCESS PHONE NUMBER

Once your communications software and/or hardware has been configured, you can access EPUB by dialing (202) 586-2557.

USING EPUB

When a connection to the system has been made, some users may find that the menu-driven instructions and the online help capabilities will provide enough information to effectively use EPUB. If needed, more extensive information may be found in the EPUB Users Guide, which is available online from the EPUB system or from:

National Energy Information Center, EI-231

Energy Information Administration

Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048

Washington, DC 20585

(202) 586-8800

Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday

EPUB ASSISTANCE

For communications or technical assistance, call (202) 586-8959, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

For questions about the content of EPUB reports, call (202) 586-8800, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

EPUB PROVIDES SELECTED DATA FROM THE FOLLOWING EIA PUBLICATIONS:

Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays at 5:00 p.m.

Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at 5:00 p.m.

Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter

Electric Power Monthly, updated on the 1st of the month

Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month

Short Term Energy Outlook, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter.

EIA Petroleum Data Available in Machine-Readable Files

Petroleum supply statistics are available on five magnetic tapes. One tape contains final 1983 through 1990 petroleum supply statistics by month, taken from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*; the second contains preliminary 1991 statistics to date by month, from the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Three additional tapes contain current and historical statistics on imports of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The current import tape contains preliminary 1991 statistics to date by month. The two historical import tapes contain final statistics by month. One tape contains statistics for the years 1977 through 1985; the second contains 1986 through 1990 statistics. The current tapes are updated each month. All tapes are fully documented.

Tapes are sold for \$200 each and should be referenced by the titles listed below:

Petroleum Supply Annual — 1983-1990

Petroleum Supply Monthly — Preliminary (1991)

Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Annual — 1977-1985

Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Annual — 1986-1990

Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Monthly — Preliminary (1991)

To order, contact:

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)

Office of Data Base Services

U.S. Department of Commerce

5285 Port Royal Road

Springfield, Virginia 22161

(703) 487-4650

Further information as to content may be obtained from the National Energy Information Center (NEIC), telephone (202) 586-8800. The current tapes are also available on a subscription basis. All files available on magnetic tape can be converted into diskette files. (Please contact NTIS for current prices.) Ordering information may be obtained by calling (703) 487-4807.

Contacts

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* is prepared by the Petroleum Supply Division of the Office of Oil and Gas, Energy Information Administration, under the direction of Charles C. Heath (202) 586-6860.

Questions and comments concerning the contents of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* may be referred to Ronald W. O'Neill (202) 586-9884, Chief of the Industry Analysis Branch, or the following specialists:

Summary Statistics	Stephen Patterson	(202) 586-5994
Supply and Disposition	Stephen Patterson	(202) 586-5994
Crude Oil Production	David Hinton	(202) 586-2990
Natural Gas Processing	David Hinton	(202) 586-2990
Refinery Operations	Nancy Masterson	(202) 586-8393
Imports	Claudette Graham	(202) 586-9649
Exports	Mary Zitomer	(202) 586-8380
Stocks	Scott Mathews	(202) 586-1266
Transportation	Chris Gray	(202) 586-8995

Additional information on all energy statistics available from the Energy Information Administration may be obtained from the National Energy Information Center (202) 586-8800.

Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

Contents

	Page
Highlights	xi
Tables	
Summary Statistics	
S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973-Present	2
S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973-Present	6
S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973-Present	8
S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973-Present	17
S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973-Present	19
S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973-Present	21
S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973-Present	23
S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1973-Present	25
S9. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition, 1973-Present	26
Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources	27
Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes	28
Detailed Statistics	
National Statistics	
1. U.S. Petroleum Balance	33
2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	34
3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	35
4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	36
5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	37
Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	
6. PAD District I	38
7. Year-to-Date PAD District I	39
8. Daily Average PAD District I	40
9. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District I	41
10. PAD District II	42
11. Year-to-Date PAD District II	43
12. Daily Average PAD District II	44
13. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District II	45
14. PAD District III	46
15. Year-to-Date PAD District III	47
16. Daily Average PAD District III	48
17. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District III	49
18. PAD District IV	50
19. Year-to-Date PAD District IV	51
20. Daily Average PAD District IV	52
21. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District IV	53
22. PAD District V	54
23. Year-to-Date PAD District V	55
24. Daily Average PAD District V	56
25. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District V	57
Production of Crude Oil	
26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State	58
Natural Gas Processing	
27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts	59
Refinery Operations	
28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts	60
29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts	62

30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts	64
31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts.....	66

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

State of Entry

32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content	67
--	----

PAD District

33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	68
34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	69

Country of Origin

35. United States.....	70
36. PAD District I.....	72
37. PAD District II	74
38. PAD District III	76
39. PAD Districts IV and V	78
40. Year-to-Date United States	80
41. Year-to-Date PAD District I	82
42. Year-to-Date PAD District II.....	84
43. Year-to-Date PAD District III.....	86
44. Year-to-Date PAD Districts IV and V	88

Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District.....	90
46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District	91
47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination	92
48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination.....	94

Net Imports

49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country	96
50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country	97

Stocks

51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District	98
52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State	101

Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts.....	102
54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts	103
55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts.....	104
56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts	105

Illustrations

S1. Petroleum Overview, July 1990-Present.....	4
S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, July 1990-Present	4
S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, July 1990-Present	5
S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks, July 1990-Present.....	5
S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, July 1990-Present	16
S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, July 1990-Present	16
S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, July 1990-Present	18
S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, July 1990-Present.....	18
S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, July 1990-Present.....	20
S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, July 1990-Present	20
S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, July 1990-Present.....	22
S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, July 1990-Present	22
S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, June 1990-Present.....	24
S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, June 1990-Present	24

Appendices

A. District Descriptions and Maps	107
B. Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes.....	111
C. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991	131

Glossary

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms.....	135
--	-----

Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues.

Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	January 1986
Western Countries Lead U.S. Petroleum Import Sources	January 1986
U.S. Petroleum Exports Show Slight Upturn	January 1986
Motor Gasoline Trends	February 1986
Oil Imports from Saudi Arabia	February 1986
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March 1986
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1986
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1986
Winter 1986-1987 Distillate Fuel Outlook	July 1986
Recent Trends for Middle Distillates	July 1986
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1986
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1986	November 1986
U.S. Petroleum Imports, 1986 Regional Highlights	December 1986
Leading Petroleum Importers, 1986	December 1986
U.S. Exports of Petroleum Products Reach Record High	December 1986
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	February 1987
Refinery Capacity: 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Trends Through 1986	March 1987
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1987
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1987
Petroleum Heating Fuels	July 1987
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1987/1988	July 1987
Petroleum Exports	August 1987
EIA Releases Annual Reserves Summary	August 1987
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1987
The Northeast-Distillate Fuel Oil Supply	November 1987
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1987	December 1987
U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends Through 1987	January 1988
Motor Gasoline Trends Through 1987	February 1988
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1988/1989	July 1988
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1988
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1988	December 1988
U.S. Petroleum Trade Trends: 1988	January 1989
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	July 1989
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1989/1990	July 1989
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1989
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1989	December 1989
U.S. Petroleum Trade Trends: 1989	January 1990
Motor Gasoline Outlook: 1990	February 1990
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1990
Heating Fuel Outlook: Winter 1990-91	July 1990
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1990
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991

Highlights

Spherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

Highlights

PROPANE SITUATION AS OF AUGUST 31, 1991

As a result of lower-than-expected propane inventories at the end of August 1991, the Energy Information Administration has expressed concern about the availability of propane this coming winter. Monitoring of weekly propane production, imports, and stocks will begin with the week ending September 27, 1991, and data will be available in the *Winter Fuels Report*, which will begin publication on October 4, 1991.

As of August 31, 1991, propane inventories at the primary level recorded an unexpected lull from the traditional stockbuild for this time of year. U.S. propane inventories at the end of August were 51.4 million barrels, the lowest end-of-August level since 1972. Compared with recent years, the August 1991 level is 3 million barrels below the same month last year and 9 million barrels below the August 1989 level.

On a regional basis, East Coast and Midwest inventories of propane were near the average range of the last 3 years. However, Gulf Coast inventories, at 24.1 million barrels, were 6 to 11 million barrels below the levels recorded in August for the last 3 years. The Gulf Coast region, which normally holds approximately one-half of the Nation's propane stocks, provides much of the Nation's supplemental propane supply. Roughly one-fourth of the propane produced on the Gulf Coast is transported to other areas of the United States, most notably the East Coast and Midwest regions.

Demand for propane as a petrochemical feedstock in the Gulf Coast region has been very strong this summer. The strong petrochemical demand is the result of the collapse of natural gas prices, which in turn brought downward pressure on the prices of extracted natural gas liquids. Diversion of propane to the petrochemical market has severely impacted the normal seasonal buildup of propane inventories.

Even though a strengthening of natural gas prices is not expected in the short term, industry analysts believe that higher propane prices this fall are inevitable. The belief is that low inventory levels this close to the beginning of the heating season will put upward pressure on propane prices. This in turn will shift a portion of propane demand away from the petrochemical market into the heating market. If this scenario proves to be accurate, the propane stock level at the primary level may peak in October instead of the normal August/September time frame. Barring this late-season build, supplies may be tenuous if the winter is unusually cold.

Total demand for petroleum products (measured as product supplied) increased slightly to 16.9 million barrels per day in July (Table H1). For the first time since September 1990, demand was within the normal range for the month, as use of transportation fuels increased. Effects of the recessionary economy kept year-to-date demand 3 percent below the comparable 1990 level.

Exports of motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil were high in July, as they had been for much of the past year. In fact, motor gasoline exports were at a record high level in July. The changes in export patterns over the past year were partially due to effects of the loss of refined products from Kuwait since last August and unexpected cold weather in Europe in the spring of 1991.

Information about the United Nations resolution to allow limited sale of Iraqi oil and the oil workers' strike in Brazil begin on page xvi.

Other July 1991 highlights include the following:

- Demand for motor gasoline reached the highest level for July since 1987, but year-to-date demand remained slightly below the year-earlier level. Record high exports and low imports contributed to a decline in stocks.
- Distillate fuel oil demand was at a normal level for July, and stocks were in line with year-earlier levels despite the continuation of very low imports and high exports.
- Even though electric utility needs increased because of hot July weather, residual fuel oil demand declined because of competition with natural gas.
- Demand for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) increased in response to high demand at petrochemical plants, while stocks grew at a slower rate than normal.
- Crude oil imports and stocks, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), declined moderately.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1991			1990	January— July	
	July	June	Difference ^a	July	1991	1990
Products Supplied	16.9	16.8	0.1	17.1	16.5	17.0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.6	7.5	0.1	7.5	7.2	7.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.8	-0.1	2.7	2.9	3.0
Residual Fuel Oil	1.1	1.3	-0.1	1.3	1.2	1.3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.5	1.4	0.1	1.4	1.6	1.5
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.0	3.8	0.2	4.2	3.6	3.9
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	13.7	13.9	-0.2	14.2	13.3	13.5
Operating Utilization Rate (percent)	91.7	92.9	-1.2	95.5	89.1	91.3
Imports	7.7	8.2	-0.5	9.0	7.5	8.6
Crude Oil	5.9	6.3	-0.4	6.9	5.7	6.3
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)
Other	5.9	6.3	-0.4	6.9	5.7	6.2
Products	1.8	1.9	-0.1	2.2	1.7	2.3
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other Petroleum Products ^b	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.9
Exports	1.0	0.9	(s)	0.7	1.0	0.8
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.8	0.8	(s)	0.6	0.9	0.7
Total Net Imports	6.8	7.3	-0.5	8.4	6.4	7.8
Stock Change^c	(s)	0.2	-0.2	0.8	(s)	0.6
Crude Oil	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	(s)	0.2
Products	0.2	0.6	-0.4	0.9	(s)	0.4
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	1,634	1,634	(s)	1,709	—	—
Crude Oil	911	913	-5	966	—	—
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	569	568	(s)	587	—	—
Other	343	348	-5	379	—	—
Products	723	718	5	743	—	—
Finished Motor Gasoline	171	177	-5	180	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	124	113	11	125	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	43	43	(s)	49	—	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	112	106	6	114	—	—
Other Petroleum Products ^b	272	278	-6	275	—	—

^a Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

^b Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, see Explanatory Note 5.

Motor Gasoline

Demand for motor gasoline increased slightly to 7.6 million barrels per day and, despite the sluggish economy, was the highest July level since 1987. For the year to date, the effects of ongoing fuel efficiency improvements as older cars were replaced and little change in highway travel from the previous year kept demand slightly below the year-earlier level.

Stocks of finished motor gasoline at the end of July of 171 million barrels were well below the average July level of the last 3 years, primarily because net imports (gross imports minus exports) remained very low. Net imports have been unusually low for most of the last year, as the loss of Kuwaiti supplies combined with increased demand for unleaded gasoline in Europe and Latin America tightened supplies from these areas. At the same time, sluggish U.S. demand contributed to comparatively soft U.S. spot prices, which stimulated exports. In July, exports were at a record high level, while imports remained well below normal.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil declined seasonally and was at a normal level for July at 2.6 million barrels per day. Demand had been lower than normal during most months since October 1990, primarily because of a decline in industrial production, which affected both transportation and industrial use of distillate fuel oil.

Despite continued high exports and unusually low imports in July, stocks continued to grow in preparation for the winter heating season. At the end of July, stocks of 124 million barrels were slightly below the year-earlier level but well within the average range of the last 3 years.

Residual Fuel Oil

Unusually hot summer weather, particularly in the East where most of the residual fuel oil electric generation capacity is located, failed to stimulate residual fuel oil demand in July. Demand of 1.1 million barrels per day was well below normal, as it had been during most of the last 10 months. The low July demand was due to the continuation of more favorable natural gas prices at dual-fuel utilities.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

The increase in LPG demand to 1.5 million barrels per day in July was primarily due to higher demand for propane at petrochemical plants. Demand for ethane as a petrochemical feedstock also remained high in July.

Although total stocks of LPG's increased to 112 million barrels, the buildup was not as large as ordinarily occurs in July. Stocks of both propane and butane increased at a slower rate than in July of recent years. Despite slightly higher production during the first 7 months of 1991 than during the comparable period of 1990, the high demand this year combined with much lower imports from Canada, Mexico, and Algeria contributed to the smaller increases in stocks.

Crude Oil

Imports of crude oil (excluding the SPR) declined somewhat to 5.9 million barrels per day in July, but remained well above the levels imported during the Persian Gulf crisis. One reason for the increase in imports in recent months is the relatively low world price of crude oil. The world price shot upward in August and September 1990, then fell dramatically between October 1990 and March 1991 (Figure H1). The price was relatively low between February and July this year, and stayed around \$17.00 per barrel in July.

Figure H1. World Price of Crude Oil and U.S. Crude Oil Imports

Sources: *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, data issue for August 2, 1991, Figure 9; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, July 1991 data issue, Table S2.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1990-1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,668	13,695	13,080	13,250	13,576	13,893	14,414	14,234	14,298	13,076	13,187	12,961
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	15,063	15,036	14,844	14,827	14,884	14,884	15,100	15,097	15,120	15,125	14,936	14,755
Idle Capacity²	509	542	737	754	698	698	498	604	582	540	730	901
Idle Three Months or Less	92	134	328	289	204	174	7	113	95	65	255	451
Idle More than Three Months	417	408	409	465	494	524	491	491	487	475	475	450
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,572	15,578	15,582	15,582	15,582	15,597	15,598	15,701	15,702	15,666	15,666	15,656
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	90.7	91.1	88.1	89.4	91.2	93.2	95.5	94.3	94.6	86.5	88.3	87.8
Operable Capacity	87.8	87.9	83.9	85.0	87.1	89.1	92.4	90.7	91.1	83.5	84.2	82.8
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,928	13,218	13,044	13,279	13,728	14,124	13,938	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,946	15,020	15,114	15,124	15,158	15,208	15,196	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity²	724	642	558	564	545	513	523	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	294	142	125	90	142	56	63	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	430	500	433	474	403	457	460	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,670	15,662	15,672	15,689	15,703	15,721	15,719	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	86.5	88.0	86.3	87.8	90.6	92.9	91.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	82.5	84.4	83.2	84.6	87.4	89.8	88.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹ Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

² Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

NA = Not Available.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1991 data issues, Table 28; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, 1990, Table 16; Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

The lower imports in July contributed to a decline in crude oil stocks (excluding the SPR), which were withdrawn to accommodate refinery inputs of crude oil. Stocks of 343 million barrels were within the average range for July.

Refinery Utilization

The operating refinery utilization rate declined slightly in July to 91.7 percent, which is slightly below the average rate for this time of year. Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units declined slightly to 13.9 million barrels per day. The operable utilization rate, which reflects the utilization rate if all idle capacity is included, declined to 88.7 percent (Table H2).

News Highlights

U.N. Security Council Approves A Limited Sale of Iraqi Oil

For the first time since the United Nations imposed economic sanctions against Iraq more than 13 months ago, the U.N. Security Council agreed on September 19, 1991, to allow Iraq to sell a limited amount of oil. The \$1.6 billion in oil sales was approved in order to pay for food and humanitarian needs in Iraq during a 6-month period, possibly beginning the fourth quarter of 1991. Sale of the oil will be in three stages. After the first portion of oil is sold, the resolution allows for revision of the final amount of oil that can be sold to buy food.

Iraq could sell between 500,000 and 1 million barrels of oil a day, depending on the price of oil. Currently, about 300,000

barrels a day are being produced to satisfy domestic needs and for shipment to Jordan. Moving the Iraqi crude oil into the market could be a slow process because each transaction would have to be approved by a committee set up by the United Nations.¹

If the U.N. resolution is accepted by Iraq's Saddam Hussein, about one-third of the money from the oil sales will go to a special fund for war reparations. The rest will go to U.N.-mandated activities, including food and humanitarian needs, scrapping Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, and drawing up a permanent border with Kuwait.² The economic sanctions against Iraq that have been in effect since August 1990 will continue, despite the allowed oil sale, until Iraq complies with all the provisions of the February 1991 cease-fire.

Early indications are that Iraq is not ready to accept the terms of the resolution. An additional problem is that Turkey is demanding \$264 million in royalties from the proposed oil sale for the use of its twin pipelines to transport Iraqi crude oil.³

Oil Workers in Brazil Go On Strike

The second Brazilian oil worker strike this year began on September 11, 1991, after negotiations failed to resolve a wage dispute. Petrobras workers asked for a 370 percent wage increase, in the face of Brazil's 150 percent annual inflation rate. Petrobras, the Brazilian national oil company that oversees all oil exploration, production, refining, imports, and

exports in Brazil, offered an increase of 35 percent, then raised the offer to 80 percent just before the strike was scheduled to begin.

The United States regularly imports motor gasoline and residual fuel oil from Brazil. Motor gasoline imports fell in recent years because of Brazil's increased demand after problems developed with its alcohol fuel program.⁴ Brazil supplied 7 percent of the U.S. motor gasoline imports in 1990 and 4 percent during the first 7 months of 1991. The decline this year was related to the strike in March. After recovering from the strike, Brazil provided considerably more motor gasoline to the United States. In July, 8 percent of U.S. imports of motor gasoline were from Brazil.

The earlier strike began on February 26, 1991, and lasted 23 days, resulting in the disruption of all oil operations in Brazil. During the February/March 1991 strike, U.S. exports of petroleum products to Brazil increased to 40,000 barrels per day from an average of about 3,000 barrels per day. Exports were primarily distillate fuel oil, petroleum coke, LPG's, and residual fuel oil.

In the days leading up to the latest strike, Petrobras increased production from about 670,000 barrels per day to about 1.4 million barrels per day by running its 10 refineries at full capacity.⁵ While disruption of motor gasoline imports from Brazil will have a minimal effect on gasoline supplies in the United States, additional exports of products to Brazil may be required.

¹ "U.N. Approves \$1.6 Billion Sale Of Oil by Iraq," *Wall Street Journal*, September 20, 1991, p. A2.

² "U.N. Approves Sale of Iraqi Oil," *The Washington Post*, September 19, 1991, p. A23.

³ "Bush Scheduled to Address U.N.," *The Oil Daily*, September 23, 1991, p. 8.

⁴ Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, November 1990 data issue, pp. xviii and xix.

⁵ "Gasoline Futures Steady As Brazil Strike Approaches," *The Oil Daily*, September 11, 1991, p. 1.

Summary Statistics

Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil^a and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Field Production			Stock Change ^b		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^c
		Total Domestic ^d	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^e and Petroleum Products
								Thousand Barrels per Day
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	-11	146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	62	117	16,653	^h 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	^h 17	^h 15	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	39	-96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	170	378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	78	-172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	148	25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	98	42	17,056	^h 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	^h 290	^h -130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	^h 1,430
1983	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	^h 214	^h -234	15,231	1,454
1984	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985	Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986	Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987	Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988	Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989	January	9,678	7,937	1,664	179	563	17,269	1,620
	February	9,441	7,788	1,607	47	-733	17,920	1,601
	March	9,284	7,575	1,650	-127	-924	17,989	1,568
	April	9,501	7,772	1,674	494	413	16,624	1,596
	May	9,498	7,816	1,620	271	598	16,546	1,623
	June	9,188	7,624	1,507	-434	-64	17,497	1,608
	July	9,055	7,444	1,541	148	1,182	16,453	1,649
	August	9,106	7,544	1,504	283	-104	17,360	1,654
	September	9,096	7,548	1,480	-144	577	16,795	1,667
	October	8,983	7,453	1,478	73	-378	17,304	1,658
	November	9,084	7,536	1,483	541	-367	17,311	1,663
	December	8,734	7,337	1,343	-302	-2,335	18,858	1,581
	Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	—
1990	January	9,178	7,546	1,541	273	1,284	16,964	1,630
	February	9,147	7,497	1,570	-330	507	17,175	1,635
	March	9,034	7,433	1,526	1,057	-823	17,087	1,642
	April	8,979	7,407	1,493	26	-83	16,778	1,640
	May	8,923	7,328	1,502	479	532	16,915	1,672
	June	8,645	7,106	1,458	72	378	17,165	1,685
	July	8,735	7,173	1,484	-154	929	17,084	1,709
	August	8,931	7,287	1,575	-227	-113	18,050	1,699
	September	8,891	7,224	1,597	-896	887	16,512	1,698
	October	9,301	7,542	1,667	111	-879	16,934	1,674
	November	9,155	7,387	1,690	-364	-322	16,695	1,654
	December	9,019	7,338	1,604	-528	-544	16,494	1,621
	Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	—
1991	January	^E 9,135	^E 7,418	1,635	-94	-1,094	16,882	1,587
	February	^E 9,334	^E 7,548	1,690	250	-688	16,284	1,574
	March	^E 9,225	^E 7,481	1,670	-242	-261	16,100	1,559
	April	^E 9,206	^E 7,467	1,656	65	560	16,103	1,578
	May	^E 9,116	^E 7,368	1,647	638	986	16,098	1,628
	June	^E 8,976	^E 7,282	1,616	-364	551	16,764	1,634
	July	^{RE} 9,019	^{RE} 7,326	^R 1,608	^R -163	^R 174	^R 16,910	^R 1,634
	August*	^{PE} 8,971	^{PE} 7,251	^E 1,631	^E 140	^E 506	^E 16,749	^E 1,663
	8-Mo. Average	^{PE} 9,120	^{PE} 7,391	^E 1,644	^E 28	^E 98	^E 16,489	—
1990	8-Mo. Average	8,945	7,346	1,518	156	326	17,153	—
1989	8-Mo. Average	9,343	7,686	1,596	109	126	17,200	—

^a Includes lease condensate.^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.^d Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.^e Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.^f Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.^g Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.^h In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil^a and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports			Exports			Net Imports ^g
		Total	Crude Oil ^f	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985	Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986	Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987	Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988	Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989	January	8,255	5,661	2,594	761	137	624	7,494
	February	8,032	5,305	2,727	875	208	666	7,157
	March	7,456	5,035	2,421	860	156	704	6,596
	April	8,078	5,750	2,328	810	139	670	7,268
	May	7,778	5,729	2,049	791	131	661	6,986
	June	7,977	5,976	2,002	975	243	732	7,002
	July	8,369	6,214	2,155	780	69	711	7,589
	August	8,560	6,565	1,995	967	162	805	7,593
	September	8,002	6,028	1,975	655	32	623	7,347
	October	8,301	6,187	2,115	791	61	730	7,511
	November	8,341	6,171	2,170	975	120	855	7,366
	December	7,579	5,463	2,116	1,067	247	821	6,512
	Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990	January	9,197	6,212	2,985	709	132	578	8,488
	February	8,399	5,895	2,505	822	102	720	7,577
	March	7,965	6,117	1,848	880	132	748	7,084
	April	7,858	5,813	2,045	761	111	649	7,097
	May	8,834	6,454	2,380	690	112	578	8,144
	June	8,747	6,423	2,323	803	88	715	7,944
	July	9,048	6,855	2,193	696	89	606	8,353
	August	8,644	6,452	2,192	850	64	785	7,794
	September	7,361	5,664	1,698	847	68	779	6,514
	October	6,717	5,132	1,585	949	104	844	5,768
	November	7,003	5,085	1,918	1,085	137	948	5,918
	December	6,439	4,611	1,828	1,187	162	1,026	5,252
	Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991	January	7,066	5,303	1,762	1,199	50	1,149	5,867
	February	6,844	5,498	1,346	1,441	153	1,288	5,403
	March	6,550	5,129	1,421	944	136	807	5,607
	April	7,374	5,523	1,851	737	162	575	6,636
	May	8,496	6,387	2,109	1,149	165	984	7,347
	June	8,177	6,317	1,860	921	78	843	7,256
	July	R 7,714	R 5,949	R 1,765	R 963	R 139	R 824	R 6,752
	August*	E 8,360	E 6,598	E 1,762	E 866	E 123	E 744	E 7,493
	8-Mo. Average	E 7,580	E 5,842	E 1,738	E 1,024	E 125	E 899	E 6,556
1990	8-Mo. Average	8,591	6,284	2,307	776	104	672	7,815
1989	8-Mo. Average	8,064	5,785	2,279	852	155	697	7,212

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, July 1990 - Present

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, July 1990 - Present

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, July 1990 - Present

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks¹, July 1990 - Present

¹Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).
Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply						Disposition	
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^d	Crude Used Directly ^e	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244	—	3,244	3	-19	13
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477	—	3,477	-25	-15	13
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105	—	4,105	17	-17	13
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287	—	5,287	77	-18	15
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-6	-14	16
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-57	-14	16
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-11	-13	16
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	34	-13	15
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	-58	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	-59	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	—	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	—	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	—	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	—	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	—	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	—	(s)
1989	January	7,937	1,958	5,661	65	5,596	94	—	(s)
	February	7,788	1,962	5,305	84	5,221	-26	—	(s)
	March	7,575	1,686	5,035	75	4,960	426	—	(s)
	April	7,772	1,890	5,750	59	5,690	91	—	(s)
	May	7,816	1,973	5,729	77	5,652	280	—	(s)
	June	7,624	1,861	5,976	55	5,920	135	—	(s)
	July	7,444	1,725	6,214	75	6,139	426	—	(s)
	August	7,544	1,870	6,565	32	6,533	213	—	(s)
	September	7,548	1,875	6,028	59	5,969	121	—	1
	October	7,453	1,877	6,187	37	6,149	-125	—	0
	November	7,536	1,915	6,171	41	6,131	397	—	(s)
	December	7,337	1,904	5,463	12	5,452	343	—	(s)
	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	—	(s)
1990	January	7,546	1,864	6,212	24	6,188	178	—	(s)
	February	7,497	1,834	5,895	12	5,883	-98	—	0
	March	7,433	1,819	6,117	44	6,073	540	—	0
	April	7,407	1,802	5,813	38	5,775	-9	—	(s)
	May	7,328	1,765	6,454	89	6,365	225	—	0
	June	7,106	1,612	6,423	17	6,407	349	—	(s)
	July	7,173	1,687	6,855	0	6,855	150	—	0
	August	7,287	1,727	6,452	95	6,357	259	—	(s)
	September	7,224	1,702	5,664	0	5,664	402	—	(s)
	October	7,542	1,884	5,132	0	5,132	382	—	(s)
	November	7,387	1,746	5,085	0	5,085	269	—	(s)
	December	7,338	1,838	4,611	0	4,611	409	—	(s)
	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	—	(s)
1991	January	E 7,418	E 1,848	5,303	0	5,303	-14	—	0
	February	E 7,548	E 1,908	5,498	0	5,498	424	—	0
	March	E 7,481	E 1,887	5,129	0	5,129	134	—	(s)
	April	E 7,467	E 1,798	5,523	0	5,523	294	—	(s)
	May	E 7,368	E 1,771	6,387	0	6,387	596	—	(s)
	June	E 7,282	E 1,757	6,317	0	6,317	47	—	(s)
	July	RE 7,326	RE 1,775	R 5,949	0	R 5,949	R 418	—	R 0
	August*	PE 7,251	PE 1,733	E 6,598	E 0	E 6,598	E 254	—	E (s)
	8-Mo. Average	PE 7,391	PE 1,809	E 5,842	E 0	E 5,842	E 268	—	E (s)
1990	8-Mo. Average	7,346	1,763	6,284	40	6,243	203	—	(s)
1989	8-Mo. Average	7,686	1,864	5,785	65	5,719	208	—	(s)

^a Includes lease condensate.^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^d Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.^e Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.^f Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Disposition					Ending Stocks ^b		
		Stock Change ^c		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied ^g	Total	SPR	Other Primary
		SPR	Other						
1973	Average	—	-11	12,431	2	—	242	—	242
1974	Average	—	62	12,133	3	—	265	—	265
1975	Average	—	17	12,442	6	—	271	—	271
1976	Average	—	39	13,416	8	—	285	—	285
1977	Average	20	150	14,602	50	—	348	7	340
1978	Average	163	-84	14,739	158	—	376	67	309
1979	Average	67	81	14,648	235	—	430	91	339
1980	Average	45	52	13,481	287	—	f 466	108	f 358
1981	Average	336	f -46	12,470	228	—	594	230	363
1982	Average	174	-38	11,774	236	—	f 644	294	f 350
1983	Average	234	f -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984	Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985	Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986	Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987	Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988	Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989	January	65	115	13,330	137	47	895	562	334
	February	85	-38	12,765	208	48	897	564	333
	March	75	-202	12,963	156	45	893	566	327
	April	60	434	12,956	139	23	908	568	340
	May	77	194	13,405	131	19	916	570	346
	June	44	-478	13,905	243	20	903	572	331
	July	86	62	13,848	69	19	908	574	333
	August	32	251	13,861	162	17	916	575	341
	September	59	-203	13,791	32	18	912	577	335
	October	37	36	13,360	61	21	914	578	336
	November	41	500	13,420	120	25	930	579	351
	December	12	-313	13,165	247	33	921	580	341
	Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	—	—	—
1990	January	24	249	13,491	132	40	930	581	349
	February	12	-342	13,487	102	36	920	581	339
	March	44	1,013	12,876	132	24	953	582	371
	April	38	-12	13,051	111	24	954	583	370
	May	89	389	13,386	112	30	969	586	383
	June	16	56	13,689	88	29	971	587	384
	July	0	-154	14,212	89	31	966	587	379
	August	94	-321	14,142	64	18	959	590	370
	September	(s)	-897	14,104	68	14	932	590	343
	October	-8	120	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
	November	-111	-253	12,953	137	13	925	586	339
	December	-10	-517	12,708	162	15	908	586	323
	Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	—	—	—
1991	January	0	-94	12,727	50	23	906	586	320
	February	-147	397	13,052	153	17	913	582	331
	March	-422	180	12,832	136	18	905	568	337
	April	0	65	13,037	162	21	907	568	339
	May	0	638	13,533	165	15	927	568	359
	June	(s)	-364	13,915	78	16	916	568	348
	July	(s)	R -163	R 13,701	R 139	R 15	R 911	R 569	R 343
	August*	E (s)	E 140	E 13,824	E 123	E 16	E 921	E 569	E 352
	8-Mo. Average	E -71	E 98	E 13,330	E 125	E 18	—	—	—
1990	8-Mo. Average	40	116	13,544	104	29	—	—	—
1989	8-Mo. Average	65	44	13,386	155	29	—	—	—

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	136	120	4	4	47	42	164	133
1974	Average	190	180	0	0	5	5	4	4
1975	Average	282	264	2	2	16	4	232	223
1976	Average	432	408	26	26	5	1	453	444
1977	Average	559	544	74	74	48	42	723	704
1978	Average	649	634	62	62	6	5	654	638
1979	Average	636	608	88	88	8	5	658	642
1980	Average	488	456	28	28	27	27	554	548
1981	Average	311	261	(a)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	January	335	93	345	345	32	32	0	0
	February	310	62	430	430	79	79	0	0
	March	272	40	361	361	0	0	0	0
	April	235	75	555	526	0	0	0	0
	May	272	34	424	402	64	64	0	0
	June	205	30	384	384	309	303	0	0
	July	263	43	530	530	334	314	0	0
	August	216	77	528	517	348	348	0	0
	September	256	58	513	498	271	271	0	0
	October	250	74	509	495	191	191	0	0
	November	323	71	443	442	148	148	0	0
	December	288	60	372	367	105	105	0	0
	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	January	413	97	690	657	250	250	0	0
	February	282	47	500	488	150	140	0	0
	March	301	67	585	580	100	82	0	0
	April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
	May	259	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
	June	333	72	708	708	105	94	0	0
	July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
	August	360	80	966	966	243	207	0	0
	September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
	October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	January	327	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	246	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	222	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
	April	282	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
	May	308	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
	June	304	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
	July	202	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
	7-Mo. Average	270	67	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	7-Mo. Average	305	65	706	698	109	102	0	0
1989	7-Mo. Average	270	54	432	425	117	113	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	7	7	486	462	71	71	915	838
1974	Average	17	17	461	438	74	69	752	713
1975	Average	18	18	715	701	117	117	1,383	1,330
1976	Average	24	24	1,230	1,222	254	254	2,424	2,378
1977	Average	67	67	1,380	1,373	335	333	3,185	3,136
1978	Average	64	64	1,144	1,142	385	385	2,963	2,930
1979	Average	31	31	1,356	1,347	281	281	3,058	3,002
1980	Average	22	22	1,261	1,250	172	172	2,551	2,503
1981	Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	January	0	0	1,449	1,335	59	59	2,219	1,863
	February	0	0	1,290	1,177	17	17	2,126	1,765
	March	0	0	1,108	1,025	64	64	1,805	1,490
	April	0	0	1,226	1,074	14	14	2,030	1,689
	May	0	0	1,155	1,056	61	61	1,977	1,617
	June	0	0	1,249	1,147	17	17	2,164	1,881
	July	0	0	1,182	1,096	0	0	2,308	1,982
	August	0	0	1,316	1,159	44	0	2,453	2,101
	September	26	26	1,109	1,021	20	0	2,195	1,874
	October	0	0	1,158	1,047	14	14	2,122	1,819
	November	0	0	1,342	1,230	0	0	2,257	1,891
	December	0	0	1,115	1,029	26	0	1,905	1,561
	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	January	0	0	1,214	1,055	37	0	2,605	2,060
	February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,506	2,065
	March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,161	1,805
	April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
	May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,349	1,963
	June	0	0	1,153	1,041	20	0	2,318	1,916
	July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
	August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,757	2,305
	September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
	October	0	0	1,619	1,473	0	0	1,792	1,488
	November	0	0	1,581	1,431	0	0	1,758	1,477
	December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,846
	February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,576
	March	0	0	1,623	1,586	0	0	1,845	1,662
	April	0	0	1,764	1,702	0	0	2,046	1,792
	May	0	0	2,258	2,053	0	0	2,566	2,140
	June	0	0	1,841	1,795	0	0	2,145	1,865
	July	0	0	1,725	1,641	0	0	1,928	1,685
	7-Mo. Average	0	0	1,820	1,731	0	0	2,090	1,798
1990	7-Mo. Average	6	6	1,257	1,111	27	16	2,410	1,998
1989	7-Mo. Average	0	0	1,236	1,130	33	33	2,089	1,755

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	48	47	0	0	213	200	223	216
1974	Average	42	42	23	23	300	284	469	463
1975	Average	57	57	27	27	390	379	280	278
1976	Average	51	51	28	26	539	537	298	298
1977	Average	57	55	42	35	541	507	535	530
1978	Average	54	38	41	38	573	533	555	554
1979	Average	42	30	42	42	420	380	304	297
1980	Average	27	17	26	25	348	314	9	8
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^d (s)	^d (s)
1989	January	52	46	0	0	218	201	0	0
	February	74	67	11	11	292	244	0	0
	March	100	85	10	10	167	107	0	0
	April	116	111	72	72	128	97	0	0
	May	123	112	19	12	264	264	0	0
	June	75	75	88	88	138	129	0	0
	July	86	86	42	37	113	108	0	0
	August	97	79	87	87	115	100	0	0
	September	115	109	32	32	113	91	0	0
	October	122	105	50	50	167	130	0	0
	November	71	62	99	99	231	208	0	0
	December	41	23	85	85	263	222	0	0
	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	January	48	35	75	75	153	118	0	0
	February	60	40	43	43	254	189	0	0
	March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
	April	31	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
	May	17	12	27	27	85	77	0	0
	June	98	86	59	59	138	129	0	0
	July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
	August	81	69	119	119	69	55	0	0
	September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
	October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
	November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
	December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	January	12	6	41	41	61	61	0	0
	February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
	March	67	58	29	29	93	93	0	0
	April	35	24	72	72	61	61	0	0
	May	109	103	96	96	111	111	0	0
	June	129	126	70	70	187	187	0	0
	July	62	47	137	137	88	88	81	81
	7-Mo. Average	68	60	77	77	108	107	12	12
1990	7-Mo. Average	52	40	63	63	141	117	0	0
1989	7-Mo. Average	90	83	35	33	187	164	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^c	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	459	448	1,135	344	2,078	1,257	2,993	2,095
1974	Average	713	697	979	319	2,527	1,827	3,280	2,540
1975	Average	762	746	702	395	2,219	1,882	3,601	3,211
1976	Average	1,025	1,014	700	241	2,642	2,167	5,066	4,545
1977	Average	1,143	1,130	690	250	3,008	2,507	6,193	5,643
1978	Average	919	910	646	181	2,788	2,254	5,751	5,184
1979	Average	1,080	1,069	690	293	2,579	2,110	5,637	5,112
1980	Average	857	841	481	156	1,749	1,361	4,300	3,864
1981	Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	January	782	782	941	470	1,993	1,498	4,212	3,361
	February	567	559	775	368	1,719	1,249	3,845	3,015
	March	702	696	909	468	1,888	1,366	3,693	2,856
	April	750	722	831	424	1,897	1,426	3,927	3,115
	May	789	789	853	509	2,048	1,686	4,025	3,303
	June	864	841	778	486	1,943	1,619	4,106	3,500
	July	1,094	1,085	794	447	2,130	1,764	4,437	3,746
	August	946	932	834	486	2,078	1,683	4,531	3,784
	September	867	836	914	568	2,041	1,636	4,236	3,510
	October	713	694	1,004	592	2,056	1,571	4,177	3,390
	November	770	757	924	549	2,096	1,674	4,353	3,565
	December	915	886	903	561	2,206	1,777	4,111	3,338
	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	January	830	830	1,155	696	2,260	1,754	4,865	3,813
	February	833	816	898	564	2,088	1,652	4,594	3,717
	March	1,054	1,031	893	543	2,268	1,843	4,429	3,648
	April	969	941	1,005	692	2,125	1,772	4,198	3,465
	May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,225	1,818	4,574	3,781
	June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,460	3,653
	July	860	855	1,007	665	2,139	1,769	4,992	4,246
	August	881	881	1,014	617	2,164	1,741	4,921	4,046
	September	755	743	1,062	740	2,029	1,690	3,944	3,277
	October	557	536	982	717	1,725	1,434	3,517	2,921
	November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,629	2,912
	December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	January	504	481	1,021	689	1,638	1,277	3,899	3,123
	February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,282
	March	523	523	991	631	1,703	1,334	3,548	2,996
	April	666	638	846	470	1,680	1,265	3,727	3,057
	May	860	838	978	581	2,153	1,728	4,719	3,868
	June	832	827	1,019	581	2,237	1,791	4,382	3,655
	July	836	820	1,084	676	2,289	1,850	4,216	3,536
	7-Mo. Average	705	691	986	616	1,957	1,563	4,047	3,361
1990	7-Mo. Average	906	891	1,018	653	2,180	1,765	4,590	3,763
1989	7-Mo. Average	795	785	842	454	1,949	1,519	4,038	3,274

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	Average	49	49	2	0	174	0	9	0	1,325	1,001	(s)	0
1974	Average	49	48	1	0	164	0	2	0	1,070	791	0	0
1975	Average	75	71	5	0	152	0	5	0	846	600	0	0
1976	Average	12	7	2	0	118	0	0	0	599	371	0	0
1977	Average	24	17	3	0	171	0	0	0	517	279	0	0
1978	Average	20	6	5	0	160	0	0	0	467	248	0	0
1979	Average	43	39	6	0	147	0	1	0	538	271	13	0
1980	Average	42	37	1	0	78	0	3	1	455	199	(s)	0
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	January	160	160	19	19	53	0	93	0	1,065	696	38	38
	February	249	237	32	27	24	0	131	0	1,007	639	32	26
	March	295	285	16	0	41	0	119	0	961	633	25	24
	April	256	256	43	41	55	0	76	0	877	599	97	83
	May	294	294	12	12	29	0	65	0	901	647	125	119
	June	256	245	31	31	28	0	92	0	921	673	66	60
	July	305	305	20	20	32	0	80	0	849	596	150	135
	August	317	306	39	30	19	0	67	0	911	616	68	67
	September	321	321	59	45	8	0	73	0	949	668	87	87
	October	335	335	58	53	44	0	66	0	857	590	85	84
	November	378	368	76	76	41	0	86	0	911	594	94	94
	December	238	238	23	16	29	0	39	0	973	613	90	90
	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	January	262	262	41	41	80	0	48	0	982	605	121	121
	February	346	346	58	55	78	0	45	0	946	585	53	51
	March	296	296	41	41	35	0	8	0	850	583	83	83
	April	281	281	25	20	51	0	40	0	925	617	80	74
	May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	981	654	66	65
	June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	942	699	49	43
	July	303	303	126	101	25	0	93	0	899	659	132	122
	August	134	134	56	33	40	0	45	0	952	676	79	77
	September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	924	632	47	42
	October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	917	636	85	85
	November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	902	645	113	113
	December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	987	713	47	47
	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	January	232	232	21	21	25	0	29	0	967	722	68	63
	February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,123	877	102	96
	March	186	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,051	764	96	96
	April	337	337	55	55	35	0	17	0	1,092	764	113	113
	May	220	220	57	57	42	0	31	0	1,022	752	119	113
	June	205	205	43	31	30	0	41	0	1,081	806	144	139
	July	264	264	12	12	19	0	21	0	831	606	88	88
	7-Mo. Average	235	235	27	25	24	0	22	0	1,022	754	104	101
1990	7-Mo. Average	282	282	58	53	48	0	62	0	932	629	84	80
1989	7-Mo. Average	259	255	25	21	37	0	93	0	939	641	77	70

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a									
		Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	9	2	125	0	12	1	16	1	53	0
1974	Average	5	0	74	0	12	1	8	2	43	0
1975	Average	9	0	27	0	8	5	71	70	19	4
1976	Average	21	6	39	0	18	16	87	87	8	0
1977	Average	17	0	51	0	66	55	179	177	31	4
1978	Average	20	0	38	0	42	37	318	316	5	2
1979	Average	18	0	30	0	66	52	439	437	23	7
1980	Average	4	0	4	0	70	61	533	507	2	(s)
1981	Average	1	0	11	0	36	33	522	469	30	(s)
1982	Average	5	0	18	(s)	20	18	685	645	35	(s)
1983	Average	10	0	18	(s)	4	3	826	766	65	3
1984	Average	8	0	45	(s)	1	0	748	659	65	3
1985	Average	23	0	60	(s)	3	1	816	715	58	0
1986	Average	87	57	76	0	12	11	699	621	54	0
1987	Average	148	115	54	1	13	12	655	602	60	0
1988	Average	134	106	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989	January	261	204	19	0	62	62	809	748	57	0
	February	146	105	77	12	10	10	756	706	153	0
	March	185	146	59	0	15	15	667	621	30	0
	April	168	140	9	0	47	47	1,002	941	48	0
	May	122	68	26	10	22	22	808	764	31	0
	June	139	113	33	0	110	110	688	639	46	0
	July	108	71	1	0	16	16	758	708	34	0
	August	191	159	30	14	13	13	806	765	32	0
	September	163	146	22	0	10	10	721	659	54	0
	October	147	116	74	0	28	28	837	760	43	0
	November	227	188	42	0	97	97	743	715	33	0
	December	199	173	19	0	33	33	610	566	37	0
	Average	172	136	34	3	39	39	767	716	49	0
1990	January	188	146	124	0	14	14	776	691	129	0
	February	203	168	76	0	42	38	725	669	80	0
	March	177	146	47	0	28	28	815	757	21	0
	April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	47	0
	May	220	175	101	10	0	0	788	688	63	0
	June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	92	0
	July	169	111	56	11	20	20	706	651	54	0
	August	203	132	43	0	142	142	773	676	39	0
	September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
	October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
	November	209	177	32	0	8	8	761	706	49	0
	December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
	Average	182	140	58	2	41	40	755	689	55	0
1991	January	194	174	25	0	0	0	779	759	6	0
	February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	8	0
	March	157	127	29	0	21	21	791	772	33	0
	April	163	131	41	12	0	0	889	819	35	0
	May	163	112	60	0	66	66	757	736	45	0
	June	169	124	46	0	49	43	919	872	49	0
	July	163	111	54	0	9	9	835	748	47	0
	7-Mo. Average	166	126	42	3	22	22	816	772	32	0
1990	7-Mo. Average	190	144	79	3	21	21	742	670	69	0
1989	7-Mo. Average	162	121	31	3	40	40	784	732	56	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	Average	585	0	1	0	99	0	26	0	255	60	15	0
1974	Average	511	0	1	1	90	0	12	0	251	63	8	0
1975	Average	332	0	17	12	90	0	1	0	242	115	14	(s)
1976	Average	275	0	36	35	88	0	1	0	274	104	31	13
1977	Average	211	0	50	48	105	0	10	0	289	134	126	97
1978	Average	229	0	104	104	94	0	3	0	253	142	180	169
1979	Average	231	0	75	75	92	0	4	0	190	123	202	197
1980	Average	225	0	144	144	88	0	1	0	176	115	176	173
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	1	(s)	133	102	375	369
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	3	(s)	112	92	456	441
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	2	(s)	96	83	382	365
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	11	0	94	87	402	378
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	29	1	113	98	310	278
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	53	0	125	93	350	317
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	55	0	106	75	352	304
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	68	0	97	71	315	254
1989	January	59	0	33	33	30	0	101	0	105	79	215	138
	February	44	0	233	222	24	0	70	0	92	85	221	130
	March	52	0	167	167	38	0	49	0	82	65	174	130
	April	14	0	186	175	24	0	56	0	117	99	148	88
	May	32	0	184	184	46	0	46	0	68	49	202	169
	June	34	0	179	179	32	0	99	0	143	100	181	132
	July	49	0	48	35	39	0	51	0	89	47	328	210
	August	43	0	117	98	21	0	69	0	101	79	370	316
	September	35	0	146	119	33	0	70	0	95	69	191	149
	October	38	0	166	143	32	0	38	0	71	71	309	234
	November	72	0	155	132	42	0	71	0	91	80	165	141
	December	29	0	57	50	24	0	83	0	81	63	78	71
	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	67	0	94	73	215	160
1990	January	9	0	75	67	35	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
	February	27	0	43	37	32	0	53	0	89	67	74	23
	March	10	0	50	50	32	0	13	0	103	96	257	221
	April	40	0	134	118	33	0	17	0	114	81	304	288
	May	20	0	166	166	38	0	87	0	88	58	369	305
	June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
	July	30	0	129	129	35	0	104	0	107	73	224	179
	August	41	0	159	159	29	0	54	0	108	91	183	179
	September	33	0	125	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
	October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	83	76	81	44
	November	46	0	17	17	50	0	25	0	81	73	112	56
	December	53	0	43	17	29	0	38	0	62	62	33	19
	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	47	0	96	76	189	155
1991	January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19
	February	23	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	34	21
	March	56	0	25	16	14	0	13	0	86	73	48	19
	April	61	0	43	35	23	0	66	0	84	64	61	37
	May	113	0	165	156	42	0	53	0	61	61	222	188
	June	84	0	99	84	19	0	41	0	114	104	97	70
	July	86	0	69	63	25	0	22	0	91	72	228	164
	7-Mo. Average	76	0	69	61	24	0	34	0	84	73	104	75
1990	7-Mo. Average	22	0	116	110	33	0	57	0	104	78	244	201
1989	7-Mo. Average	41	0	146	141	33	0	67	0	99	74	210	143

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a								Total Imports	
		U.S.S.R.		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	26	0	329	0	153	36	3,263	1,149	6,256	3,244
1974	Average	20	0	391	0	122	30	2,832	937	6,112	3,477
1975	Average	14	0	406	0	120	14	2,454	893	6,056	4,105
1976	Average	11	2	422	0	203	101	2,247	742	7,313	5,287
1977	Average	12	2	466	0	287	157	2,614	971	8,807	6,615
1978	Average	8	1	428	0	239	146	2,612	1,172	8,363	6,356
1979	Average	1	0	431	0	269	192	2,819	1,407	8,456	6,519
1980	Average	1	0	388	0	219	162	2,609	1,399	6,909	5,263
1981	Average	5	(s)	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	1	0	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	1	(s)	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	13	(s)	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	8	(s)	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	18	(s)	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	11	0	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	29	0	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	January	19	0	415	0	429	122	4,043	2,300	8,255	5,661
	February	12	0	369	0	505	92	4,186	2,290	8,032	5,305
	March	58	0	324	0	409	93	3,763	2,179	7,456	5,035
	April	49	0	407	0	473	165	4,151	2,635	8,078	5,750
	May	27	0	379	0	334	88	3,753	2,426	7,778	5,729
	June	79	0	363	0	351	195	3,871	2,476	7,977	5,976
	July	100	0	331	0	544	324	3,932	2,468	8,369	6,214
	August	43	0	239	0	533	319	4,029	2,781	8,560	6,565
	September	68	0	190	0	470	244	3,766	2,517	8,002	6,028
	October	66	0	180	0	651	383	4,124	2,796	8,301	6,187
	November	48	0	279	0	337	121	3,988	2,606	8,341	6,171
	December	0	0	377	0	449	213	3,468	2,126	7,579	5,463
	Average	48	0	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	January	62	0	409	0	588	220	4,332	2,399	9,197	6,212
	February	40	0	323	0	471	139	3,805	2,177	8,399	5,895
	March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,536	2,469	7,965	6,117
	April	20	0	283	0	513	275	3,660	2,348	7,858	5,813
	May	0	0	285	0	541	248	4,260	2,673	8,834	6,454
	June	19	0	299	0	579	270	4,287	2,771	8,747	6,423
	July	92	0	252	0	500	251	4,057	2,609	9,048	6,855
	August	73	0	230	0	340	107	3,722	2,406	8,644	6,452
	September	49	0	240	0	336	206	3,417	2,386	7,361	5,664
	October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,199	2,210	6,717	5,132
	November	63	0	312	0	254	112	3,374	2,173	7,003	5,085
	December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,011	1,933	6,439	4,611
	Average	45	1	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	January	28	0	261	0	229	91	3,167	2,180	7,066	5,303
	February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,030	2,217	6,844	5,498
	March	13	0	214	0	169	60	3,002	2,133	6,550	5,129
	April	33	0	245	0	256	99	3,647	2,466	7,374	5,523
	May	42	0	264	0	233	58	3,777	2,519	8,496	6,387
	June	0	0	234	0	330	179	3,795	2,662	8,177	6,317
	July	58	0	191	0	384	275	3,498	2,414	7,714	5,949
	7-Mo. Average	28	0	233	0	255	123	3,419	2,370	7,466	5,731
1990	7-Mo. Average	33	0	302	0	514	225	3,994	2,496	8,583	6,259
1989	7-Mo. Average	50	0	370	0	434	155	3,953	2,396	7,991	5,670

^a Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^b Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

^c Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^d A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, July 1990 - Present

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, July 1990 - Present

Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a		
		Total Production	Imports ^b	Stock Change ^{b,c}	Exports	Product Supplied		Total Motor Gasoline ^e	Finished Motor Gasoline	
						Total ^d	Unleaded			Unleaded
Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels		
1973	Average	6,535	134	-9	4	6,674	—	—	209	—
1974	Average	6,360	204	24	2	6,537	—	—	218	—
1975	Average	6,520	184	28	2	6,675	—	—	235	—
1976	Average	6,841	131	-10	3	6,978	—	—	231	—
1977	Average	7,033	217	72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	—
1978	Average	7,169	190	-54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	—
1979	Average	6,852	181	-2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	—
1980	Average	6,506	140	66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	261	—
1981	Average ^g	6,405	157	-28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	—
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	235	—
1983	Average	6,340	247	-45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	243	205
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	4,406	64.5	223	190
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	4,854	69.0	233	194
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	5,470	75.9	226	189
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	5,995	81.7	228	190
1989	January	6,937	353	512	33	6,745	5,754	85.3	249	206
	February	6,650	423	-70	24	7,119	6,141	86.3	248	204
	March	6,612	381	-471	43	7,421	6,380	86.0	230	189
	April	6,811	370	-22	46	7,157	6,248	87.3	227	188
	May	6,894	355	-163	31	7,381	6,454	87.5	223	183
	June	7,275	386	-180	60	7,780	6,864	88.2	216	178
	July	7,360	383	390	57	7,296	6,509	89.2	229	190
	August	7,155	360	-260	58	7,717	6,934	89.8	221	182
	September	7,069	320	118	31	7,240	6,443	89.0	227	186
	October	6,845	389	-97	29	7,302	6,642	91.0	222	183
	November	7,046	406	81	18	7,353	6,756	91.9	224	185
	December	6,884	306	-257	37	7,410	6,927	93.5	213	177
	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	6,507	88.8	—	—
1990	January	6,879	417	621	31	6,643	6,246	94.0	236	196
	February	6,989	411	169	53	7,179	6,703	93.4	245	201
	March	6,613	270	-499	45	7,338	6,894	93.9	227	186
	April	6,775	328	-45	28	7,121	6,704	94.1	223	184
	May	6,610	585	-189	25	7,358	6,937	94.3	217	178
	June	7,101	376	-93	52	7,519	7,099	94.4	213	176
	July	7,238	432	133	41	7,496	7,090	94.6	218	180
	August	7,326	313	-233	77	7,796	7,383	94.7	210	172
	September	7,274	254	511	103	6,914	6,589	95.3	229	188
	October	6,880	192	-244	90	7,226	6,883	95.3	220	180
	November	6,940	259	-108	66	7,241	6,940	95.8	217	177
	December	6,887	264	119	53	6,978	6,713	96.2	220	181
	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	6,850	94.7	—	—
1991	January	6,629	227	164	50	6,643	6,361	95.8	227	187
	February	6,573	106	-229	102	6,806	6,592	96.9	222	181
	March	6,642	235	-267	97	7,047	6,737	95.6	211	173
	April	6,742	371	-77	53	7,137	6,860	96.1	207	170
	May	7,063	528	56	59	7,475	7,195	96.3	209	172
	June	7,351	371	159	99	7,465	7,193	96.4	215	177
	July	R 7,278	R 232	R -173	R 122	R 7,561	R 7,271	R 96.2	R 209	R 171
	August*	E 7,256	E 309	E 63	E 50	E 7,452	E 7,160	E 96.1	E 212	E 174
	8-Mo. Average	E 6,946	E 299	E -36	E 79	E 7,202	E 6,924	E 96.1	—	—
1990	8-Mo. Average	6,941	392	-19	44	7,308	6,884	94.2	—	—
1989	8-Mo. Average	6,965	376	-32	44	7,328	6,413	87.5	—	—

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^b Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^d Includes gasoline.

^e Includes motor gasoline blending components.

^f In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

^g Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, July 1990 - Present

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, July 1990 - Present

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c
		Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly ^a	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	Average	2,822	392	2	115	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	2	9	2	2,948	^d 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	2	^d -40	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	1	-62	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	1	176	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	1	-93	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	1	34	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	1	-64	3	2,866	^d 205
1981	Average ^a	2,613	173	10	^d -38	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	10	-35	74	2,671	^d 179
1983	Average	2,456	174	—	^d -124	64	2,690	140
1984	Average	2,681	272	—	57	51	2,845	161
1985	Average	2,687	200	—	-48	67	2,868	144
1986	Average	2,798	247	—	31	100	2,914	155
1987	Average	2,731	255	—	-56	66	2,976	134
1988	Average	2,859	302	—	-30	69	3,122	124
1989	January	2,974	346	—	-93	110	3,303	121
	February	2,797	331	—	-463	164	3,427	108
	March	2,713	439	—	-352	76	3,428	97
	April	2,789	301	—	60	56	2,975	99
	May	2,750	290	—	35	51	2,954	100
	June	2,809	233	—	(s)	39	3,002	100
	July	2,848	334	—	498	89	2,596	115
	August.....	2,907	254	—	41	154	2,966	116
	September	2,952	249	—	231	81	2,889	123
	October	2,906	261	—	-50	90	3,127	122
	November	3,063	307	—	-64	123	3,311	120
	December	3,266	324	—	-454	130	3,914	106
	Average	2,899	306	—	-49	97	3,157	—
1990	January	3,130	505	—	388	62	3,185	118
	February	2,753	357	—	-215	65	3,260	112
	March	2,657	281	—	-415	75	3,277	99
	April	2,803	308	—	9	59	3,043	99
	May	2,874	209	—	108	75	2,900	103
	June	2,996	257	—	246	84	2,923	110
	July	3,008	236	—	487	30	2,726	125
	August.....	3,131	293	—	156	51	3,218	130
	September	2,968	226	—	207	123	2,864	136
	October	2,928	190	—	8	150	2,960	136
	November	2,915	238	—	-129	188	3,094	132
	December	2,917	239	—	-7	347	2,816	132
	Average	2,925	278	—	73	109	3,021	—
1991	January	2,851	190	—	-648	332	3,356	112
	February	2,867	138	—	-388	393	3,000	101
	March	2,862	206	—	-96	198	2,966	98
	April	2,822	258	—	130	81	2,869	102
	May	2,924	185	—	156	218	2,735	107
	June	2,940	209	—	216	150	2,783	113
	July	^R 2,992	^R 153	—	^R 348	^R 149	^R 2,649	^R 124
	August*	^E 3,002	^E 128	—	^E 188	^E 92	^E 2,850	^E 131
	8-Mo. Average	^E 2,908	^E 183	—	^E -9	^E 200	^E 2,900	—
1990	8-Mo. Average	2,921	305	—	99	63	3,065	—
1989	8-Mo. Average	2,824	316	—	-30	92	3,078	—

^a Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

^e Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

^R = Revised data. ^(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. ^E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, July 1990 - Present

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, July 1990 - Present

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly ^a	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	971	1,853	17	-5	23	2,822	53
1974 Average	1,070	1,587	13	17	14	2,639	^d 60
1975 Average	1,235	1,223	15	^d -2	15	2,462	74
1976 Average	1,377	1,413	17	-5	12	2,801	72
1977 Average	1,754	1,359	13	48	6	3,071	90
1978 Average	1,667	1,355	13	1	13	3,023	90
1979 Average	1,687	1,151	12	15	9	2,826	96
1980 Average	1,580	939	12	-10	33	2,508	^d 92
1981 Average ^a	1,321	800	48	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982 Average	1,070	776	48	-32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983 Average	852	699	—	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984 Average	891	681	—	12	190	1,369	53
1985 Average	882	510	—	-7	197	1,202	50
1986 Average	889	669	—	-8	147	1,418	47
1987 Average	885	565	—	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988 Average	926	644	—	-8	206	1,378	45
1989 January	949	909	—	84	151	1,623	47
February	930	877	—	-58	146	1,719	46
March	937	706	—	-128	220	1,551	42
April	904	681	—	-52	236	1,401	40
May	934	538	—	77	276	1,119	42
June	953	533	—	54	208	1,223	44
July	862	556	—	-44	176	1,286	43
August	903	501	—	58	225	1,121	45
September	856	454	—	162	137	1,010	49
October	1,001	583	—	50	243	1,292	51
November	1,075	543	—	48	330	1,240	52
December	1,140	680	—	-275	226	1,870	44
Average	954	629	—	-2	215	1,370	—
1990 January	1,163	825	—	205	186	1,597	50
February	1,060	663	—	36	214	1,474	51
March	976	335	—	-158	277	1,192	46
April	882	559	—	90	200	1,151	49
May	884	507	—	22	141	1,227	50
June	926	485	—	-98	207	1,302	47
July	987	536	—	72	171	1,280	49
August	944	574	—	-1	280	1,238	49
September	909	313	—	15	200	1,007	49
October	799	383	—	-3	160	1,026	49
November	846	387	—	25	243	965	50
December	1,021	484	—	-50	259	1,296	49
Average	950	504	—	13	211	1,229	—
1991 January	1,000	422	—	-32	320	1,133	48
February	1,049	384	—	-106	299	1,239	45
March	997	331	—	-55	178	1,206	43
April	915	416	—	58	145	1,128	45
May	926	420	—	36	300	1,010	46
June	933	499	—	-78	245	1,265	43
July	^R 870	^R 419	—	^R -4	^R 176	^R 1,118	^R 43
August ^a	^E 952	^E 453	—	^E 41	^E 237	^E 1,127	^E 46
8-Mo. Average	^E 954	^E 418	—	^E -16	^E 237	^E 1,152	—
1990 8-Mo. Average	977	559	—	21	209	1,306	—
1989 8-Mo. Average	921	661	—	(s)	205	1,377	—

^a Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

^e Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

^R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. ^E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, July 1990 - Present

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, July 1990 - Present

Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occurring in December 1989.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a	
		Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene Type
		Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type		
Thousand Barrels per Day									Million Barrels	
1973	Average	859	679	212	8	4	1,059	842	29	23
1974	Average	836	641	163	2	3	993	771	^c 29	^c 24
1975	Average	871	691	133	^c 2	2	1,001	791	30	25
1976	Average	918	731	76	5	2	987	789	32	26
1977	Average	973	787	75	7	2	1,039	831	35	28
1978	Average	970	791	86	-2	1	1,057	858	34	28
1979	Average	1,012	835	78	13	1	1,076	876	39	33
1980	Average	999	811	80	10	1	1,068	851	^c 42	^c 36
1981	Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982	Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	801	^c 37	^c 31
1983	Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984	Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985	Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989	January	1,503	1,312	101	21	75	1,508	1,334	44	38
	February	1,404	1,214	120	-40	21	1,542	1,342	43	37
	March	1,396	1,188	101	-2	11	1,488	1,277	43	37
	April	1,270	1,074	127	31	16	1,351	1,150	44	38
	May	1,249	1,031	120	40	1	1,328	1,103	45	39
	June	1,350	1,139	124	-27	1	1,500	1,286	45	38
	July	1,410	1,194	113	90	11	1,422	1,219	47	41
	August	1,437	1,237	90	28	15	1,484	1,260	48	42
	September	1,442	1,218	95	-13	34	1,516	1,316	48	41
	October	1,504	1,300	74	74	30	1,474	1,252	50	44
	November	1,514	1,305	91	34	52	1,519	1,337	51	44
	December	1,354	1,149	115	-335	59	1,745	1,541	41	34
	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	—	—
1990	January	1,527	1,340	163	76	30	1,584	1,404	43	37
	February	1,530	1,330	158	120	50	1,519	1,316	47	40
	March	1,457	1,256	120	92	30	1,455	1,289	49	42
	April	1,357	1,179	103	-91	19	1,531	1,335	47	40
	May	1,392	1,194	119	8	8	1,495	1,313	47	40
	June	1,388	1,214	125	13	10	1,490	1,320	47	40
	July	1,434	1,307	99	117	10	1,406	1,259	51	45
	August	1,424	1,250	83	-82	37	1,552	1,363	48	43
	September	1,548	1,339	81	48	47	1,534	1,329	50	44
	October	1,630	1,463	71	39	77	1,585	1,406	51	45
	November	1,606	1,445	93	-19	141	1,578	1,369	50	45
	December	1,570	1,411	82	51	60	1,541	1,378	52	46
	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	—	—
1991	January	1,508	1,353	67	-46	73	1,548	1,367	50	44
	February	1,548	1,384	44	-91	159	1,523	1,342	48	42
	March	1,299	1,157	65	-109	40	1,433	1,279	45	39
	April	1,286	1,135	73	-29	38	1,350	1,195	44	38
	May	1,365	1,190	87	104	35	1,314	1,123	47	41
	June	1,473	1,300	64	56	13	1,468	1,282	49	43
	July	^R 1,426	^R 1,255	^R 67	^R -49	^R 31	^R 1,511	^R 1,344	^R 47	^R 41
	August*	^E 1,491	^E 1,316	^E 90	^E 23	^E 23	^E 1,536	^E 1,347	^E 48	^E 43
	8-Mo. Average	^E 1,423	^E 1,260	^E 70	^E -17	^E 50	^E 1,460	^E 1,285	—	—
1990	8-Mo. Average	1,438	1,258	121	31	24	1,504	1,325	—	—
1989	8-Mo. Average	1,378	1,174	112	19	19	1,452	1,245	—	—

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^c In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, June 1990 - Present

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, June 1990 - Present

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^c
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
								Million Barrels
1973	Average	1,600	132	35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	Average	1,565	123	38	220	25	1,406	^d 113
1975	Average	1,527	112	^d 35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	Average	1,535	130	-24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	Average	1,566	161	55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	Average	1,537	123	-12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	Average	1,556	217	-70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	Average	1,535	216	27	233	21	1,469	^d 120
1981	Average	1,571	244	^d 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^e 94
1983	Average	1,642	190	^d -4	253	73	1,509	^d 101
1984	Average	1,697	195	^d -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985	Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986	Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987	Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988	Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989	January	1,885	239	-335	422	19	2,018	87
	February	1,798	260	-333	328	31	2,032	78
	March	1,909	150	-85	274	43	1,827	75
	April	1,950	121	294	242	27	1,507	84
	May	1,943	110	428	226	43	1,357	97
	June	1,824	155	269	254	35	1,422	105
	July	1,850	192	407	247	45	1,343	118
	August	1,787	202	272	245	40	1,433	126
	September	1,737	182	-46	303	31	1,631	125
	October	1,679	176	-313	371	31	1,766	115
	November	1,643	179	-389	446	33	1,732	103
	December	1,483	205	-749	424	37	1,975	80
	Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	—
1990	January	1,684	261	-92	414	44	1,580	77
	February	1,743	235	11	339	42	1,587	78
	March	1,763	155	80	199	44	1,595	80
	April	1,751	150	91	195	25	1,589	83
	May	1,761	204	287	209	36	1,433	92
	June	1,719	202	469	212	28	1,211	106
	July	1,756	157	268	217	36	1,392	114
	August	1,825	256	339	236	43	1,463	125
	September	1,789	149	37	293	41	1,567	126
	October	1,773	159	-243	348	38	1,790	118
	November	1,731	140	-296	427	39	1,702	109
	December	1,692	184	-370	427	58	1,762	98
	Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	—
1991	January	1,716	137	-700	359	56	2,139	76
	February	1,829	119	-267	304	60	1,850	69
	March	1,887	81	121	234	56	1,556	73
	April	1,881	149	353	224	31	1,423	83
	May	1,924	127	425	221	45	1,360	96
	June	1,894	143	324	238	32	1,443	106
	July	1,851	146	181	244	24	1,548	112
	7-Mo. Average	1,855	129	64	260	43	1,616	—
1990	7-Mo. Average	1,740	195	160	254	37	1,483	—
1989	7-Mo. Average	1,881	175	96	284	35	1,640	—

^a Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: * Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. * Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^c
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
								Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,833	290	1	750	162	2,211	179
1974	Average	2,722	269	25	665	172	2,129	^d 188
1975	Average	2,547	144	^d -6	537	158	2,001	188
1976	Average	2,725	129	(s)	524	172	2,158	188
1977	Average	2,939	130	20	514	164	2,371	195
1978	Average	3,076	80	-12	492	165	2,511	191
1979	Average	3,141	116	24	352	208	2,673	200
1980	Average	2,957	130	15	310	197	2,566	^d 205
1981	Average	2,771	188	^d -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982	Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	^d 216
1983	Average	2,437	382	^d -6	712	236	1,877	^d 217
1984	Average	2,500	503	^d -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985	Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989	January	2,696	646	375	706	236	2,024	220
	February	2,553	717	231	726	281	2,032	226
	March	2,671	644	114	660	311	2,230	230
	April	2,683	727	102	808	290	2,210	233
	May	2,882	635	181	688	258	2,391	239
	June	3,025	571	-179	838	388	2,549	233
	July	3,044	576	-159	955	333	2,491	228
	August	2,998	587	-244	893	313	2,623	221
	September	2,986	675	125	737	309	2,490	224
	October	2,687	632	-42	730	308	2,323	223
	November	2,608	645	-77	900	299	2,131	221
	December	2,409	486	-266	918	332	1,910	213
	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	—
1990	January	2,567	814	86	735	225	2,335	215
	February	2,781	680	387	654	298	2,122	226
	March	2,670	687	78	795	276	2,207	229
	April	2,774	596	-138	869	318	2,320	224
	May	2,847	756	295	544	292	2,471	234
	June	2,907	879	-160	919	334	2,692	229
	July	3,146	732	-148	958	317	2,752	224
	August	3,097	673	-291	998	297	2,766	215
	September	3,029	674	68	760	265	2,611	217
	October	2,848	590	-436	1,211	329	2,334	204
	November	2,788	800	206	1,010	270	2,102	210
	December	2,644	575	-288	1,172	249	2,087	201
	Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	—
1991	January	2,640	720	167	835	317	2,041	207
	February	2,683	555	391	723	275	1,849	218
	March	2,585	504	145	832	239	1,873	223
	April	2,735	584	125	790	228	2,176	226
	May	2,884	762	209	921	327	2,190	233
	June	3,032	574	-125	1,102	304	2,325	229
	July	3,036	747	-129	1,082	321	2,508	225
	7-Mo. Average	2,800	637	109	900	288	2,140	—
1990	7-Mo. Average	2,813	736	55	783	294	2,417	—
1989	7-Mo. Average	2,796	644	94	769	299	2,278	—

^a Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1990).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1991 through July 1991).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (August 1991). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1991 through August 1991). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

<u>Form Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of

interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly export data are derived by using the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Preliminary monthly export and net import estimates are displayed in Table E1. EIA recommends a careful review of the preceding methodology when utilizing these preliminary estimates.

Table E1. Preliminary Export and Net Import Estimates, August 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Quantity	Commodity	Quantity
Crude Oil Exports	123	Finished Motor Gasoline Exports	50
Petroleum Products Exports	744	Distillate Fuel Oil Exports	92
Total Exports	866	Residual Fuel Oil Exports	237
Net Imports	7,493	Jet Fuel Exports	23

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum

Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil — 300 million barrels; finished motor gasoline — 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil — 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil — 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,121; 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type); 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128; 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-190; 1980-207; 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics

At some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the crude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, July 1991

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 55,037	E 1,775	E 385,750	E 1,820
(2) Lower 48 States	E 172,056	E 5,550	E 1,185,478	E 5,592
(3) Total U.S.	E 227,093	E 7,326	E 1,571,228	E 7,411
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	184,427	5,949	1,214,967	5,731
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	4,303	139	26,696	126
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	180,124	5,810	1,188,271	5,605
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-14	(s)	17,190	81
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	5,059	163	-19,550	-92
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-468	-15	-3,783	-18
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	12,951	418	57,238	270
(12) Total Other Sources	17,528	565	51,095	241
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	424,745	13,701	2,810,594	13,258
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production	49,847	1,608	348,836	1,645
(15) Net Imports ^b	104	3	1,418	7
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^b	892	29	-2,513	-12
(17) Total NGL Supply	50,843	1,640	347,741	1,640
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	904	29	-10,641	-50
(19) Imports	16,944	547	91,548	432
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,641	85	18,082	85
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	22,742	734	141,874	669
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	468	15	3,772	18
(23) Total Other Liquids	43,699	1,410	244,635	1,154
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	519,287	16,751	3,402,970	16,052
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	37,633	1,214	274,687	1,296
(26) Exports	25,504	823	195,142	920
(27) Imports (Net)	12,129	391	79,545	375
(28) Total New Supply of Products	531,416	17,142	3,482,515	16,427
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-7,202	-232	5,132	24
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	524,214	16,910	3,487,647	16,451
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	234,390	7,561	1,519,090	7,166
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	82,109	2,649	616,420	2,908
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	34,647	1,118	244,944	1,155
(34) Jet Fuel	46,843	1,511	307,167	1,449
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	47,996	1,548	342,495	1,616
(36) Other ^c	77,761	2,508	453,759	2,140
(37) Crude Oil	468	15	3,772	18
(38) Total Products Supplied	524,214	16,910	3,487,647	16,451
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	342,529	—	342,529	—
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568,502	—	568,502	—
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	171,411	—	171,411	—
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	124,256	—	124,256	—
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	43,357	—	43,357	—
(44) Jet Fuel	47,078	—	47,078	—
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	111,624	—	111,624	—
(46) Other ^c	225,192	—	225,192	—
(47) Total Stocks	1,633,949	—	1,633,949	—
(47) = (39) through (46)				

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

^c Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	E 227,093	—	184,427	12,951	-5,045	0	424,745	4,303	468	911,031
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	49,847	17,884	4,676	—	4,719	—	12,818	784	54,086	120,295
Pentanes Plus	10,339	—	138	—	-892	—	5,245	34	6,090	8,671
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	39,508	17,884	4,538	—	5,611	—	7,573	750	47,996	111,624
Ethane/Ethylene	15,628	480	0	—	-225	—	0	0	16,333	20,823
Propane/Propylene	14,357	13,162	2,762	—	2,429	—	0	467	27,385	50,434
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,072	3,867	1,338	—	3,819	—	2,055	284	3,119	31,356
Isobutane	5,451	375	438	—	-412	—	5,518	0	1,158	9,011
Other Liquids	2,641	—	16,944	—	-904	—	28,305	0	-7,816	150,564
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,641	—	106	—	439	—	2,308	0	0	3,268
Unfinished Oils	—	—	15,971	—	-742	—	24,671	0	-7,958	109,938
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	867	—	-563	—	1,258	0	142	37,275
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-38	—	38	0	0	83
Finished Petroleum Products	—	470,726	33,095	—	1,591	—	—	24,754	477,476	452,059
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	225,623	7,195	—	-5,366	—	—	3,794	234,390	171,411
Leaded	—	9,004	4	—	-148	—	—	160	8,996	7,285
Unleaded	—	216,619	7,191	—	-5,218	—	—	3,634	225,394	164,126
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,043	12	—	389	—	—	0	666	2,125
Jet Fuel	—	44,218	2,084	—	-1,516	—	—	975	46,843	47,078
Naphtha-Type	—	5,324	211	—	219	—	—	134	5,182	5,728
Kerosene-Type	—	38,894	1,873	—	-1,735	—	—	840	41,662	41,350
Kerosene	—	756	98	—	383	—	—	22	449	5,059
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	92,762	4,747	—	10,782	—	—	4,618	82,109	124,256
Residual Fuel Oil	—	26,977	13,002	—	-118	—	—	5,450	34,647	43,357
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	4,920	1,085	—	-197	—	—	0	6,202	1,396
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	9,128	3,038	—	365	—	—	0	11,801	2,376
Special Naphthas	—	1,613	105	—	-54	—	1,359	413	2,321	2,321
Lubricants	—	4,787	357	—	-544	—	—	539	5,149	12,625
Waxes	—	529	41	—	-39	—	—	65	544	1,098
Petroleum Coke	—	17,687	52	—	-312	—	—	7,767	10,284	8,400
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	16,990	1,201	—	-2,249	—	—	158	20,282	28,129
Still Gas	—	21,681	0	—	0	—	—	0	21,681	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,012	78	—	67	—	—	7	2,016	2,428
Total	279,581	488,610	239,142	12,951	361	0	485,868	29,842	524,214	1,633,949

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 1,571,228	—	1,214,967	57,238	2,360	11	2,810,594	26,696	3,772	911,031
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	348,836	112,315	28,962	—	16,184	—	91,484	9,378	373,067	120,295
Pentanes Plus	67,960	—	1,592	—	2,513	—	36,293	174	30,572	8,671
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	280,876	112,315	27,370	—	13,671	—	55,191	9,204	342,495	111,624
Ethane/Ethylene	112,222	3,184	1,850	—	777	—	0	0	116,479	20,823
Propane/Propylene	102,762	88,051	18,010	—	1,918	—	9	6,945	199,951	50,434
Normal Butane/Butylene	32,320	19,138	5,234	—	11,790	—	22,188	2,259	20,455	31,356
Isobutane	33,572	1,942	2,276	—	-814	—	32,994	0	5,610	9,011
Other Liquids	18,082	—	91,548	—	10,641	—	154,476	0	-55,487	150,564
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	18,082	—	600	—	2,031	—	16,651	0	0	3,268
Unfinished Oils	—	—	81,537	—	10,664	—	122,019	0	-51,146	109,938
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	9,411	—	-1,982	—	15,736	0	-4,343	37,275
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-72	—	70	0	2	83
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,086,113	247,317	—	-18,803	—	—	185,938	3,166,295	452,059
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,462,824	63,107	—	-10,747	—	—	17,588	1,519,090	171,411
Leaded	—	56,892	18	—	-2,702	—	—	1,143	58,469	7,285
Unleaded	—	1,405,932	63,089	—	-8,045	—	—	16,445	1,460,621	164,126
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4,907	55	—	376	—	—	0	4,586	2,125
Jet Fuel	—	299,667	14,231	—	-4,827	—	—	11,558	307,167	47,078
Naphtha-Type	—	34,305	2,686	—	-437	—	—	666	36,762	5,728
Kerosene-Type	—	265,362	11,545	—	-4,390	—	—	10,891	270,406	41,350
Kerosene	—	8,185	1,042	—	-857	—	—	1,074	9,010	5,059
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	613,636	40,597	—	-7,931	—	—	45,744	616,420	124,256
Residual Fuel Oil	—	202,409	87,547	—	-5,237	—	—	50,249	244,944	43,357
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	31,003	5,706	—	-65	—	—	0	36,774	1,396
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	55,797	25,730	—	323	—	—	0	81,204	2,376
Special Naphthas	—	11,153	1,582	—	-688	—	—	3,961	9,462	2,321
Lubricants	—	33,927	1,468	—	252	—	—	3,717	31,426	12,625
Waxes	—	3,852	326	—	121	—	—	355	3,702	1,098
Petroleum Coke	—	118,110	405	—	1,004	—	—	51,142	66,369	8,400
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	88,136	5,034	—	9,397	—	—	508	83,265	28,129
Still Gas	—	137,817	0	—	0	—	—	0	137,817	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	14,690	487	—	76	—	—	43	15,058	2,428
Total	1,938,146	3,198,428	1,582,794	57,238	10,382	11	3,056,554	222,012	3,487,647	1,633,949

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
July 1991**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	^E 7,326	—	5,949	418	-163	0	13,701	139	15
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,608	577	151	—	152	—	413	25	1,745
Pentanes Plus	334	—	4	—	-29	—	169	1	196
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,274	577	146	—	181	—	244	24	1,548
Ethane/Ethylene	504	15	0	—	-7	—	0	0	527
Propane/Propylene	463	425	89	—	78	—	0	15	883
Normal Butane/Butylene	131	125	43	—	123	—	66	9	101
Isobutane	176	12	14	—	-13	—	178	0	37
Other Liquids	85	—	547	—	-29	—	913	0	-252
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	85	—	3	—	14	—	74	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	515	—	-24	—	796	0	-257
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	28	—	-18	—	42	0	5
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-1	—	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	15,185	1,068	—	51	—	—	799	15,402
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	7,278	232	—	-173	—	—	122	7,561
Leaded	—	290	(s)	—	-5	—	—	5	290
Unleaded	—	6,988	232	—	-168	—	—	117	7,271
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	34	(s)	—	13	—	—	0	21
Jet Fuel	—	1,426	67	—	-49	—	—	31	1,511
Naphtha-Type	—	172	7	—	7	—	—	4	167
Kerosene-Type	—	1,255	60	—	-56	—	—	27	1,344
Kerosene	—	24	3	—	12	—	—	1	14
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,992	153	—	348	—	—	149	2,649
Residual Fuel Oil	—	870	419	—	-4	—	—	176	1,118
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	159	35	—	-6	—	—	0	200
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	294	98	—	12	—	—	0	381
Special Naphthas	—	52	3	—	-2	—	—	44	13
Lubricants	—	154	12	—	-18	—	—	17	166
Waxes	—	17	1	—	-1	—	—	2	18
Petroleum Coke	—	571	2	—	-10	—	—	251	332
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	548	39	—	-73	—	—	5	654
Still Gas	—	699	0	—	0	—	—	0	699
Miscellaneous Products	—	65	3	—	2	—	—	(s)	65
Total	9,019	15,762	7,714	418	12	0	15,028	963	16,910

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	^E 7,411	—	5,731	270	11	(s)	13,258	126	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,645	530	137	—	76	—	432	44	1,760
Pentanes Plus	321	—	8	—	12	—	171	1	144
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,325	530	129	—	64	—	260	43	1,616
Ethane/Ethylene	529	15	9	—	4	—	0	0	549
Propane/Propylene	485	415	85	—	9	—	(s)	33	943
Normal Butane/Butylene	152	90	25	—	56	—	105	11	96
Isobutane	158	9	11	—	-4	—	156	0	26
Other Liquids	85	—	432	—	50	—	729	0	-262
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	85	—	3	—	10	—	79	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	385	—	50	—	576	0	-241
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	44	—	-9	—	74	0	-20
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,557	1,167	—	-89	—	—	877	14,935
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,900	298	—	-51	—	—	83	7,166
Leaded	—	268	(s)	—	-13	—	—	5	276
Unleaded	—	6,632	298	—	-38	—	—	78	6,890
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	23	(s)	—	2	—	—	0	22
Jet Fuel	—	1,414	67	—	-23	—	—	55	1,449
Naphtha-Type	—	162	13	—	-2	—	—	3	173
Kerosene-Type	—	1,252	54	—	-21	—	—	51	1,275
Kerosene	—	39	5	—	-4	—	—	5	43
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,895	191	—	-37	—	—	216	2,908
Residual Fuel Oil	—	955	413	—	-25	—	—	237	1,155
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	146	27	—	(s)	—	—	0	173
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	263	121	—	2	—	—	0	383
Special Naphthas	—	53	7	—	-3	—	—	19	45
Lubricants	—	160	7	—	1	—	—	18	148
Waxes	—	18	2	—	1	—	—	2	17
Petroleum Coke	—	557	2	—	5	—	—	241	313
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	416	24	—	44	—	—	2	393
Still Gas	—	650	0	—	0	—	—	0	650
Miscellaneous Products	—	69	2	—	(s)	—	—	(s)	71
Total	9,142	15,087	7,466	270	49	(s)	14,418	1,047	16,451

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 673	—	39,938	452	41	-259	0	41,363	0	0	17,259
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	468	1,784	150	—	2,131	158	—	44	50	4,281	6,138
Pentanes Plus	65	—	0	—	0	-19	—	0	1	83	49
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	403	1,784	150	—	2,131	177	—	44	48	4,199	6,089
Ethane/Ethylene	104	0	0	—	0	1	—	0	0	103	1
Propane/Propylene	204	1,340	82	—	2,041	-264	—	0	15	3,916	3,933
Normal Butane/Butylene	66	522	13	—	79	427	—	4	33	216	1,948
Isobutane	29	-78	55	—	11	13	—	40	0	-36	207
Other Liquids	307	—	5,230	—	464	1,643	—	7,282	0	-2,924	19,111
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	307	—	0	—	0	55	—	252	0	0	432
Unfinished Oils	—	—	4,746	—	137	1,500	—	6,513	0	-3,130	14,148
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	484	—	327	88	—	517	0	206	4,531
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	49,348	25,349	—	70,143	-190	—	—	1,325	143,705	142,268
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	22,248	6,676	—	42,861	-6,319	—	—	87	78,017	49,869
Leaded	—	404	0	—	10	-4	—	—	6	412	106
Unleaded	—	21,844	6,676	—	42,851	-6,315	—	—	81	77,605	49,763
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	45	0	—	95	26	—	—	0	114	187
Jet Fuel	—	2,625	2,045	—	10,133	-1,179	—	—	166	15,816	10,523
Naphtha-Type	—	134	185	—	86	92	—	—	6	307	500
Kerosene-Type	—	2,491	1,860	—	10,047	-1,271	—	—	160	15,509	10,023
Kerosene	—	62	11	—	168	334	—	—	1	-94	2,149
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	11,392	4,373	—	14,716	7,296	—	—	167	23,018	50,586
Residual Fuel Oil	—	4,156	10,434	—	855	-701	—	—	264	15,882	17,297
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	440	383	—	-81	20	—	—	0	722	126
Special Naphthas	—	123	28	—	165	-53	—	—	228	141	545
Lubricants	—	491	308	—	488	-92	—	—	168	1,241	2,477
Waxes	—	57	32	—	5	-6	—	—	10	90	162
Petroleum Coke	—	1,426	0	—	0	15	—	—	176	1,235	733
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,586	960	—	653	243	—	—	51	4,905	6,715
Still Gas	—	2,354	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	2,354	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	343	69	—	85	226	—	—	6	265	899
Total	1,448	51,132	70,667	452	72,779	1,352	0	48,689	1,374	145,063	184,776

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 5,287	—	257,941	4,710	644	2,739	0	265,571	272	0	17,259
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,902	10,384	4,101	—	16,225	-303	—	341	654	34,920	6,138
Pentanes Plus	647	—	890	—	0	4	—	0	12	1,521	49
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,255	10,384	3,211	—	16,225	-307	—	341	641	33,400	6,089
Ethane/Ethylene	1,346	154	0	—	0	-15	—	0	0	1,515	1
Propane/Propylene	1,964	9,171	2,968	—	15,863	-1,056	—	0	434	30,588	3,933
Normal Butane/Butylene	689	1,453	88	—	174	783	—	122	207	1,292	1,948
Isobutane	256	-394	155	—	188	-19	—	219	0	5	207
Other Liquids	1,571	—	36,666	—	3,393	2,709	—	44,196	0	-5,275	19,111
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,571	—	264	—	0	132	—	1,703	0	0	432
Unfinished Oils	—	—	29,051	—	1,171	2,280	—	37,641	0	-9,699	14,148
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	7,351	—	2,222	297	—	4,852	0	4,424	4,531
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	313,466	190,460	—	489,967	-19,015	—	—	10,058	1,002,850	142,268
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	141,784	58,349	—	293,517	-6,164	—	—	639	499,175	49,869
Leaded	—	1,045	0	—	-177	6	—	—	19	843	106
Unleaded	—	140,739	58,349	—	293,694	-6,170	—	—	620	498,332	49,763
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	119	11	—	605	-19	—	—	0	754	187
Jet Fuel	—	16,799	12,941	—	71,453	-3,069	—	—	950	103,312	10,523
Naphtha-Type	—	1,318	2,373	—	1,601	-28	—	—	14	5,306	500
Kerosene-Type	—	15,481	10,568	—	69,852	-3,041	—	—	936	98,006	10,023
Kerosene	—	977	955	—	1,612	-763	—	—	472	3,835	2,149
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	73,644	36,967	—	109,990	-5,005	—	—	3,007	222,599	50,586
Residual Fuel Oil	—	30,566	73,183	—	5,687	-5,977	—	—	2,080	113,333	17,297
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	2,432	1,781	—	-486	47	—	—	0	3,680	126
Special Naphthas	—	1,094	297	—	1,225	-62	—	—	404	2,274	545
Lubricants	—	3,699	1,332	—	3,344	-532	—	—	1,180	7,727	2,477
Waxes	—	597	233	—	26	107	—	—	61	738	162
Petroleum Coke	—	9,202	0	—	0	-16	—	—	1,124	8,094	733
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	17,491	4,129	—	2,486	2,224	—	—	102	21,780	6,715
Still Gas	—	12,929	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	12,929	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,133	232	—	508	214	—	—	39	2,620	899
Total	11,760	323,850	489,168	4,710	510,229	-13,870	0	310,106	10,984	1,032,495	184,776

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 22	—	1,288	15	1	-8	0	1,334	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	15	58	5	—	69	5	—	1	2	138
Pentanes Plus	2	—	0	—	0	-1	—	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	13	58	5	—	69	6	—	1	2	135
Ethane/Ethylene	3	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	3
Propane/Propylene	7	43	3	—	66	-9	—	0	(s)	126
Normal Butane/Butylene	2	17	(s)	—	3	14	—	(s)	1	7
Isobutane	1	-3	2	—	(s)	(s)	—	1	0	-1
Other Liquids	10	—	169	—	15	53	—	235	0	-94
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	10	—	0	—	0	2	—	8	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	153	—	4	48	—	210	0	-101
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	16	—	11	3	—	17	0	7
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,592	818	—	2,263	-6	—	—	43	4,636
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	718	215	—	1,383	-204	—	—	3	2,517
Leaded	—	13	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	13
Unleaded	—	705	215	—	1,382	-204	—	—	3	2,503
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	3	1	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	85	66	—	327	-38	—	—	5	510
Naphtha-Type	—	4	6	—	3	3	—	—	(s)	10
Kerosene-Type	—	80	60	—	324	-41	—	—	5	500
Kerosene	—	2	(s)	—	5	11	—	—	(s)	-3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	367	141	—	475	235	—	—	5	743
Residual Fuel Oil	—	134	337	—	28	-23	—	—	9	512
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	14	12	—	-3	1	—	—	0	23
Special Naphthas	—	4	1	—	5	-2	—	—	7	5
Lubricants	—	16	11	—	16	-3	—	—	5	40
Waxes	—	2	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	46	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	6	40
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	116	31	—	21	8	—	—	2	158
Still Gas	—	76	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	76
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	2	—	3	7	—	—	(s)	9
Total	47	1,649	2,280	15	2,348	44	0	1,571	44	4,679

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphthas less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 1,000 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 25	—	1,217	22	3	13	0	1,253	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	23	49	19	—	77	-1	—	2	3	165
Pentanes Plus	3	—	4	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	49	15	—	77	-1	—	2	3	158
Ethane/Ethylene	6	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	9	43	14	—	75	-5	—	0	2	144
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	7	(s)	—	1	4	—	1	1	6
Isobutane	1	-2	1	—	1	(s)	—	1	0	(s)
Other Liquids	7	—	173	—	16	13	—	208	0	-25
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	7	—	1	—	0	1	—	8	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	137	—	6	11	—	178	0	-46
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	35	—	10	1	—	23	0	21
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,479	898	—	2,311	-90	—	—	47	4,730
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	669	275	—	1,385	-29	—	—	3	2,355
Leaded	—	5	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Unleaded	—	664	275	—	1,385	-29	—	—	3	2,351
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	79	61	—	337	-14	—	—	4	487
Naphtha-Type	—	6	11	—	8	(s)	—	—	(s)	25
Kerosene-Type	—	73	50	—	329	-14	—	—	4	462
Kerosene	—	5	5	—	8	-4	—	—	2	18
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	347	174	—	519	-24	—	—	14	1,050
Residual Fuel Oil	—	144	345	—	27	-28	—	—	10	535
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	11	8	—	-2	(s)	—	—	0	17
Special Naphthas	—	5	1	—	6	(s)	—	—	2	11
Lubricants	—	17	6	—	16	-3	—	—	6	36
Waxes	—	3	1	—	(s)	1	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	43	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	5	38
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	83	19	—	12	10	—	—	(s)	103
Still Gas	—	61	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	61
Miscellaneous Products	—	10	1	—	2	1	—	—	(s)	12
Total	55	1,528	2,307	22	2,407	-65	0	1,463	52	4,870

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 22,227	—	14,208	784	60,169	-2,518	0	99,887	19	0	69,280
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,271	3,778	1,497	—	941	2,642	—	2,804	94	9,947	41,407
Pentanes Plus	1,460	—	38	—	442	-273	—	1,052	0	1,161	2,848
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,811	3,778	1,459	—	499	2,915	—	1,752	94	8,786	38,559
Ethane/Ethylene	2,808	4	0	—	-1,051	-17	—	0	0	1,778	6,046
Propane/Propylene	3,235	3,242	1,034	—	750	1,535	—	0	69	6,657	21,671
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,045	514	414	—	151	1,284	—	259	25	556	8,488
Isobutane	723	18	11	—	649	113	—	1,493	0	-205	2,354
Other Liquids	176	—	27	—	496	-847	—	3,619	0	-2,073	25,432
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	176	—	0	—	0	52	—	124	0	0	264
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	441	-895	—	2,620	0	-1,284	17,935
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	27	—	55	-5	—	876	0	-789	7,203
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	0	30
Finished Petroleum Products	—	106,634	627	—	25,299	4,270	—	—	431	127,859	115,312
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	56,659	219	—	17,482	3,773	—	—	31	70,556	49,200
Leaded	—	518	0	—	73	-6	—	—	(s)	597	1,031
Unleaded	—	56,141	219	—	17,409	3,779	—	—	31	69,959	48,169
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	147	3	—	144	52	—	—	0	242	526
Jet Fuel	—	6,316	20	—	3,144	-92	—	—	52	9,520	10,183
Naphtha-Type	—	702	20	—	96	94	—	—	(s)	724	969
Kerosene-Type	—	5,614	0	—	3,048	-186	—	—	51	8,797	9,214
Kerosene	—	281	0	—	-35	226	—	—	18	2	1,625
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	23,831	228	—	4,604	1,895	—	—	46	26,722	33,178
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,480	46	—	-696	126	—	—	0	1,704	3,892
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,256	0	—	123	-54	—	—	0	1,433	281
Special Naphthas	—	442	54	—	17	-16	—	—	3	526	388
Lubricants	—	704	19	—	272	22	—	—	39	934	1,762
Waxes	—	67	2	—	0	-12	—	—	6	75	134
Petroleum Coke	—	3,688	0	—	0	-307	—	—	167	3,828	1,813
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	6,051	27	—	255	-1,422	—	—	70	7,685	11,998
Still Gas	—	4,429	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,429	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	283	9	—	-11	79	—	—	(s)	202	332
Total	31,674	110,412	16,359	784	86,905	3,547	0	106,310	543	135,733	251,431

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 155,393	—	129,055	2,114	359,767	910	1	645,399	19	0	69,280
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	66,523	22,831	13,685	—	4,863	8,079	—	22,443	1,150	76,230	41,407
Pentanes Plus	9,876	—	277	—	3,053	698	—	6,808	0	5,700	2,848
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	56,647	22,831	13,408	—	1,810	7,381	—	15,635	1,150	70,530	38,559
Ethane/Ethylene	19,962	83	1,850	—	-7,408	419	—	0	0	14,068	6,046
Propane/Propylene	23,886	21,419	9,189	—	3,966	3,792	—	0	896	53,772	21,671
Normal Butane/Butylene	7,816	1,561	1,879	—	1,319	3,313	—	5,483	254	3,525	8,488
Isobutane	4,983	-232	490	—	3,933	-143	—	10,152	0	-835	2,354
Other Liquids	976	—	368	—	1,039	2,982	—	8,812	0	-9,411	25,432
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	976	—	0	—	0	77	—	899	0	0	264
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	1,181	3,396	—	1,463	0	-3,678	17,935
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	368	—	-142	-436	—	6,395	0	-5,733	7,203
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-55	—	55	0	0	30
Finished Petroleum Products	—	680,989	6,642	—	124,818	7,507	—	—	2,645	802,297	115,312
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	364,862	2,019	—	85,189	1,148	—	—	366	450,556	49,200
Leaded	—	3,694	0	—	392	-1,369	—	—	4	5,451	1,031
Unleaded	—	361,168	2,019	—	84,797	2,517	—	—	362	445,105	48,169
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	657	11	—	495	-31	—	—	0	1,194	526
Jet Fuel	—	41,733	295	—	16,002	-549	—	—	262	58,317	10,183
Naphtha-Type	—	3,889	295	—	411	-15	—	—	(s)	4,610	969
Kerosene-Type	—	37,844	0	—	15,591	-534	—	—	261	53,708	9,214
Kerosene	—	2,885	0	—	-52	55	—	—	107	2,671	1,625
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	149,356	2,553	—	26,020	471	—	—	163	177,295	33,178
Residual Fuel Oil	—	16,053	578	—	-5,233	577	—	—	226	10,595	3,892
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	7,866	230	—	283	-17	—	—	0	8,396	281
Special Naphthas	—	3,095	714	—	172	-96	—	—	287	3,790	388
Lubricants	—	4,956	136	—	1,491	4	—	—	193	6,386	1,762
Waxes	—	400	14	—	0	-8	—	—	30	392	134
Petroleum Coke	—	25,394	0	—	0	799	—	—	809	23,786	1,813
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	32,339	52	—	546	5,139	—	—	202	27,596	11,998
Still Gas	—	28,954	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	28,954	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,439	40	—	-95	15	—	—	(s)	2,369	332
Total	222,892	703,820	149,750	2,114	490,487	19,478	1	676,654	3,814	869,116	251,431

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 717	—	458	25	1,941	-81	0	3,222	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	299	122	48	—	30	85	—	90	3	321
Pentanes Plus	47	—	1	—	14	-9	—	34	0	37
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	252	122	47	—	16	94	—	57	3	283
Ethane/Ethylene	91	(s)	0	—	-34	-1	—	0	0	57
Propane/Propylene	104	105	33	—	24	50	—	0	2	215
Normal Butane/Butylene	34	17	13	—	5	41	—	8	1	18
Isobutane	23	1	(s)	—	21	4	—	48	0	-7
Other Liquids	6	—	1	—	16	-27	—	117	0	-67
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	6	—	0	—	0	2	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	14	-29	—	85	0	-41
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1	—	2	(s)	—	28	0	-25
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,440	20	—	816	138	—	—	14	4,124
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,828	7	—	564	122	—	—	1	2,276
Leaded	—	17	0	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	19
Unleaded	—	1,811	7	—	562	122	—	—	1	2,257
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	5	(s)	—	5	2	—	—	0	8
Jet Fuel	—	204	1	—	101	-3	—	—	2	307
Naphtha-Type	—	23	1	—	3	3	—	—	(s)	23
Kerosene-Type	—	181	0	—	98	-6	—	—	2	284
Kerosene	—	9	0	—	-1	7	—	—	1	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	769	7	—	149	61	—	—	1	862
Residual Fuel Oil	—	80	1	—	-22	4	—	—	0	55
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	41	0	—	4	-2	—	—	0	46
Special Naphthas	—	14	2	—	1	-1	—	—	(s)	17
Lubricants	—	23	1	—	9	1	—	—	1	30
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	119	0	—	0	-10	—	—	5	123
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	195	1	—	8	-46	—	—	2	248
Still Gas	—	143	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	143
Miscellaneous Products	—	9	(s)	—	(s)	3	—	—	(s)	7
Total	1,022	3,562	528	25	2,803	114	0	3,429	18	4,378

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 733	—	609	10	1,697	4	(s)	3,044	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	314	108	65	—	23	38	—	106	5	360
Pentanes Plus	47	—	1	—	14	3	—	32	0	27
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	267	108	63	—	9	35	—	74	5	333
Ethane/Ethylene	94	(s)	9	—	-35	2	—	0	0	66
Propane/Propylene	113	101	43	—	19	18	—	0	4	254
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	7	9	—	6	16	—	26	1	17
Isobutane	24	-1	2	—	19	-1	—	48	0	-4
Other Liquids	5	—	2	—	5	14	—	42	0	-44
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	6	16	—	7	0	-17
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	2	—	-1	-2	—	30	0	-27
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,212	31	—	589	35	—	—	12	3,784
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,721	10	—	402	5	—	—	2	2,125
Leaded	—	17	0	—	2	-6	—	—	(s)	26
Unleaded	—	1,704	10	—	400	12	—	—	2	2,100
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	197	1	—	75	-3	—	—	1	275
Naphtha-Type	—	18	1	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	22
Kerosene-Type	—	179	0	—	74	-3	—	—	1	253
Kerosene	—	14	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	13
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	705	12	—	123	2	—	—	1	836
Residual Fuel Oil	—	76	3	—	-25	3	—	—	1	50
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	37	1	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	40
Special Naphthas	—	15	3	—	1	(s)	—	—	1	18
Lubricants	—	23	1	—	7	(s)	—	—	1	30
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	120	0	—	0	4	—	—	4	112
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	153	(s)	—	3	24	—	—	1	130
Still Gas	—	137	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	137
Miscellaneous Products	—	12	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Total	1,051	3,320	706	10	2,314	92	(s)	3,192	18	4,100

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 104,321	—	121,399	8,280	-49,904	-3,909	0	188,005	0	0	736,175
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33,215	9,847	2,755	—	-630	1,442	—	6,933	453	36,359	68,075
Pentanes Plus	6,312	—	0	—	-68	-595	—	2,837	28	3,974	5,578
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	26,903	9,847	2,755	—	-562	2,037	—	4,096	424	32,386	62,497
Ethane/Ethylene	11,629	476	0	—	1,892	-212	—	0	0	14,209	14,602
Propane/Propylene	9,344	7,136	1,567	—	-2,208	926	—	0	235	14,678	23,389
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,833	1,779	827	—	189	1,816	—	807	189	1,816	18,636
Isobutane	4,097	456	361	—	-435	-493	—	3,289	0	1,683	5,870
Other Liquids	1,533	—	11,589	—	-960	-393	—	15,383	0	-2,828	69,108
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,533	—	8	—	0	236	—	1,305	0	0	904
Unfinished Oils	—	—	11,225	—	-578	-616	—	14,286	0	-3,023	51,648
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	356	—	-382	32	—	-253	0	195	16,512
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-45	—	45	0	0	44
Finished Petroleum Products	—	210,875	5,511	—	-97,554	2,243	—	—	12,737	103,852	127,465
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	98,827	0	—	-61,579	-681	—	—	1,706	36,223	46,328
Leaded	—	1,287	0	—	-123	4	—	—	139	1,021	529
Unleaded	—	97,540	0	—	-61,456	-685	—	—	1,567	35,202	45,799
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	643	0	—	-255	333	—	—	0	55	918
Jet Fuel	—	21,829	0	—	-14,063	682	—	—	548	6,536	17,359
Naphtha-Type	—	2,676	0	—	-251	170	—	—	128	2,127	2,230
Kerosene-Type	—	19,153	0	—	-13,812	512	—	—	419	4,410	15,129
Kerosene	—	298	87	—	-133	-208	—	—	2	458	1,167
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	40,083	23	—	-19,411	2,622	—	—	2,739	15,334	27,288
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11,060	1,427	—	-159	333	—	—	1,370	10,625	14,131
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	11,928	3,740	—	-42	205	—	—	0	15,421	3,180
Special Naphthas	—	1,027	17	—	-182	28	—	—	922	-88	1,331
Lubricants	—	2,916	0	—	-743	-259	—	—	226	2,206	6,466
Waxes	—	315	5	—	-5	-21	—	—	20	316	528
Petroleum Coke	—	7,670	9	—	0	-124	—	—	5,199	2,604	3,389
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,669	203	—	-908	-422	—	—	5	3,381	4,308
Still Gas	—	9,494	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,494	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,116	0	—	-74	-245	—	—	(s)	1,287	1,072
Total	139,069	220,722	141,254	8,280	-149,048	-617	0	210,321	13,190	137,383	1,000,823

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	^E 718,185	—	772,816	40,096	-273,674	-965	0	1,258,388	0	0	736,175
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	230,232	63,427	9,036	—	-5,770	7,762	—	48,418	5,162	235,583	68,075
Pentanes Plus	40,982	—	0	—	-713	1,816	—	20,258	148	18,047	5,578
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	189,250	63,427	9,036	—	-5,057	5,946	—	28,160	5,014	217,536	62,497
Ethane/Ethylene	83,134	2,846	0	—	13,241	373	—	0	0	98,848	14,602
Propane/Propylene	65,694	47,567	4,986	—	-16,186	-1,046	—	0	3,724	99,383	23,389
Normal Butane/Butylene	15,433	10,675	2,723	—	716	7,458	—	9,610	1,291	11,188	18,636
Isobutane	24,989	2,339	1,327	—	-2,828	-839	—	18,550	0	8,116	5,870
Other Liquids	10,726	—	52,403	—	-4,741	5,260	—	91,021	0	-37,893	69,108
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	10,726	—	28	—	0	451	—	10,303	0	0	904
Unfinished Oils	—	—	50,794	—	-2,661	5,303	—	77,190	0	-34,360	51,648
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1,581	—	-2,080	-470	—	3,506	0	-3,535	16,512
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-24	—	22	0	2	44
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,400,701	42,619	—	-632,413	-3,733	—	—	98,865	715,775	127,465
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	645,203	756	—	-389,264	-3,133	—	—	9,537	250,291	46,328
Leaded	—	9,625	1	—	-711	-322	—	—	1,077	8,160	529
Unleaded	—	635,578	755	—	-388,553	-2,811	—	—	8,460	242,131	45,799
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2,715	0	—	-1,212	339	—	—	0	1,164	918
Jet Fuel	—	149,950	98	—	-93,253	-352	—	—	6,466	49,681	17,359
Naphtha-Type	—	18,709	0	—	-2,915	-15	—	—	541	15,268	2,230
Kerosene-Type	—	130,241	98	—	-90,338	-337	—	—	5,925	34,413	15,129
Kerosene	—	3,567	87	—	-1,560	-162	—	—	491	1,765	1,167
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	274,145	23	—	-137,272	-840	—	—	31,065	106,671	27,288
Residual Fuel Oil	—	79,996	10,833	—	-454	-252	—	—	18,832	71,795	14,131
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	73,872	29,262	—	203	380	—	—	0	102,957	3,180
Special Naphthas	—	6,721	520	—	-1,397	-475	—	—	2,456	3,863	1,331
Lubricants	—	20,858	0	—	-4,733	604	—	—	1,701	13,820	6,466
Waxes	—	2,260	18	—	-26	53	—	—	148	2,051	528
Petroleum Coke	—	51,960	98	—	0	-204	—	—	28,126	24,136	3,389
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	20,435	709	—	-3,032	440	—	—	42	17,630	4,308
Still Gas	—	61,517	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	61,517	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	8,502	215	—	-413	-131	—	—	2	8,433	1,072
Total	959,143	1,464,128	876,874	40,096	-916,598	8,324	0	1,397,827	104,027	913,465	1,000,823

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production: estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from: the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 3,365	—	3,916	267	-1,610	-126	0	6,065	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,071	318	89	—	-20	47	—	224	15	1,173
Pentanes Plus	204	—	0	—	-2	-19	—	92	1	128
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	868	318	89	—	-18	66	—	132	14	1,045
Ethane/Ethylene	375	15	0	—	61	-7	—	0	0	458
Propane/Propylene	301	230	51	—	-71	30	—	0	8	473
Normal Butane/Butylene	59	57	27	—	6	59	—	26	6	59
Isobutane	132	15	12	—	-14	-16	—	106	0	54
Other Liquids	49	—	374	—	-31	-13	—	496	0	-91
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	49	—	(s)	—	0	8	—	42	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	362	—	-19	-20	—	461	0	-98
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	11	—	-12	1	—	-8	0	6
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ..	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,802	178	—	-3,147	72	—	—	411	3,350
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,188	0	—	-1,986	-22	—	—	55	1,168
Leaded	—	42	0	—	-4	(s)	—	—	4	33
Unleaded	—	3,146	0	—	-1,982	-22	—	—	51	1,136
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	21	0	—	-8	11	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	704	0	—	-454	22	—	—	18	211
Naphtha-Type	—	86	0	—	-8	5	—	—	4	69
Kerosene-Type	—	618	0	—	-446	17	—	—	14	142
Kerosene	—	10	3	—	-4	-7	—	—	(s)	15
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,293	1	—	-626	85	—	—	88	495
Residual Fuel Oil	—	357	46	—	-5	11	—	—	44	343
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	385	121	—	-1	7	—	—	0	497
Special Naphthas	—	33	1	—	-6	1	—	—	30	-3
Lubricants	—	94	0	—	-24	-8	—	—	7	71
Waxes	—	10	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	247	(s)	—	0	-4	—	—	168	84
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	118	7	—	-29	-14	—	—	(s)	109
Still Gas	—	306	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	306
Miscellaneous Products	—	36	0	—	-2	-8	—	—	(s)	42
Total	4,486	7,120	4,557	267	-4,808	-20	0	6,785	425	4,432

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 3,388	—	3,645	189	-1,291	-5	0	5,936	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,086	299	43	—	-27	37	—	228	24	1,111
Pentanes Plus	193	—	0	—	-3	9	—	96	1	85
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	893	299	43	—	-24	28	—	133	24	1,026
Ethane/Ethylene	392	13	0	—	62	2	—	0	0	466
Propane/Propylene	310	224	24	—	-76	-5	—	0	18	469
Normal Butane/Butylene	73	50	13	—	3	35	—	45	6	53
Isobutane	118	11	6	—	-13	-4	—	88	0	38
Other Liquids	51	—	247	—	-22	25	—	429	0	-179
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	51	—	(s)	—	0	2	—	49	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	240	—	-13	25	—	364	0	-162
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	7	—	-10	-2	—	17	0	-17
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,607	201	—	-2,983	-18	—	—	466	3,376
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,043	4	—	-1,836	-15	—	—	45	1,181
Leaded	—	45	(s)	—	-3	-2	—	—	5	38
Unleaded	—	2,998	4	—	-1,833	-13	—	—	40	1,142
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	13	0	—	-6	2	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	703	(s)	—	-440	-2	—	—	31	234
Naphtha-Type	—	88	0	—	-14	(s)	—	—	3	72
Kerosene-Type	—	614	(s)	—	-426	-2	—	—	28	162
Kerosene	—	17	(s)	—	-7	-1	—	—	2	8
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,293	(s)	—	-648	-4	—	—	147	503
Residual Fuel Oil	—	377	51	—	-2	-1	—	—	89	339
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	348	138	—	1	2	—	—	0	486
Special Naphthas	—	32	2	—	-7	-2	—	—	12	18
Lubricants	—	98	0	—	-22	3	—	—	8	65
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	245	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	133	114
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	96	3	—	-14	2	—	—	(s)	83
Still Gas	—	290	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	290
Miscellaneous Products	—	40	1	—	-2	-1	—	—	(s)	40
Total	4,524	6,906	4,136	189	-4,324	39	0	6,594	491	4,309

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 14,827	—	2,607	1,068	-3,526	-182	0	15,157	1	0	11,755
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,978	262	255	—	-2,442	38	—	596	32	1,387	1,243
Pentanes Plus	844	—	100	—	-374	2	—	207	0	361	138
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,134	262	155	—	-2,068	36	—	389	32	1,026	1,105
Ethane/Ethylene	1,085	0	0	—	-841	3	—	0	0	241	174
Propane/Propylene	1,293	223	78	—	-583	10	—	0	0	1,001	442
Normal Butane/Butylene	528	32	66	—	-419	15	—	245	32	-85	346
Isobutane	228	7	11	—	-225	8	—	144	0	-131	143
Other Liquids	5	—	0	—	0	-511	—	484	0	32	4,153
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5	—	0	—	0	-1	—	6	0	0	74
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-279	—	244	0	35	2,214
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-231	—	234	0	-3	1,865
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	16,373	98	—	-641	-1,278	—	—	9	17,099	11,678
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	7,997	50	—	-342	-528	—	—	1	8,232	3,987
Leaded	—	1,472	4	—	-333	-89	—	—	0	1,232	981
Unleaded	—	6,525	46	—	-9	-439	—	—	1	7,000	3,006
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	29	0	—	16	-7	—	—	0	52	35
Jet Fuel	—	931	0	—	295	-139	—	—	0	1,365	1,057
Naphtha-Type	—	377	0	—	-216	-33	—	—	0	194	277
Kerosene-Type	—	554	0	—	511	-106	—	—	0	1,171	780
Kerosene	—	41	0	—	0	41	—	—	0	0	84
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	4,564	48	—	-610	-91	—	—	2	4,091	3,224
Residual Fuel Oil	—	312	0	—	0	-20	—	—	0	332	539
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	10	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	10	8
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	2
Lubricants	—	2	0	—	0	2	—	—	5	-5	8
Waxes	—	64	0	—	0	29	—	—	0	35	93
Petroleum Coke	—	339	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	341	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,340	0	—	0	-563	—	—	1	1,902	2,631
Still Gas	—	678	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	678	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	66	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	66	8
Total	18,810	16,635	2,960	1,068	-6,609	-1,933	0	16,237	42	18,518	28,829

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 102,496	—	15,780	5,899	-28,371	-174	5	95,666	307	0	11,755
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	27,764	1,295	1,547	—	-15,318	57	—	3,848	86	11,297	1,243
Pentanes Plus	5,601	—	425	—	-2,340	-19	—	1,207	0	2,498	138
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22,163	1,295	1,122	—	-12,978	76	—	2,641	86	8,799	1,105
Ethane/Ethylene	7,765	0	0	—	-5,833	0	—	0	0	1,932	174
Propane/Propylene	9,068	1,412	525	—	-3,643	55	—	0	6	7,301	442
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,753	-24	481	—	-2,209	18	—	1,851	80	52	346
Isobutane	1,577	-93	116	—	-1,293	3	—	790	0	-486	143
Other Liquids	164	—	0	—	0	-652	—	721	0	95	4,153
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	164	—	0	—	0	-35	—	199	0	0	74
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	221	—	-366	0	145	2,214
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-838	—	888	0	-50	1,865
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	101,312	759	—	-3,975	442	—	—	95	97,559	11,678
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	50,099	249	—	-2,514	-857	—	—	27	48,664	3,987
Leaded	—	9,206	17	—	-2,366	-270	—	—	1	7,126	981
Unleaded	—	40,893	232	—	-148	-587	—	—	26	41,538	3,006
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	157	0	—	82	-20	—	—	0	259	35
Jet Fuel	—	7,339	0	—	1,845	38	—	—	0	9,146	1,057
Naphtha-Type	—	2,275	0	—	-1,035	-97	—	—	0	1,337	277
Kerosene-Type	—	5,064	0	—	2,880	135	—	—	0	7,809	780
Kerosene	—	104	0	—	0	59	—	—	0	45	84
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	27,408	480	—	-3,388	-50	—	—	8	24,542	3,224
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,159	30	—	0	43	—	—	(s)	2,146	539
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	114	0	—	0	-11	—	—	0	125	8
Special Naphthas	—	-2	0	—	0	-2	—	—	1	-1	2
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	21	-21	8
Waxes	—	201	0	—	0	-37	—	—	(s)	238	93
Petroleum Coke	—	2,289	0	—	0	0	—	—	34	2,255	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	6,811	0	—	0	1,296	—	—	4	5,511	2,631
Still Gas	—	4,221	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,221	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	412	0	—	0	-17	—	—	0	429	8
Total	130,424	102,607	18,086	5,899	-47,664	-327	5	100,235	488	108,951	28,829

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 478	—	84	34	-114	-6	0	489	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	128	8	8	—	-79	1	—	19	1	45
Pentanes Plus	27	—	3	—	-12	(s)	—	7	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	101	8	5	—	-67	1	—	13	1	33
Ethane/Ethylene	35	0	0	—	-27	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	42	7	3	—	-19	(s)	—	0	0	32
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	1	2	—	-14	(s)	—	8	1	-3
Isobutane	7	(s)	(s)	—	-7	(s)	—	5	0	-4
Other Liquids	(s)	—	0	—	0	-16	—	16	0	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	(s)	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-9	—	8	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-7	—	8	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	528	3	—	-21	-41	—	—	(s)	552
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	258	2	—	-11	-17	—	—	(s)	266
Leaded	—	47	(s)	—	-11	-3	—	—	0	40
Unleaded	—	210	1	—	(s)	-14	—	—	(s)	226
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	30	0	—	10	-4	—	—	0	44
Naphtha-Type	—	12	0	—	-7	-1	—	—	0	6
Kerosene-Type	—	18	0	—	16	-3	—	—	0	38
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	147	2	—	-20	-3	—	—	(s)	132
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	11
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	(s)	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Lubricants	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	2	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	1
Petroleum Coke	—	11	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	43	0	—	0	-18	—	—	(s)	61
Still Gas	—	22	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	22
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	2
Total	607	537	95	34	-213	-62	0	524	1	597

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 483	—	74	28	-134	-1	(s)	451	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	131	6	7	—	-72	(s)	—	18	(s)	53
Pentanes Plus	26	—	2	—	-11	(s)	—	6	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	105	6	5	—	-61	(s)	—	12	(s)	42
Ethane/Ethylene	37	0	0	—	-28	0	—	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	43	7	2	—	-17	(s)	—	0	(s)	34
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	(s)	2	—	-10	(s)	—	9	(s)	(s)
Isobutane	7	(s)	1	—	-6	(s)	—	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	1	—	0	—	0	-3	—	3	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-2	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-4	—	4	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	478	4	—	-19	2	—	—	(s)	460
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	236	1	—	-12	-4	—	—	(s)	230
Leaded	—	43	(s)	—	-11	-1	—	—	(s)	34
Unleaded	—	193	1	—	-1	-3	—	—	(s)	196
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	35	0	—	9	(s)	—	—	0	43
Naphtha-Type	—	11	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	6
Kerosene-Type	—	24	0	—	14	1	—	—	0	37
Kerosene	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	129	2	—	-16	(s)	—	—	(s)	116
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	—	11	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	32	0	—	0	6	—	—	(s)	26
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	615	484	85	28	-225	-2	(s)	473	2	514

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 85,045	—	6,275	2,368	-6,780	1,823	0	80,333	4,284	468	76,562
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,915	2,213	19	—	0	439	—	2,441	156	2,111	3,432
Pentanes Plus	1,658	—	0	—	0	-7	—	1,149	5	511	58
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,257	2,213	19	—	0	446	—	1,292	152	1,599	3,374
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	2	0
Propane/Propylene	281	1,221	1	—	0	222	—	0	147	1,134	999
Normal Butane/Butylene	600	1,020	18	—	0	277	—	740	5	616	1,938
Isobutane	374	-28	0	—	0	-53	—	552	0	-153	437
Other Liquids	620	—	98	—	0	-796	—	1,537	0	-23	32,760
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	620	—	98	—	0	97	—	621	0	0	1,594
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-452	—	1,008	0	-556	23,993
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-447	—	-86	0	533	7,164
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	6	—	-6	0	0	9
Finished Petroleum Products	—	87,496	1,510	—	2,753	-3,454	—	—	10,252	84,961	55,336
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	39,892	250	—	1,578	-1,611	—	—	1,969	41,362	22,027
Leaded	—	5,323	0	—	373	-53	—	—	15	5,734	4,638
Unleaded	—	34,569	250	—	1,205	-1,558	—	—	1,954	35,628	17,389
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	179	9	—	0	-15	—	—	0	203	459
Jet Fuel	—	12,517	19	—	491	-788	—	—	209	13,606	7,956
Naphtha-Type	—	1,435	6	—	285	-104	—	—	0	1,830	1,752
Kerosene-Type	—	11,082	13	—	206	-684	—	—	209	11,776	6,204
Kerosene	—	74	0	—	0	-10	—	—	(s)	84	34
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	12,892	75	—	701	-940	—	—	1,664	12,944	9,980
Residual Fuel Oil	—	8,969	1,095	—	0	144	—	—	3,816	6,104	7,498
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	414	0	—	0	-3	—	—	0	417	177
Special Naphthas	—	21	6	—	0	-13	—	—	207	-167	55
Lubricants	—	674	0	—	-17	-217	—	—	100	774	1,912
Waxes	—	26	2	—	0	-29	—	—	29	28	181
Petroleum Coke	—	4,564	43	—	0	106	—	—	2,226	2,275	2,463
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,344	11	—	0	-85	—	—	32	2,408	2,477
Still Gas	—	4,726	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,726	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	204	0	—	0	7	—	—	(s)	197	117
Total	88,580	89,709	7,902	2,368	-4,027	-1,988	0	84,311	14,693	87,516	168,090

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 589,867	—	39,375	4,419	-58,366	-150	5	545,570	26,098	3,772	76,562
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	19,415	14,378	593	—	0	589	—	16,434	2,327	15,036	3,432
Pentanes Plus	10,854	—	0	—	0	14	—	8,020	14	2,806	58
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,561	14,378	593	—	0	575	—	8,414	2,313	12,230	3,374
Ethane/Ethylene	15	101	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	116	0
Propane/Propylene	2,150	8,482	342	—	0	173	—	9	1,886	8,906	999
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,629	5,473	63	—	0	218	—	5,122	427	4,398	1,938
Isobutane	1,767	322	188	—	0	184	—	3,283	0	-1,190	437
Other Liquids	4,645	—	2,111	—	309	342	—	9,726	0	-3,003	32,760
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4,645	—	308	—	0	1,406	—	3,547	0	0	1,594
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1,692	—	309	-536	—	6,091	0	-3,554	23,993
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	111	—	0	-535	—	95	0	551	7,164
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	7	—	-7	0	0	9
Finished Petroleum Products	—	589,645	6,837	—	21,603	-4,004	—	—	74,273	547,816	55,336
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	260,876	1,734	—	13,072	-1,741	—	—	7,018	270,405	22,027
Leaded	—	33,322	0	—	2,862	-747	—	—	42	36,889	4,638
Unleaded	—	227,554	1,734	—	10,210	-994	—	—	6,976	233,516	17,389
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,259	33	—	30	107	—	—	0	1,215	459
Jet Fuel	—	84,846	897	—	3,953	-895	—	—	3,880	86,711	7,956
Naphtha-Type	—	8,114	18	—	1,938	-282	—	—	111	10,241	1,752
Kerosene-Type	—	76,732	879	—	2,015	-613	—	—	3,770	76,469	6,204
Kerosene	—	652	0	—	0	-46	—	—	4	694	34
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	89,083	574	—	4,650	-2,507	—	—	11,501	85,313	9,980
Residual Fuel Oil	—	73,635	2,923	—	0	372	—	—	29,110	47,076	7,498
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	2,516	163	—	0	-141	—	—	0	2,820	177
Special Naphthas	—	245	51	—	0	-53	—	—	814	-465	55
Lubricants	—	4,414	0	—	-102	176	—	—	622	3,514	1,912
Waxes	—	394	11	—	0	6	—	—	116	283	181
Petroleum Coke	—	29,265	307	—	0	425	—	—	21,050	8,097	2,463
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	11,060	144	—	0	298	—	—	156	10,750	2,477
Still Gas	—	30,196	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	30,196	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,204	0	—	0	-5	—	—	1	1,208	117
Total	613,927	604,023	48,916	4,419	-36,454	-3,223	5	571,730	102,698	563,621	168,090

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 2,743	—	202	76	-219	59	0	2,591	138	15
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	94	71	1	—	0	14	—	79	5	68
Pentanes Plus	53	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	37	(s)	16
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41	71	1	—	0	14	—	42	5	52
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	9	39	(s)	—	0	7	—	0	5	37
Normal Butane/Butylene	19	33	1	—	0	9	—	24	(s)	20
Isobutane	12	-1	0	—	0	-2	—	18	0	-5
Other Liquids	20	—	3	—	0	-26	—	50	0	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	20	—	3	—	0	3	—	20	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-15	—	33	0	-18
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-14	—	-3	0	17
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,822	49	—	89	-111	—	—	331	2,741
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,287	8	—	51	-52	—	—	64	1,334
Leaded	—	172	0	—	12	-2	—	—	(s)	185
Unleaded	—	1,115	8	—	39	-50	—	—	63	1,149
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	404	1	—	16	-25	—	—	7	439
Naphtha-Type	—	46	(s)	—	9	-3	—	—	0	59
Kerosene-Type	—	357	(s)	—	7	-22	—	—	7	380
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	416	2	—	23	-30	—	—	54	418
Residual Fuel Oil	—	289	35	—	0	5	—	—	123	197
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	13	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	13
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	7	-5
Lubricants	—	22	0	—	-1	-7	—	—	3	25
Waxes	—	1	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	147	1	—	0	3	—	—	72	73
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	76	(s)	—	0	-3	—	—	1	78
Still Gas	—	152	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	152
Miscellaneous Products	—	7	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,857	2,894	255	76	-130	-64	0	2,720	474	2,823

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,782	—	186	21	-275	-1	(s)	2,573	123	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	92	68	3	—	0	3	—	78	11	71
Pentanes Plus	51	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	38	(s)	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40	68	3	—	0	3	—	40	11	58
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	(s)	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	10	40	2	—	0	1	—	(s)	9	42
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	26	(s)	—	0	1	—	24	2	21
Isobutane	8	2	1	—	0	1	—	15	0	-6
Other Liquids	22	—	10	—	1	2	—	46	0	-14
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	22	—	1	—	0	7	—	17	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	8	—	1	-3	—	29	0	-17
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1	—	0	-3	—	(s)	0	3
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,781	32	—	102	-19	—	—	350	2,584
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,231	8	—	62	-8	—	—	33	1,275
Leaded	—	157	0	—	14	-4	—	—	(s)	174
Unleaded	—	1,073	8	—	48	-5	—	—	33	1,101
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6	(s)	—	(s)	1	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	400	4	—	19	-4	—	—	18	409
Naphtha-Type	—	38	(s)	—	9	-1	—	—	1	48
Kerosene-Type	—	362	4	—	10	-3	—	—	18	361
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	420	3	—	22	-12	—	—	54	402
Residual Fuel Oil	—	347	14	—	0	2	—	—	137	222
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	12	1	—	0	-1	—	—	0	13
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	4	-2
Lubricants	—	21	0	—	(s)	1	—	—	3	17
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	138	1	—	0	2	—	—	99	38
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	52	1	—	0	1	—	—	1	51
Still Gas	—	142	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	142
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,896	2,849	231	21	-172	-15	(s)	2,697	484	2,659

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	May 1991		January-May 1991	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 809	E 26	E 3,984	E 26
Florida	383	12	1,942	13
New York	E 34	E 1	E 173	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 220	E 7	E 1,092	E 7
Virginia	1	(s)	6	(s)
West Virginia	180	6	842	6
Adjustment ^a	-9	(s)	-71	(s)
PAD District II	E 22,875	E 738	E 111,746	E 740
Illinois	1,520	49	7,895	52
Indiana	246	8	1,256	8
Kansas	4,959	160	24,007	159
Kentucky	417	13	2,209	15
Michigan	E 1,572	E 51	E 7,966	E 53
Missouri	13	(s)	59	(s)
Nebraska	493	16	2,399	16
North Dakota	3,139	101	15,282	101
Ohio	E 797	E 26	E 3,861	E 26
Oklahoma	9,368	302	E 45,802	E 303
South Dakota	139	4	694	5
Tennessee	42	1	194	1
Adjustment ^a	170	5	122	1
PAD District III	E 105,254	E 3,395	E 513,745	E 3,402
Alabama	1,496	48	7,709	51
Arkansas	E 846	E 27	E 4,296	E 28
Louisiana ^b	E 12,551	E 405	E 61,256	E 406
Mississippi	2,274	73	10,945	72
New Mexico	5,912	191	28,982	192
Texas ^b	57,544	1,856	284,337	1,883
Federal Offshore PAD District III	24,138	779	112,747	747
Adjustment ^a	493	16	3,473	23
PAD District IV	14,954	482	73,149	484
Colorado	2,643	85	12,546	83
Montana	1,684	54	8,216	54
Utah	2,027	65	10,807	72
Wyoming	8,358	270	41,650	276
Adjustment ^a	242	8	-70	(s)
PAD District V	84,522	2,727	423,048	2,802
Alaska ^b	54,889	1,771	278,012	1,841
South Alaska	1,401	45	6,391	42
North Slope	53,488	1,725	271,619	1,799
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	0	0	2	(s)
Arizona	10	(s)	48	(s)
California ^b	27,197	877	132,482	877
Nevada	319	10	1,621	11
Federal Offshore PAD District V	2,221	72	10,675	71
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	-114	-4	210	1
U.S. Total^b	E 228,414	E 7,368	E 1,125,672	E 7,455

^a These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

^b Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,753; California: State - 1,905; Louisiana: State - E2,087; Texas: State -140; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E35,243.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total		
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	47	421	468	640	420	8,211	9,271		
Pentanes Plus	14	51	65	142	107	1,211	1,460		
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	33	370	403	498	313	7,000	7,811		
Ethane	0	104	104	71	1	2,736	2,808		
Propane	17	187	204	236	185	2,814	3,235		
Normal Butane	10	56	66	108	123	814	1,045		
Isobutane	6	23	29	83	4	636	723		
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	157	49	206	107	39	2,695	2,841		
Pentanes Plus	11	8	19	20	11	300	331		
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	146	41	187	87	28	2,395	2,510		
Ethane	0	0	0	13	0	672	685		
Propane	95	30	125	40	18	1,033	1,091		
Normal Butane	50	2	52	16	10	555	581		
Isobutane	1	9	10	18	0	135	153		
Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	19,012	2,687	7,086	566	3,864	33,215	3,978	2,915	49,847
Pentanes Plus	3,712	586	1,298	157	559	6,312	844	1,658	10,339
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,300	2,101	5,788	409	3,305	26,903	3,134	1,257	39,508
Ethane	6,461	1,087	2,472	48	1,561	11,629	1,085	2	15,628
Propane	5,458	628	1,974	176	1,108	9,344	1,293	281	14,357
Normal Butane	2,470	1,744	555	129	423	1,833	528	600	4,072
Isobutane	911	2,130	787	56	213	4,097	228	374	5,451
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	882	3,423	1,151	142	63	5,661	179	110	8,997
Pentanes Plus	414	487	144	30	17	1,092	64	13	1,519
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	468	2,936	1,007	112	46	4,569	115	97	7,478
Ethane	62	993	6	34	4	1,099	4	0	1,788
Propane	155	975	525	45	24	1,724	70	82	3,092
Normal Butane	212	641	348	28	12	1,241	28	8	1,910
Isobutane	39	327	128	5	6	505	13	7	688

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
July 1991**

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	38,249	3,114	41,363	67,343	10,225	22,319	99,887
Natural Gas Liquids	44	0	44	1,458	105	1,241	2,804
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	319	8	725	1,052
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	44	0	44	1,139	97	516	1,752
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	4	0	4	134	2	123	259
Isobutane	40	0	40	1,005	95	393	1,493
Other Liquids	7,130	152	7,282	2,251	438	930	3,619
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	252	0	252	99	16	9	124
Unfinished Oils (net)	6,355	158	6,513	1,510	333	777	2,620
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	523	-6	517	643	89	144	876
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1
Total Input to Refineries	45,423	3,266	48,689	71,052	10,768	24,490	106,310
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,205	101	1,305	2,205	330	727	3,262
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,386	105	1,491	2,237	358	747	3,342
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{a,b}	86.9	96.0	87.5	98.6	92.1	97.3	97.6
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	566	22	588	829	122	245	1,196
Catalytic Hydrocracking	68	5	73	121	0	5	126
Delayed and Fluid Coking	75	0	75	154	45	61	259
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.26	0.72	1.22	1.04	1.77	0.66	1.03
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	29.69	35.91	30.16	33.63	31.40	35.72	33.87
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,386	105	1,491	2,237	358	747	3,342
Operating	1,338	105	1,443	2,236	358	747	3,341
Idle	49	0	49	1	0	0	1
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	566	566

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
July 1991 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	16,458	91,132	71,939	6,091	2,385	188,005	15,157	80,333	424,745
Natural Gas Liquids	1,170	2,895	2,482	218	168	6,933	596	2,441	12,818
Pentanes Plus	755	1,245	577	126	134	2,837	207	1,149	5,245
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	415	1,650	1,905	92	34	4,096	389	1,292	7,573
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	88	139	579	1	0	807	245	740	2,055
Isobutane	327	1,511	1,326	91	34	3,289	144	552	5,518
Other Liquids	-34	12,159	3,212	-18	64	15,383	484	1,537	28,305
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	175	740	356	10	24	1,305	6	621	2,308
Unfinished Oils (net)	-7	12,027	2,330	-22	-42	14,286	244	1,008	24,671
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-202	-650	523	-6	82	-253	234	-86	1,288
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	42	3	0	0	45	0	-6	38
Total Input to Refineries	17,594	106,186	77,633	6,291	2,617	210,321	16,237	84,311	465,868
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	535	2,957	2,378	194	77	6,141	498	2,731	13,938
Operable Capacity (daily average)	594	3,351	2,965	243	79	7,232	550	3,103	15,719
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{a,b}	90.2	88.2	80.2	79.9	97.6	84.9	90.6	88.0	88.7
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	179	1,343	758	31	26	2,337	184	784	5,089
Catalytic Hydrocracking	21	210	216	0	0	447	9	437	1,092
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	203	332	12	0	553	20	487	1,394
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.78	1.05	1.37	1.46	0.73	1.16	0.93	1.16	1.13
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.01	33.38	31.90	34.65	38.21	33.32	35.36	25.44	31.71
Operable Capacity (daily average)	594	3,351	2,965	243	79	7,232	550	3,103	15,719
Operating	586	3,324	2,634	238	79	6,860	550	3,003	15,196
Idle	8	27	332	6	0	372	0	101	523
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	2,494	290	46	0	2,830	0	45,221	48,617

^a Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

^b See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
July 1991**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			Total
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,741	43	1,784	2,628	362	788	3,778
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,307	33	1,340	2,361	254	627	3,242
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	509	13	522	273	80	161	514
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	-75	-3	-78	-10	28	0	18
Finished Motor Gasoline	20,971	1,277	22,248	38,517	5,504	12,638	56,659
Leaded	399	5	404	169	78	271	518
Unleaded	20,572	1,272	21,844	38,348	5,426	12,367	56,141
Finished Aviation Gasoline	45	0	45	83	38	26	147
Jet Fuel	2,625	0	2,625	4,277	710	1,329	6,316
Naphtha-Type	134	0	134	407	21	274	702
Kerosene-Type	2,491	0	2,491	3,870	689	1,055	5,614
Kerosene	19	43	62	197	40	44	281
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,389	1,003	11,392	15,072	2,459	6,300	23,831
Residual Fuel Oil	4,084	72	4,156	1,965	304	211	2,480
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	974	25	999	50	0	40	90
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,349	0	2,349	159	0	76	235
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	761	47	808	1,756	304	95	2,155
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	429	0	429	555	0	28	583
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	11	0	11	624	0	49	673
Special Naphthas	101	22	123	163	0	279	442
Lubricants	230	261	491	410	0	294	704
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	230	261	491	410	0	294	704
Waxes	0	57	57	36	0	31	67
Petroleum Coke	1,399	27	1,426	2,323	505	860	3,688
Marketable	523	0	523	1,267	334	555	2,156
Catalyst	876	27	903	1,056	171	305	1,532
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,275	311	3,586	3,908	935	1,208	6,051
Still Gas	2,199	155	2,354	3,046	382	1,001	4,429
Miscellaneous Products	298	45	343	197	47	39	283
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Nonfuel Use	298	45	343	197	47	37	281
Total	47,816	3,316	51,132	74,001	11,286	25,125	110,412
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,393	-50	-2,443	-2,949	-518	-635	-4,102

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
July 1991 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	658	6,047	2,902	115	125	9,847	262	2,213	17,884
Ethane/Ethylene	-24	219	281	0	0	476	0	0	480
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	447
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	33
Propane/Propylene	607	4,182	2,198	81	68	7,136	223	1,221	13,162
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9,348
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,814
Normal Butane/Butylene	-158	1,479	377	34	47	1,779	32	1,020	3,867
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,673
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	194
Isobutane	233	167	46	0	10	456	7	-28	375
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,208	50,215	36,224	1,763	1,417	98,827	7,997	39,892	225,623
Leaded	349	72	578	0	288	1,287	1,472	5,323	9,004
Unleaded	8,859	50,143	35,646	1,763	1,129	97,540	6,525	34,569	216,619
Finished Aviation Gasoline	161	314	168	0	0	643	29	179	1,043
Jet Fuel	1,798	10,060	9,171	479	321	21,829	931	12,517	44,218
Naphtha-Type	560	1,101	439	293	283	2,676	377	1,435	5,324
Kerosene-Type	1,238	8,959	8,732	186	38	19,153	554	11,082	38,894
Kerosene	45	146	96	11	0	298	41	74	756
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,657	18,944	15,190	1,718	574	40,083	4,564	12,892	92,762
Residual Fuel Oil	388	6,456	3,865	327	24	11,060	312	8,969	26,977
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	184	0	897	76	15	1,172	78	873	3,212
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	128	1,457	524	196	9	2,314	71	891	5,860
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	76	4,999	2,444	55	0	7,574	163	7,205	17,905
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	95	3,598	76	0	5	3,774	0	134	4,920
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	172	4,815	3,167	0	0	8,154	10	280	9,128
Special Naphthas	98	767	66	96	0	1,027	0	21	1,613
Lubricants	36	1,659	714	507	0	2,916	2	674	4,787
Naphthenic	36	374	0	369	0	779	0	271	1,050
Paraffinic	0	1,285	714	138	0	2,137	2	403	3,737
Waxes	16	173	59	67	0	315	64	26	529
Petroleum Coke	348	3,552	3,603	146	21	7,670	339	4,564	17,687
Marketable	48	1,720	2,758	104	0	4,630	120	3,444	10,873
Catalyst	300	1,832	845	42	21	3,040	219	1,120	6,814
Asphalt and Road Oil	500	609	1,572	889	99	3,669	1,340	2,344	16,990
Still Gas	691	5,029	3,489	198	87	9,494	678	4,726	21,681
Miscellaneous Products	76	435	605	0	0	1,116	66	204	2,012
Fuel Use	16	0	98	0	0	114	0	0	116
Nonfuel Use	60	435	507	0	0	1,002	66	204	1,896
Total	17,947	112,819	80,967	6,316	2,673	220,722	16,635	89,709	488,610
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-353	-6,633	-3,334	-25	-56	-10,401	-398	-5,398	-22,742

^a Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
July 1991**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			Total
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	
Crude Oil	15,367	866	16,233	8,680	1,574	1,933	12,187
Petroleum Products	43,355	3,064	46,419	43,303	8,016	15,027	66,346
Pentanes Plus	14	0	14	86	52	159	297
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,812	11	1,823	2,742	258	987	3,987
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	643	5	648	1,535	30	67	1,632
Normal Butane/Butylene	976	3	979	933	127	794	1,854
Isobutane	193	3	196	273	101	126	500
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	428	4	432	209	15	40	264
Unfinished Oils	13,237	911	14,148	12,929	498	4,508	17,935
Naphthas and Lighter	2,887	337	3,224	4,074	158	1,429	5,661
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,647	72	2,719	1,531	58	227	1,816
Heavy Gas Oils	6,788	301	7,089	4,547	279	1,795	6,621
Residuum	915	201	1,116	2,777	3	1,057	3,837
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,944	79	4,023	4,268	710	1,407	6,385
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	20	0	10	30
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,819	295	8,114	6,141	1,389	2,312	9,842
Leaded	0	18	18	69	30	122	221
Unleaded	7,819	277	8,096	6,072	1,359	2,190	9,621
Finished Aviation Gasoline	26	0	26	102	36	30	168
Jet Fuel	2,010	0	2,010	2,537	400	475	3,412
Naphtha-Type	103	0	103	271	32	160	463
Kerosene-Type	1,907	0	1,907	2,266	368	315	2,949
Kerosene	170	37	207	688	83	258	1,029
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,821	348	8,169	5,504	1,479	2,428	9,411
Residual Fuel Oil	2,281	80	2,361	1,900	372	223	2,495
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	606	58	664	21	0	18	39
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,420	0	1,420	320	0	105	425
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	255	22	277	1,559	372	100	2,031
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	122	0	122	191	0	77	268
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	0	4	2	0	11	13
Special Naphthas	76	30	106	69	0	176	245
Lubricants	343	388	731	910	0	2	912
Waxes	0	162	162	106	0	28	134
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	733	0	733	634	748	431	1,813
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,337	656	2,993	4,095	1,973	1,439	7,507
Miscellaneous Products	178	63	241	170	3	26	199
Total Stocks, All Oils	58,722	3,930	62,652	51,983	9,590	16,960	78,533

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
July 1991 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,312	28,780	18,099	1,429	318	49,938	1,844	25,096	105,298
Petroleum Products	11,151	80,813	49,570	5,425	1,117	148,076	11,848	62,152	334,841
Pentanes Plus	258	281	63	15	13	630	2	19	962
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,219	4,859	4,731	32	32	11,873	462	1,310	19,455
Ethane/Ethylene	129	1,428	0	0	0	1,557	0	0	1,558
Propane/Propylene	1,163	1,215	1,201	4	4	3,587	141	57	6,065
Normal Butane/Butylene	646	1,548	2,831	18	15	5,058	234	851	8,976
Isobutane	281	668	699	10	13	1,671	87	402	2,856
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	211	498	185	1	9	904	74	1,594	3,268
Unfinished Oils	3,147	28,882	18,364	1,036	219	51,648	2,214	23,993	109,938
Naphthas and Lighter	706	7,480	5,419	201	17	13,823	479	3,826	27,013
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	402	6,052	2,498	182	6	9,140	413	4,133	18,221
Heavy Gas Oils	1,149	9,862	6,632	583	196	18,422	755	11,914	44,801
Residuum	890	5,488	3,815	70	0	10,263	567	4,120	19,903
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,295	7,833	5,298	132	167	14,725	1,798	7,141	34,072
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	44	0	0	44	0	9	83
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,397	10,699	5,405	843	170	18,514	1,386	7,940	45,796
Leaded	107	78	0	0	51	236	335	1,747	2,557
Unleaded	1,290	10,621	5,405	843	119	18,278	1,051	6,193	43,239
Finished Aviation Gasoline	77	311	181	0	0	569	25	147	935
Jet Fuel	668	4,575	3,160	262	183	8,848	554	3,957	18,781
Naphtha-Type	218	582	446	209	139	1,594	165	724	3,049
Kerosene-Type	450	3,993	2,714	53	44	7,254	389	3,233	15,732
Kerosene	57	424	198	24	0	703	63	25	2,027
Distillate Fuel Oil	789	9,139	3,292	750	124	14,094	2,077	4,577	38,328
Residual Fuel Oil	291	3,677	3,260	169	22	7,419	539	5,020	17,834
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	90	0	1,442	7	18	1,557	46	723	3,029
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	57	542	314	130	4	1,047	182	504	3,578
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	144	3,135	1,504	32	0	4,815	311	3,793	11,227
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	16	701	240	0	8	965	0	41	1,396
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	115	1,911	189	0	0	2,215	8	136	2,376
Special Naphthas	49	1,081	2	61	0	1,193	2	55	1,601
Lubricants	12	4,047	1,214	535	0	5,808	8	1,168	8,627
Waxes	5	343	152	28	0	528	93	181	1,098
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	1	578	2,357	453	0	3,389	2	2,463	8,400
Asphalt and Road Oil	518	784	936	1,084	170	3,492	2,533	2,274	18,799
Miscellaneous Products	26	190	299	0	0	515	8	102	1,065
Total Stocks, All Oils	12,463	109,593	67,669	6,854	1,435	198,014	13,692	87,248	440,139

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,^a
July 1991**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.9	1.3	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.7
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	45.2	39.2	44.8	52.7	50.1	48.7	51.6
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.6	0.0	5.2	5.6	6.5	4.6	5.5
Kerosene	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.3	30.7	23.8	21.9	23.3	27.3	23.2
Residual Fuel Oil	9.2	2.2	8.7	2.9	2.9	0.9	2.4
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.6
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.4
Lubricants	0.5	8.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.7
Waxes	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.1	0.8	3.0	3.4	4.8	3.7	3.6
Asphalt and Road Oil	7.3	9.5	7.5	5.7	8.9	5.2	5.9
Still Gas	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.4	3.6	4.3	4.3
Miscellaneous Products	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-5.4	-1.5	-5.1	-4.3	-4.9	-2.7	-4.0

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.0	5.9	3.9	1.9	5.3	4.9	1.7	2.7	4.0
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	49.0	45.8	44.2	25.4	48.8	44.9	46.5	45.4	46.6
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.4	1.1	0.6	4.8	12.1	1.3	2.4	1.8	1.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7.5	8.7	11.8	3.1	1.6	9.5	3.6	13.6	8.7
Kerosene	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	22.2	18.4	20.5	28.3	24.5	19.8	29.6	15.8	20.6
Residual Fuel Oil	2.4	6.3	5.2	5.4	1.0	5.5	2.0	11.0	6.0
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.2	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	4.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.1	0.3	2.0
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.7	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	1.6	1.0	8.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.8	1.1
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.1	3.4	4.9	2.4	0.9	3.8	2.2	5.6	3.9
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.0	0.6	2.1	14.6	4.2	1.8	8.7	2.9	3.8
Still Gas	4.2	4.9	4.7	3.3	3.7	4.7	4.4	5.8	4.8
Miscellaneous Products	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-2.1	-6.4	-4.5	-0.4	-2.4	-5.1	-2.6	-6.6	-5.1

^a Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

^b Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

^c Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

**Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry,
July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	1,312	2,089	7,033	10,434
Delaware	0	0	1	1
Florida	0	276	1,236	1,512
Maine	0	0	397	397
Maryland	0	332	256	588
Massachusetts	0	0	1,669	1,669
New Jersey	113	489	1,744	2,346
New York	367	992	835	2,194
North Carolina	0	0	193	193
Pennsylvania	806	0	44	850
South Carolina	26	0	135	161
Vermont	0	0	1	1
Virginia	0	0	522	522
PAD District II	17	0	29	46
Michigan	17	0	0	17
North Dakota	0	0	29	29
PAD District III	49	821	557	1,427
Louisiana	49	246	136	431
Mississippi	0	273	0	273
Texas	0	302	421	723
PAD District V	193	0	902	1,095
California	193	0	902	1,095
U.S. Total	1,571	2,910	8,521	13,002

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	39,938	32,062	103,545	2,607	6,275	184,427	5,949
Natural Gas Liquids	150	1,497	2,755	255	19	4,676	151
Pentanes Plus	0	38	0	100	0	138	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	150	1,459	2,755	155	19	4,538	146
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	82	1,034	1,567	78	1	2,762	89
Normal Butane/Butylene	13	414	827	66	18	1,338	43
Isobutane	55	11	361	11	0	438	14
Other Liquids	5,230	27	11,589	0	98	16,944	547
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	8	0	98	106	3
Unfinished Oils ^a	4,746	0	11,225	0	0	15,971	515
Naphthas and Lighter	483	0	2,111	0	0	2,594	84
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,887	0	3,330	0	0	6,217	201
Residuum	1,376	0	5,784	0	0	7,160	231
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	484	27	356	0	0	867	28
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	25,349	627	5,511	98	1,510	33,095	1,068
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,676	219	0	50	250	7,195	232
Leaded	0	0	0	4	0	4	(s)
Unleaded	6,676	219	0	46	250	7,191	232
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	3	0	0	9	12	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,045	20	0	0	19	2,084	67
Naphtha-Type	185	20	0	0	6	211	7
Kerosene-Type	1,860	0	0	0	13	1,873	60
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,024	0	0	0	0	1,024	33
Other	836	0	0	0	13	849	27
Kerosene	11	0	87	0	0	98	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,373	228	23	48	75	4,747	153
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,373	228	23	48	75	4,747	153
Residual Fuel Oil	10,434	46	1,427	0	1,095	13,002	419
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	10,434	46	1,427	0	1,095	13,002	419
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,312	17	49	0	193	1,571	51
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,089	0	821	0	0	2,910	94
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	7,033	29	557	0	902	8,521	275
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	383	0	702	0	0	1,085	35
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,038	0	0	3,038	98
Special Naphthas	28	54	17	0	6	105	3
Lubricants	338	19	0	0	0	357	11
Waxes	32	2	5	0	2	41	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	9	0	43	52	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	960	27	203	0	11	1,201	39
Miscellaneous Products	69	9	0	0	0	78	3
Total	70,667	34,213	123,400	2,960	7,902	239,142	7,714

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	257,941	233,564	668,307	15,780	39,375	1,214,967	5,731
Natural Gas Liquids	4,101	13,685	9,036	1,547	593	28,962	137
Pentanes Plus	890	277	0	425	0	1,592	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,211	13,408	9,036	1,122	593	27,370	129
Ethane/Ethylene	0	1,850	0	0	0	1,850	9
Propane/Propylene	2,968	9,189	4,986	525	342	18,010	85
Normal Butane/Butylene	88	1,879	2,723	481	63	5,234	25
Isobutane	155	490	1,327	116	188	2,276	11
Other Liquids	36,666	368	52,403	0	2,111	91,548	432
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	264	0	28	0	308	600	3
Unfinished Oils ^a	29,051	0	50,794	0	1,692	81,537	385
Naphthas and Lighter	3,464	0	11,867	0	410	15,741	74
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	152	152	1
Heavy Gas Oils	19,949	0	18,328	0	966	39,243	185
Residuum	5,638	0	20,599	0	164	26,401	125
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,351	368	1,581	0	111	9,411	44
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	190,460	6,642	42,619	759	6,837	247,317	1,167
Finished Motor Gasoline	58,349	2,019	756	249	1,734	63,107	298
Leaded	0	0	1	17	0	18	(s)
Unleaded	58,349	2,019	755	232	1,734	63,089	298
Finished Aviation Gasoline	11	11	0	0	33	55	(s)
Jet Fuel	12,941	295	98	0	897	14,231	67
Naphtha-Type	2,373	295	0	0	18	2,686	13
Kerosene-Type	10,568	0	98	0	879	11,545	54
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	6,187	0	0	0	776	6,963	33
Other	4,381	0	98	0	103	4,582	22
Kerosene	955	0	87	0	0	1,042	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	36,967	2,553	23	480	574	40,597	191
Bonded Ship Bunkers	116	0	0	1	0	117	1
Other	36,851	2,553	23	479	574	40,480	191
Residual Fuel Oil	73,183	578	10,833	30	2,923	87,547	413
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	73,183	578	10,833	30	2,923	87,547	413
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	11,100	118	1,757	0	1,122	14,097	66
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	16,000	130	4,322	0	180	20,632	97
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	46,083	330	4,754	30	1,621	52,818	249
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,781	230	3,532	0	163	5,706	27
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	25,730	0	0	25,730	121
Special Naphthas	297	714	520	0	51	1,582	7
Lubricants	1,332	136	0	0	0	1,468	7
Waxes	283	14	18	0	11	326	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	98	0	307	405	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,129	52	709	0	144	5,034	24
Miscellaneous Products	232	40	215	0	0	487	2
Total	489,168	254,259	772,365	18,086	48,916	1,582,794	7,466

^aCrude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^bIncludes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	52,241	0	3,590	0	105	97	0	686	0	0
Algeria	1,361	0	1,187	0	0	0	0	686	0	0
Saudi Arabia	50,880	0	2,403	0	105	97	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	57,363	155	2,567	286	2,893	736	2,381	3,655	0	0
Ecuador	1,470	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	0	0
Gabon	4,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	2,516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	25,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	501	0	0
Venezuela	20,957	155	2,567	286	2,893	736	2,381	2,707	0	0
Non OPEC	74,823	4,383	9,814	581	4,197	1,251	2,366	8,661	98	105
Angola	8,193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	588	0	0
Belgium	0	0	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	37	607	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	18,800	1,783	39	27	2,093	105	1,333	699	11	88
China, People's Republic of	2,732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,448	0	0	0	0	0	9	1,586	0	17
Congo	1,797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	244	277	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0
Italy	0	0	1,492	0	0	0	0	155	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	23,175	2,167	219	63	0	0	23	231	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	789	96	242	0	0	302	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,274	0	0	0	0	1,317	87	0
Norway	1,956	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	0
Oman	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	185	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	365	0	0
Spain	0	0	221	0	233	0	0	118	0	0
Sweden	0	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,239	0	0	0	0	237	0	350	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,092	359	937	0	0	0	0	681	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	1,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,704	114	745	724	1,001	1,624	0	0
Yemen	4,159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	70	890	0	0	0	0	234	0	0
Total	184,427	4,538	15,971	867	7,195	2,084	4,747	13,002	98	105

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
July 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	3,038	0	0	0	7,516	59,757	1,685	242	1,928
Algeria	0	3,038	0	0	0	4,911	6,272	44	158	202
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2,605	53,485	1,641	84	1,725
Other OPEC	0	0	0	819	98	13,590	70,953	1,850	438	2,289
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	447	1,917	47	14	62
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,252	137	0	137
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,743	88	0	88
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,516	81	0	81
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	501	25,926	820	16	836
Venezuela	0	0	0	819	98	12,642	33,599	676	408	1,084
Non OPEC	1,085	0	357	382	329	33,609	108,432	2,414	1,084	3,498
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,193	264	0	264
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	386	12	0	12
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	588	588	0	19	19
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	312	312	0	10	10
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	10	0	10
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	644	644	0	21	21
Canada	238	0	42	268	220	6,946	25,746	606	224	831
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,736	88	0	88
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,612	5,060	111	52	163
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,797	58	0	58
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	679	22	(s)	22
France	0	0	0	0	0	521	521	0	17	17
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
India	584	0	0	0	0	584	584	0	19	19
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	7	7
Italy	17	0	0	0	0	1,664	1,664	0	54	54
Japan	0	0	0	0	13	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	9	0	9
Mexico	0	0	0	8	4	2,715	25,890	748	88	835
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	17	1,446	1,446	0	47	47
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,678	2,678	0	86	86
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	186	2,142	63	6	69
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	16	0	16
Puerto Rico	218	0	315	0	66	784	784	0	25	25
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	12	12
Spain	0	0	0	106	0	678	678	0	22	22
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	138	138	0	4	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	587	2,826	72	19	91
Turkey	28	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,977	7,069	164	64	228
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	1,799	1,799	0	58	58
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	5,912	5,912	0	191	191
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,159	134	0	134
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,089	35	0	35
Other	0	0	0	0	3	1,197	1,197	0	39	39
Total	1,085	3,038	357	1,201	427	54,715	239,142	5,949	1,765	7,714

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	8,592	0	1,023	0	105	97	0	637	0	0
Algeria	0	0	1,023	0	0	0	0	637	0	0
Saudi Arabia	8,592	0	0	0	105	97	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	21,240	0	328	0	2,893	736	2,381	2,925	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	0	0
Gabon	1,547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	13,534	0	0	0	0	0	0	501	0	0
Venezuela	6,159	0	328	0	2,893	736	2,381	2,132	0	0
Non OPEC	10,106	150	3,395	484	3,678	1,212	1,992	6,872	11	28
Angola	2,859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	588	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	30	607	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,804	150	0	0	1,574	66	982	653	11	28
Colombia	525	0	0	0	0	0	9	1,586	0	0
Egypt	678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	244	277	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,386	0	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	96	242	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	245	0	0	0	0	1,317	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	185	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	221	0	233	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	508	0	0	0	0	237	0	249	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	617	0	0	0	0	435	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,704	114	745	724	1,001	1,624	0	0
Yemen	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	0	0
Total	39,938	150	4,746	484	6,676	2,045	4,373	10,434	11	28

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	1,862	10,454	277	60	337
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,660	1,660	0	54	54
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	202	8,794	277	7	284
Other OPEC	0	0	0	624	0	9,887	31,127	685	319	1,004
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	292	292	0	9	9
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,547	50	0	50
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	501	14,035	437	16	453
Venezuela	0	0	0	624	0	9,094	15,253	199	293	492
Non OPEC	383	0	338	336	101	18,980	29,086	326	612	938
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,859	92	0	92
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	588	588	0	19	19
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	637	637	0	21	21
Canada	238	0	23	230	16	3,971	5,775	58	128	186
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,595	2,120	17	51	68
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	679	22	(s)	22
France	0	0	0	0	0	521	521	0	17	17
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	251	251	0	8	8
Japan	0	0	0	0	13	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	219	2,605	77	7	84
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	338	338	0	11	11
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,562	1,562	0	50	50
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	186	186	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	145	0	315	0	66	711	711	0	23	23
Spain	0	0	0	106	0	560	560	0	18	18
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	138	138	0	4	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	486	994	16	16	32
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,052	1,052	0	34	34
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	5,912	5,912	0	191	191
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	32	0	32
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	2	236	236	0	8	8
Total	383	0	338	960	101	30,729	70,667	1,288	991	2,280

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	4,573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	5,174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	22,315	1,459	0	27	219	20	228	46	0	54
Angola	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	14,208	1,459	0	27	219	20	228	46	0	54
Colombia	870	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	1,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32,062	1,459	0	27	219	20	228	46	0	54

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,573	148	0	148
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,573	148	0	148
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,174	167	0	167
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,035	33	0	33
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,139	134	0	134
Non OPEC	0	0	19	27	52	2,151	24,466	720	69	789
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	519	17	0	17
Canada	0	0	19	27	52	2,151	16,359	458	69	528
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	870	28	0	28
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,532	146	0	146
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	525	17	0	17
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	486	16	0	16
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,175	38	0	38
Total	0	0	19	27	52	2,151	34,213	1,034	69	1,104

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	38,262	0	2,567	0	0	0	0	49	0	0
Algeria	1,361	0	164	0	0	0	0	49	0	0
Saudi Arabia	36,901	0	2,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	27,242	155	2,239	286	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	2,705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	2,516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	10,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	10,440	155	2,239	286	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	38,041	2,600	6,419	70	0	0	23	1,378	87	17
Angola	4,815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	2,438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Congo	1,797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0
Italy	0	0	1,241	0	0	0	0	155	0	0
Mexico	15,643	2,167	0	63	0	0	23	231	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	789	0	0	0	0	302	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,029	0	0	0	0	0	87	0
Norway	1,431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,731	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,606	359	320	0	0	0	0	246	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	1,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	1,992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	735	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	70	890	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	103,545	2,755	11,225	356	0	0	23	1,427	87	17

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	3,038	0	0	0	5,654	43,916	1,234	182	1,417
Algeria	0	3,038	0	0	0	3,251	4,612	44	105	149
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2,403	39,304	1,190	78	1,268
Other OPEC	0	0	0	195	0	2,875	30,117	879	93	972
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,705	87	0	87
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	725	23	0	23
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,516	81	0	81
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,856	350	0	350
Venezuela	0	0	0	195	0	2,875	13,315	337	93	430
Non OPEC	702	0	0	8	22	11,326	49,367	1,227	365	1,592
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,815	155	0	155
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	312	312	0	10	10
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	10	0	10
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	39	39	0	1	1
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,438	79	0	79
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	17	2,070	66	1	67
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,797	58	0	58
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
India	584	0	0	0	0	584	584	0	19	19
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	7	7
Italy	17	0	0	0	0	1,413	1,413	0	46	46
Mexico	0	0	0	8	2	2,494	18,137	505	80	585
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	17	1,108	1,108	0	36	36
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,116	1,116	0	36	36
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,431	46	0	46
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	16	0	16
Puerto Rico	73	0	0	0	0	73	73	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	118	118	0	4	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	101	1,832	56	3	59
Turkey	28	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	925	5,531	149	30	178
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	1,799	1,799	0	58	58
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,992	64	0	64
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	735	24	0	24
Other	0	0	0	0	1	961	961	0	31	31
Total	702	3,038	0	203	22	19,855	123,400	3,340	640	3,981

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	2,607	155	0	0	50	0	48	0	0	0
Canada	2,607	155	0	0	50	0	48	0	0	0
Total	2,607	155	0	0	50	0	48	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	3,707	0	0	0	0	0	0	730	0	0
Ecuador	1,470	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	0
Indonesia	2,018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	575	0	0
Non OPEC	1,754	19	0	0	250	19	75	365	0	6
Australia	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	181	19	0	0	250	19	75	0	0	6
China, People's Republic of	298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	365	0	0
Total	6,275	19	0	0	250	19	75	1,095	0	6

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	100	353	2,960	84	11	95
Canada	0	0	0	0	100	353	2,960	84	11	95
Total	0	0	0	0	100	353	2,960	84	11	95
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	814	26	0	26
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	814	26	0	26
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	98	828	4,535	120	27	146
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	155	1,625	47	5	52
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,018	65	0	65
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	98	673	892	7	22	29
Non OPEC	0	0	0	11	54	799	2,553	57	26	82
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	386	12	0	12
Canada	0	0	0	11	52	432	613	6	14	20
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	10	0	10
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	9	0	9
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	2	616	20	(s)	20
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	12	12
Total	0	0	0	11	152	1,627	7,902	202	52	255

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	381,145	3,350	17,228	51	6,251	726	85	8,108	0	0
Algeria	14,219	3,253	6,505	0	0	0	0	7,327	0	0
Saudi Arabia	366,926	97	10,723	51	6,251	726	85	781	0	0
Other OPEC	331,302	1,342	19,823	1,328	8,785	5,612	17,065	25,482	0	0
Ecuador	12,683	0	164	0	0	0	0	1,673	0	0
Gabon	16,306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	22,675	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0	0
Iran	2,516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	146,522	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0
Venezuela	130,600	1,342	19,659	1,328	8,785	5,612	17,065	20,571	0	0
Non OPEC	502,520	22,678	44,486	8,032	48,071	7,893	23,447	53,957	1,042	1,582
Angola	49,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	827	23	568	672	159	0	187	1,457	0	74
Australia	5,400	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	116	4,904	0	0
Belgium	0	0	506	2,574	524	0	0	318	0	0
Benin	774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	41	2,695	0	208	1,583	0	15
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	1,627	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	0	0
Canada	159,804	16,351	1,019	483	15,173	1,257	12,146	5,781	159	1,264
China, People's Republic of	21,388	0	0	0	656	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	26,656	0	0	0	0	0	9	8,483	0	17
Congo	3,864	0	0	0	0	0	0	875	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Egypt	3,518	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	383	268	6,087	0	0	244	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	1,469	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0
Italy	736	0	5,647	0	1,671	0	75	529	0	41
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	4,695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	163,566	5,450	460	962	5	546	182	829	0	0
Netherlands	0	56	2,490	862	1,946	0	0	901	0	171
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	3,924	51	724	0	321	10,040	883	0
Norway	12,912	0	631	0	779	0	0	392	0	0
Oman	653	0	198	0	0	0	0	499	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,237	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	1,901	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	152	0	0	0	85	500	0	0
Spain	0	0	2,594	286	3,526	0	0	395	0	0
Sweden	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	15,543	0	0	0	442	455	0	1,295	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	15,939	359	2,665	0	2,408	0	0	682	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	5,693	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	14,529	926	9,578	3,734	10,118	10,478	0	0
Yemen	5,631	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	5,948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	70	1,238	0	229	0	0	501	0	0
Total	1,214,967	27,370	81,537	9,411	63,107	14,231	40,597	87,547	1,042	1,582

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-July 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	263	25,730	0	0	110	61,902	443,047	1,798	292	2,090
Algeria	263	25,730	0	0	0	43,078	57,297	67	203	270
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	18,824	385,750	1,731	89	1,820
Other OPEC	254	0	0	3,533	353	83,577	414,879	1,563	394	1,957
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1,837	14,520	60	9	68
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,306	77	0	77
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	238	22,913	107	1	108
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,516	12	0	12
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	149,522	691	14	705
Venezuela	254	0	0	3,533	353	78,502	209,102	616	370	986
Non OPEC	5,189	0	1,468	1,501	3,002	222,348	724,868	2,370	1,049	3,419
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,900	235	0	235
Argentina	80	0	0	0	84	3,304	4,131	4	16	19
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	348	5,748	25	2	27
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	5,032	5,032	0	24	24
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	4,087	4,087	0	19	19
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	774	4	0	4
Brazil	0	0	0	0	39	4,581	4,581	0	22	22
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	3	0	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	405	2,032	8	2	10
Canada	858	0	382	733	1,207	56,813	216,617	754	268	1,022
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	686	22,074	101	3	104
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	8,509	35,165	126	40	166
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	875	4,739	18	4	22
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	1	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	9	490	4,008	17	2	19
France	146	0	0	0	0	7,149	7,149	0	34	34
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	61	61	61	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1,469	1,469	0	7	7
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	650	3	0	3
India	1,526	0	0	0	0	2,415	2,415	0	11	11
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	1	1
Italy	43	0	0	0	247	8,253	8,989	3	39	42
Japan	106	0	0	0	42	148	148	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	103	0	0	0	0	344	344	0	2	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,695	22	0	22
Mexico	0	0	0	161	903	9,498	173,064	772	45	816
Netherlands	236	0	0	0	125	6,787	6,787	0	32	32
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	160	0	16,103	16,103	0	76	76
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,802	14,714	61	9	69
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	697	1,350	3	3	6
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	1,809	3	6	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	1,257	1,257	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	1,726	0	1,086	0	223	5,005	5,005	0	24	24
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	2	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	737	737	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	447	0	7,248	7,248	0	34	34
Sweden	28	0	0	0	0	366	366	0	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	5	0	5
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	1	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	2,192	17,733	73	10	84
Turkey	126	0	0	0	0	126	126	0	1	1
United Kingdom	46	0	0	0	0	6,160	22,099	75	29	104
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	5,842	5,842	0	28	28
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	49,363	49,363	0	233	233
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,631	27	0	27
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,948	28	0	28
Other	0	0	0	0	12	2,050	2,050	0	10	10
Total	5,706	25,730	1,468	5,034	3,465	367,827	1,582,794	5,731	1,735	7,466

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	60,320	1,241	4,146	0	6,251	651	85	5,137	0	0
Algeria	0	1,144	4,070	0	0	0	0	5,137	0	0
Saudi Arabia	60,320	97	76	0	6,251	651	85	0	0	0
Other OPEC	124,236	721	4,009	317	8,785	5,382	17,065	20,463	0	0
Ecuador	3,537	0	0	0	0	0	0	966	0	0
Gabon	10,601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	82,198	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,190	0	0
Venezuela	25,918	721	4,009	317	8,785	5,382	17,065	17,307	0	0
Non OPEC	73,385	1,249	20,896	7,034	43,313	6,908	19,817	47,583	955	297
Angola	19,036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	414	0	0	665	159	0	187	1,249	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	4,609	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	2,574	524	0	0	318	0	0
Benin	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	30	2,695	0	208	1,583	0	0
Cameroon	1,627	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	0
Canada	11,413	1,228	479	55	11,827	916	8,624	5,114	159	204
China, People's Republic of	4,971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,498	0	0	0	0	0	9	8,483	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	875	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Egypt	3,518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	234	268	6,087	0	0	244	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	1,469	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	677	0	2,394	0	1,671	0	75	235	0	31
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	18,981	0	219	410	0	0	159	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	21	542	862	1,946	0	0	599	0	62
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,031	51	724	0	321	9,692	796	0
Norway	4,116	0	631	0	779	0	0	392	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	1,901	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,924	286	3,526	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,479	0	0	0	442	455	0	1,138	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	2,345	0	2,408	0	0	436	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	87	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	9,124	926	8,827	3,636	10,118	10,241	0	0
Yemen	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	3,909	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	175	0	229	0	0	234	0	0
Total	257,941	3,211	29,051	7,351	58,349	12,941	36,967	73,183	955	297

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-July 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	17,511	77,831	285	83	367
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	10,351	10,351	0	49	49
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	7,160	67,480	285	34	318
Other OPEC	0	0	0	3,233	131	60,106	184,342	586	284	870
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	966	4,503	17	5	21
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,601	50	0	50
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,982	9	0	9
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,190	84,388	388	10	398
Venezuela	0	0	0	3,233	131	56,950	82,868	122	269	391
Non OPEC	1,781	0	1,332	896	1,549	153,610	226,995	346	725	1,071
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,036	90	0	90
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	2,260	2,674	2	11	13
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	4,725	4,725	0	22	22
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	3,416	3,416	0	16	16
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	1	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	39	4,555	4,555	0	21	21
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	203	1,830	8	1	9
Canada	523	0	246	630	102	30,107	41,520	54	142	196
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	30	5,001	23	(s)	24
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	8,492	9,990	7	40	47
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	875	875	0	4	4
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	1	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	3	3	3,521	17	(s)	17
France	22	0	0	0	0	6,855	6,855	0	32	32
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	52	52	52	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1,469	1,469	0	7	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	0	1	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	76	4,482	5,159	3	21	24
Japan	7	0	0	0	24	31	31	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	241	241	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	890	1,678	20,659	90	8	97
Netherlands	4	0	0	0	101	4,137	4,137	0	20	20
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	160	0	13,775	13,775	0	65	65
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,802	5,918	19	9	28
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	1,809	3	6	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	534	534	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	1,225	0	1,086	0	223	4,504	4,504	0	21	21
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	106	0	5,842	5,842	0	28	28
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	338	338	0	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	2,035	3,514	7	10	17
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	5,189	5,189	0	24	24
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	42,872	42,872	0	202	202
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	5	0	5
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,909	18	0	18
Other	0	0	0	0	9	647	647	0	3	3
Total	1,781	0	1,332	4,129	1,680	231,227	489,168	1,217	1,091	2,307

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	36,617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	1,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	35,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	30,932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	8,766	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	21,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	166,015	13,408	0	368	2,019	295	2,553	578	0	714
Angola	2,867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	129,055	13,408	0	368	2,019	295	2,553	578	0	714
Colombia	2,701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	19,582	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	4,933	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	1,696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	233,564	13,408	0	368	2,019	295	2,553	578	0	714

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-July 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,617	173	0	173
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,180	6	0	6
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,437	167	0	167
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,932	146	0	146
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	541	3	0	3
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,766	41	0	41
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,625	102	0	102
Non OPEC	230	0	136	52	342	20,695	186,710	783	98	881
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,867	14	0	14
Canada	207	0	136	52	340	20,670	149,725	609	98	706
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,701	13	0	13
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	2	0	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,582	92	0	92
Netherlands	23	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,234	11	0	11
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,933	23	0	23
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,424	11	0	11
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,696	8	0	8
Total	230	0	136	52	342	20,695	254,259	1,102	98	1,199

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of origin.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	281,361	2,109	13,082	0	0	0	0	2,971	0	0
Algeria	13,039	2,109	2,435	0	0	0	0	2,190	0	0
Saudi Arabia	268,322	0	10,647	0	0	0	0	781	0	0
Other OPEC	153,675	621	15,397	1,011	0	0	0	3,469	0	0
Ecuador	6,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	5,705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	2,516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	55,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	810	0	0
Venezuela	81,321	621	15,397	1,011	0	0	0	2,659	0	0
Non OPEC	233,271	6,306	22,315	570	756	98	23	4,393	87	520
Angola	27,997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	413	23	568	7	0	0	0	0	0	74
Australia	438	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	295	0	0
Belgium	0	0	506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	15
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0
Canada	1,729	0	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	295
China, People's Republic of	14,338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	22,457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Congo	3,864	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0
Italy	59	0	3,253	0	0	0	0	294	0	10
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	124,389	5,450	241	552	5	0	23	829	0	0
Netherlands	0	35	1,948	0	0	0	0	302	0	109
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,252	0	0	0	0	0	87	0
Norway	6,562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	496	0	198	0	0	0	0	499	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	703	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	274	0	0	0	0	395	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	9,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	13,515	359	320	0	0	0	0	246	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	5,606	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	5,405	0	751	98	0	237	0	0
Yemen	2,943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	70	1,063	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Total	668,307	9,036	50,794	1,581	756	98	23	10,833	87	520

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-July 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	263	25,730	0	0	0	44,155	325,516	1,327	208	1,535
Algeria	263	25,730	0	0	0	32,727	45,766	62	154	216
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	11,428	279,750	1,266	54	1,320
Other OPEC	254	0	0	300	24	21,076	174,751	725	99	824
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,243	29	0	29
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,705	27	0	27
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,332	11	0	11
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,516	12	0	12
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	810	56,368	262	4	266
Venezuela	254	0	0	300	24	20,266	101,587	384	96	479
Non OPEC	3,015	0	0	409	335	38,827	272,098	1,100	183	1,283
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,997	132	0	132
Argentina	80	0	0	0	84	836	1,249	2	4	6
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	348	786	2	2	4
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	307	307	0	1	1
Belgium	165	0	0	0	0	671	671	0	3	3
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	584	3	0	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	1	1
Canada	128	0	0	0	0	877	2,606	8	4	12
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,338	68	0	68
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	17	22,474	106	(s)	106
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,864	18	0	18
Egypt	0	0	0	0	6	487	487	0	2	2
France	124	0	0	0	0	294	294	0	1	1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	650	3	0	3
India	1,526	0	0	0	0	2,111	2,111	0	10	10
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	1	1
Italy	43	0	0	0	171	3,771	3,830	(s)	18	18
Japan	39	0	0	0	18	57	57	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,043	5	0	5
Mexico	0	0	0	68	2	7,170	131,559	587	34	621
Netherlands	209	0	0	0	24	2,627	2,627	0	12	12
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,339	1,339	0	6	6
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,562	31	0	31
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	697	1,193	2	3	6
Portugal	0	0	0	0	20	723	723	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	501	0	0	0	0	501	501	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	341	0	1,010	1,010	0	5	5
Sweden	28	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	5	0	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	157	9,288	43	1	44
Turkey	126	0	0	0	0	126	126	0	1	1
United Kingdom	46	0	0	0	0	971	14,486	64	5	68
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	5,606	5,606	0	26	26
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,491	6,491	0	31	31
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,943	14	0	14
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,660	8	0	8
Other	0	0	0	0	3	1,145	1,145	0	5	5
Total	3,532	25,730	0	709	359	104,058	772,365	3,152	491	3,643

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	15,780	1,122	0	0	249	0	480	30	0	0
Canada	15,780	1,122	0	0	249	0	480	30	0	0
Total	15,780	1,122	0	0	249	0	480	30	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	2,847	0	0	51	0	75	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	2,847	0	0	51	0	75	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	22,459	0	417	0	0	230	0	1,550	0	0
Ecuador	2,903	0	164	0	0	0	0	707	0	0
Indonesia	17,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0	0
Venezuela	1,736	0	253	0	0	230	0	605	0	0
Non OPEC	14,069	593	1,275	60	1,734	592	574	1,373	0	51
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	0
Australia	4,962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,827	593	86	60	1,078	46	489	59	0	51
China, People's Republic of	2,079	0	0	0	656	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	3,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	614	0	0	0	0	546	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	641	0	0	0	0	348	0	0
Oman	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	152	0	0	0	85	500	0	0
Spain	0	0	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0
Total	39,375	593	1,692	111	1,734	897	574	2,923	0	51

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-July 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	425	2,306	18,086	74	11	85
Canada	0	0	0	0	425	2,306	18,086	74	11	85
Total	0	0	0	0	425	2,306	18,086	74	11	85
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	110	236	3,083	13	1	15
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	110	236	3,083	13	1	15
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	198	2,395	24,854	106	11	117
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	871	3,774	14	4	18
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	238	18,058	84	1	85
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	198	1,286	3,022	8	6	14
Non OPEC	163	0	0	144	351	6,910	20,979	66	33	99
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	208	208	0	1	1
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,962	23	0	23
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	3	0	3
Canada	0	0	0	51	340	2,853	4,680	9	13	22
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	656	2,735	10	3	13
Japan	60	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	103	0	0	0	0	103	103	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,129	15	0	15
Mexico	0	0	0	93	11	650	1,264	3	3	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	989	989	0	5	5
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	1	0	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	737	737	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	396	396	0	2	2
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	1	0	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	2	0	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	258	258	0	1	1
Total	163	0	0	144	659	9,541	48,916	186	45	231

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
July 1991**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U.S. Total	Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Crude Oil^a	0	19	0	1	4,284	4,303	139
Natural Gas Liquids	50	94	453	32	156	784	25
Pentanes Plus	1	0	28	0	5	34	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	48	94	424	32	152	750	24
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	15	69	235	0	147	467	15
Normal Butane/Butylene	33	25	189	32	5	284	9
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	1,325	431	12,737	9	10,252	24,754	799
Finished Motor Gasoline	87	31	1,706	1	1,969	3,794	122
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	6	(s)	128	0	0	134	4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	160	51	419	0	209	840	27
Kerosene	1	18	2	0	(s)	22	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	167	46	2,739	2	1,664	4,618	149
Residual Fuel Oil	264	0	1,370	0	3,816	5,450	176
Special Naphthas	228	3	922	0	207	1,359	44
Lubricants	168	39	226	5	100	539	17
Waxes	10	6	20	0	29	65	2
Petroleum Coke	176	167	5,199	0	2,226	7,767	251
Asphalt and Road Oil	51	70	5	1	32	158	5
Miscellaneous Products	6	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	7	(s)
Total	1,374	543	13,190	42	14,693	29,842	963

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U.S. Total	Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Crude Oil^a	272	19	0	307	26,098	26,696	126
Natural Gas Liquids	654	1,150	5,162	86	2,327	9,378	44
Pentanes Plus	12	0	148	0	14	174	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	641	1,150	5,014	86	2,313	9,204	43
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	434	896	3,724	6	1,886	6,945	33
Normal Butane/Butylene	207	254	1,291	80	427	2,259	11
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	10,058	2,645	98,865	95	74,273	185,938	877
Finished Motor Gasoline	639	366	9,537	27	7,018	17,588	83
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	14	(s)	541	0	111	666	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	936	261	5,925	0	3,770	10,891	51
Kerosene	472	107	491	0	4	1,074	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,007	163	31,065	8	11,501	45,744	216
Residual Fuel Oil	2,080	226	18,832	(s)	29,110	50,249	237
Special Naphthas	404	287	2,456	1	814	3,961	19
Lubricants	1,180	193	1,701	21	622	3,717	18
Waxes	61	30	148	(s)	116	355	2
Petroleum Coke	1,124	809	28,126	34	21,050	51,142	241
Asphalt and Road Oil	102	202	42	4	156	508	2
Miscellaneous Products	39	(s)	2	0	1	43	(s)
Total	10,984	3,814	104,027	488	102,698	222,012	1,047

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	332
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	1	100	53	0	279	143
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	13	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	19	0	162	463	442	19	134	440
Chile	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	835	0
China, Taiwan	0	4	0	259	0	0	1	593
Colombia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	(s)	0	7	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	309	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	119	18	0	191	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	1	0	60	10	0	100	0
Hong Kong	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	280
India	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Italy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	36	35	0	0	0	649
Japan	0	0	0	(s)	209	(s)	147	528
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	111	0	291	1,391
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	15	285	2,095	0	2	37	642
Netherlands	0	0	0	175	0	0	648	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	16	0	0	0	176	111
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	46	164	80	1	164	66
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	0	52	0	1	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Singapore	0	0	0	285	0	0	300	256
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	0
Suriname	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	18
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	26	0	0	0	221	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	28	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	0
Virgin Islands	4,284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	(s)	17	0	0	48	0
Total	4,303	34	750	3,794	975	22	4,618	5,450

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, July 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	338	11
Australia	0	7	1	318	0	(s)	326	11
Bahama Islands	0	19	0	0	0	(s)	595	19
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	10	1	606	(s)	0	631	20
Brazil	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	222	7
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	225	124	11	534	125	1	2,698	87
Chile	0	13	1	0	0	1	43	1
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	836	27
China, Taiwan	(s)	26	(s)	1	1	1	887	29
Colombia	0	8	3	0	(s)	(s)	11	(s)
Costa Rica	3	8	(s)	0	0	0	11	(s)
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	1	4	(s)	0	0	0	12	(s)
Ecuador	(s)	(s)	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	3	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	5	0	0	0	0	7	(s)
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	(s)	2	1	278	1	(s)	591	19
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	1	1	0	3	(s)	6	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	55	0	0	55	2
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	4	5	(s)	1	0	(s)	338	11
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	2	18	(s)	0	0	0	190	6
Hong Kong	(s)	1	1	0	0	(s)	284	9
India	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Indonesia	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	(s)
Ireland	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Israel	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Italy	(s)	(s)	1	1,079	(s)	0	1,081	35
Jamaica	(s)	1	(s)	31	0	(s)	753	24
Japan	206	36	4	2,160	2	(s)	3,292	106
Korea, Republic of	540	6	2	(s)	0	(s)	2,341	76
Malaysia	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Mexico	2	153	26	56	22	(s)	3,336	108
Netherlands	0	1	1	523	(s)	0	1,348	43
Netherlands Antilles	0	3	0	0	0	0	306	10
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	112	0	0	113	4
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	1	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	89	0	(s)	90	3
Panama	(s)	3	0	0	0	0	523	17
Peru	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Philippines	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	13	(s)
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	370	11	1	0	(s)	(s)	437	14
Saudi Arabia	1	5	0	(s)	0	1	7	(s)
Singapore	(s)	4	(s)	0	1	(s)	847	27
South Africa	0	(s)	(s)	77	(s)	0	78	3
Spain	1	2	(s)	144	(s)	0	365	12
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	17	1
Sweden	0	1	(s)	276	0	0	277	9
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	11	1	(s)	0	(s)	162	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	247	8
Turkey	0	0	(s)	700	0	0	700	23
United Arab Emirates	0	5	0	58	0	0	63	2
United Kingdom	1	12	2	203	1	0	250	8
U.S.S.R.	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
Uruguay	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	1	3	1	111	0	(s)	370	12
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	4,284	138
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	116	0	0	116	4
Other	(s)	15	(s)	240	(s)	(s)	321	10
Total	1,359	539	65	7,767	158	7	29,842	963

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	486	332
Australia	0	2	2	0	139	1	1,013	647
Bahama Islands	0	0	87	458	187	0	1,028	2,829
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	17	0	(s)	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	19 ^c	34	0	0	1,626	199
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,010	0	1,604	1,736	1,258	128	557	3,635
Chile	0	0	27	0	(s)	0	264	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,184	0
China, Taiwan	0	4	420	1,051	0	0	741	3,666
Colombia	0	0	81	0	0	1	1	0
Costa Rica	0	(s)	1	291	36	0	281	0
Denmark	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Dominican Republic	0	(s)	134	106	0	0	114	79
Ecuador	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
El Salvador	0	0	26	162	0	0	116	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
France	0	0	781	716	419	0	3,688	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	484	436
Germany, FR	0	0	7	2	0	1	1	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	179
Guatemala	0	0	114	974	118	0	1,650	28
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Honduras	0	1	0	449	41	0	102	0
Hong Kong	0	0	2	0	0	0	834	440
India	0	0	0	0	1,923	693	3,082	462
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,361	342
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	632
Israel	0	1	2	0	492	2	21	84
Italy	0	1	254	1	12	1	1,665	2,496
Jamaica	0	0	125	141	0	10	454	3,950
Japan	0	7	1	29	2,800	2	1,361	4,548
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	29	(s)	166	(s)	5,540	10,081
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mexico	0	130	3,566	8,709	(s)	3	245	6,969
Netherlands	0	0	79	394	1,207	0	6,069	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	16	429	29	1	1,378	939
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Panama	0	0	47	363	109	1	1,187	1,001
Peru	0	0	51	0	0	0	480	28
Philippines	0	0	(s)	13	0	0	100	281
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,479	9	60	1	146	7	62	189
Saudi Arabia	0	1	(s)	0	841	0	946	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	392	300	1	2,391	3,260
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Spain	0	0	272	1	0	0	950	307
Suriname	0	0	117	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	1	0	0	1	90	1
Thailand	0	0	133	0	0	0	(s)	1,329
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	44	0	0	0	224	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
United Kingdom	0	(s)	495	6	2	0	303	400
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0
Venezuela	0	0	288	572	0	0	1,500	92
Virgin Islands	24,207	0	0	274	0	2	1	12
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	140	271	1,333	217	2,142	372
Total	26,696	174	9,204	17,588	11,558	1,074	45,744	50,249

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-July 1991 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	36	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	856	4
Australia	(s)	72	5	2,173	(s)	(s)	4,053	19
Bahama Islands	0	31	0	0	5	(s)	4,624	22
Bahrain	(s)	1	(s)	194	0	0	200	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	8	41	8	3,932	3	(s)	4,010	19
Brazil	(s)	52	(s)	264	1	(s)	2,375	11
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	82	0	0	82	(s)
Canada	754	649	66	2,392	303	8	14,100	67
Chile	(s)	36	3	1	1	2	333	2
China, People's Republic of	(s)	2	1	0	0	(s)	1,187	6
China, Taiwan	(s)	149	4	12	4	1	6,052	29
Colombia	2	42	4	(s)	1	1	132	1
Costa Rica	6	106	2	0	0	(s)	724	3
Denmark	0	1	1	358	(s)	0	363	2
Dominican Republic	5	32	1	0	1	1	472	2
Ecuador	1	11	2	0	(s)	(s)	23	(s)
Egypt	0	6	0	0	(s)	0	8	(s)
El Salvador	4	16	(s)	0	0	0	324	2
Finland	0	10	(s)	0	0	0	11	(s)
France	6	8	14	673	8	(s)	6,312	30
French Pacific Islands	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	921	4
Germany, FR	3	29	21	726	39	2	833	4
Ghana	0	1	(s)	168	0	0	169	1
Greece	(s)	5	(s)	556	0	0	741	3
Guatemala	25	46	4	1	0	(s)	2,960	14
Guinea	(s)	6	0	0	0	0	7	(s)
Honduras	3	43	1	0	0	(s)	641	3
Hong Kong	1	10	3	0	0	(s)	1,289	6
India	(s)	49	2	89	1	(s)	6,302	30
Indonesia	0	9	5	91	1	0	1,808	9
Ireland	(s)	3	1	121	(s)	0	756	4
Israel	4	18	(s)	680	0	(s)	1,304	6
Italy	(s)	4	4	6,795	2	(s)	11,236	53
Jamaica	1	11	1	61	0	1	4,755	22
Japan	1,039	298	24	12,957	12	8	23,086	109
Korea, Republic of	549	89	13	695	1	1	17,164	81
Malaysia	0	5	4	0	0	1	12	(s)
Mexico	10	924	112	443	74	2	21,187	100
Netherlands	800	11	5	6,313	6	(s)	14,884	70
Netherlands Antilles	100	76	(s)	0	0	0	2,968	14
New Zealand	0	5	3	258	(s)	0	265	1
Nigeria	(s)	5	(s)	0	4	3	12	(s)
Norway	0	2	(s)	710	(s)	(s)	714	3
Panama	5	17	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2,729	13
Peru	1	75	1	0	0	(s)	637	3
Philippines	(s)	33	1	149	(s)	1	577	3
Poland	0	4	2	0	0	0	6	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Puerto Rico	609	79	7	0	(s)	3	2,650	12
Saudi Arabia	1	97	(s)	41	0	3	1,931	9
Singapore	4	50	1	22	5	(s)	6,427	30
South Africa	(s)	(s)	(s)	259	1	(s)	262	1
Spain	2	14	8	3,542	2	(s)	5,098	24
Suriname	0	5	0	0	(s)	0	122	1
Sweden	0	6	1	280	0	(s)	288	1
Switzerland	0	2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	97	(s)
Thailand	0	42	5	1	(s)	(s)	1,511	7
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	4	(s)	1	0	(s)	273	1
Turkey	0	3	(s)	2,414	0	0	2,418	11
United Arab Emirates	(s)	23	0	287	0	(s)	314	1
United Kingdom	2	62	10	1,405	8	(s)	2,693	13
U.S.S.R.	1	113	0	319	0	0	436	2
Uruguay	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	13	(s)
Venezuela	7	16	3	685	17	1	3,181	15
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	24,497	116
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	(s)	584	2	0	586	3
Other	6	118	1	405	5	1	5,011	24
Total	3,961	3,717	355	51,142	508	43	222,012	1,047

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country,
July 1991**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,685	0	3	3	(s)	22	-2	(s)	214	240	1,925
Algeria	44	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	136	158	202
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,641	0	3	3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	77	84	1,725
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	0	-2	-2
Other OPEC	1,850	5	93	24	69	118	-4	(s)	118	426	2,277
Ecuador	47	0	0	0	0	14	0	(s)	(s)	14	62
Gabon	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	137
Indonesia	88	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	88
Iran	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81
Nigeria	820	0	0	0	0	16	0	(s)	(s)	16	836
Venezuela	676	5	93	24	69	87	-4	(s)	118	396	1,072
Non OPEC	2,275	117	13	9	-64	104	-243	-5	345	275	2,550
Angola	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	264
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	-11	(s)	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
Australia	12	0	0	0	0	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-11	2
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-3	-2	-9	14	0	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-20	(s)	10	-10	-10
Brazil	0	0	20	0	-7	0	0	(s)	1	14	14
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	606	52	53	-11	39	8	-16	-3	15	138	743
China, People's Republic of	88	0	0	0	-27	0	0	(s)	(s)	-27	61
China, Taiwan	0	0	-8	0	(s)	-19	(s)	-1	(s)	-29	-29
Colombia	111	(s)	0	0	(s)	51	0	(s)	(s)	52	163
Congo	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
Egypt	22	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	22
France	0	0	9	0	-10	0	-9	(s)	8	-2	-2
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	-4	-1	-6	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	19	19	19
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	5	-35	(s)	49	19	19
Jamaica	0	-1	-1	0	0	-21	-1	(s)	(s)	-24	-24
Japan	0	0	(s)	-7	-5	-17	-70	-1	-6	-106	-106
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	-4	-9	-45	(s)	(s)	-17	-76	-76
Malaysia	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	9
Mexico	748	61	-68	0	(s)	-13	-2	-5	7	-20	728
Netherlands	0	0	2	0	-21	10	-17	(s)	29	3	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	-1	0	0	-6	39	0	(s)	44	77	77
Norway	63	0	0	0	0	6	-3	(s)	(s)	3	66
Oman	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Panama	0	-1	-5	-3	-5	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-17	-17
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	0	4	(s)	(s)	0	10	-3	11	11
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	8	0	-7	4	-5	(s)	11	10	10
Sweden	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-9	(s)	4	-4	-4
Syria	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	-4	0	0	0	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
Trinidad and Tobago	72	-1	0	8	-7	11	0	(s)	(s)	11	83
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-23	0	1	-22	-22
United Kingdom	164	12	(s)	(s)	-1	22	-7	(s)	30	56	220
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	58	58	58
Virgin Islands	-138	0	24	23	32	52	0	0	59	191	53
Yemen	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134
Zaire	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Other	10	1	-12	(s)	-14	9	-19	-2	28	-10	(s)
Total	5,810	122	110	36	4	244	-249	-6	677	941	6,752

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-July 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,798	16	29	-1	-4	38	-2	-1	204	281	2,079
Algeria	67	15	0	0	0	35	0	(s)	153	203	270
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,731	(s)	29	-1	-4	4	(s)	(s)	51	80	1,810
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Other OPEC	1,563	5	39	25	65	118	-4	(s)	117	366	1,928
Ecuador	60	0	(s)	0	(s)	8	0	(s)	1	9	68
Gabon	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	77
Indonesia	107	0	0	0	-6	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-7	100
Iran	12	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	0	-1	-5	7
Nigeria	691	0	0	0	0	14	0	(s)	(s)	14	705
Venezuela	616	5	39	26	73	97	-3	(s)	117	355	971
Non OPEC	2,244	65	147	-11	-85	20	-234	-10	276	167	2,411
Angola	235	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	235
Argentina	4	(s)	1	0	-1	5	(s)	(s)	7	12	15
Australia	25	2	0	-1	-5	-3	-10	(s)	(s)	-17	8
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-2	-1	-4	10	0	(s)	(s)	2	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	2	0	(s)	2	-19	(s)	15	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	-1	13	0	-7	7	-1	(s)	(s)	10	10
Brunei	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	3
Cameroon	8	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	2	9
Canada	749	70	63	(s)	55	10	-10	-1	20	206	955
China, People's Republic of	101	0	3	0	-6	0	0	(s)	(s)	-2	99
China, Taiwan	0	-2	-5	0	-3	-17	(s)	-1	(s)	-29	-29
Colombia	126	(s)	0	0	(s)	40	(s)	(s)	(s)	40	165
Congo	18	0	0	0	0	4	0	(s)	0	4	22
Egypt	17	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	2	19
France	0	-4	25	-2	-17	1	-3	(s)	4	4	4
Greece	0	0	7	0	(s)	-1	-3	(s)	(s)	3	3
Guatemala	3	-1	-5	-1	-8	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-14	-11
India	0	0	0	-9	-15	-2	(s)	(s)	8	-18	-18
Italy	3	-1	8	(s)	-7	-9	-32	(s)	28	-14	-11
Jamaica	0	-1	-1	0	-2	-19	(s)	(s)	(s)	-22	-22
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-6	-21	-61	-1	-5	-108	-108
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-26	-48	-3	(s)	-1	-79	-79
Malaysia	22	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	22
Mexico	772	9	-41	3	(s)	-29	-2	-4	10	-55	716
Netherlands	0	(s)	7	(s)	-29	4	-30	(s)	14	-38	-38
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	1	(s)	-5	43	0	(s)	23	62	62
Norway	61	0	4	0	(s)	2	-3	(s)	3	5	66
Oman	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	1	3	6
Panama	0	(s)	-2	-1	-6	-5	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Peru	3	(s)	0	0	-2	6	0	(s)	(s)	3	6
Puerto Rico	-7	(s)	(s)	8	(s)	-1	0	5	7	18	11
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	2	2
Spain	0	-1	17	0	-4	(s)	-17	(s)	16	10	10
Sweden	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	-1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)
Syria	5	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	5
Thailand	1	-1	0	0	(s)	-6	(s)	(s)	(s)	-7	-6
Trinidad and Tobago	73	(s)	2	2	-1	6	(s)	(s)	(s)	9	82
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-11	(s)	1	-11	-11
United Kingdom	75	-1	11	(s)	-1	1	-7	(s)	13	16	92
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	-2	-1	28	26	26
Virgin Islands	-114	0	44	18	48	49	0	(s)	73	231	117
Yemen	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	27
Zaire	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	28
Other	4	-2	-7	-8	-30	-14	-19	-2	6	-76	-72
Total	5,605	86	215	13	-24	176	-239	-11	597	814	6,419

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	17,259	69,280	736,175	11,755	76,562	911,031
Refinery	16,233	12,187	49,938	1,844	25,096	105,298
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,000	55,699	101,985	8,905	32,939	200,528
Leases	26	1,394	15,750	1,006	942	19,118
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	568,502	0	0	568,502
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	17,585	17,585
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	167,517	182,151	264,648	17,074	91,528	722,918
Refinery	46,419	66,346	148,076	11,848	62,152	334,841
Bulk Terminal	95,111	76,724	70,941	2,688	24,017	269,481
Pipeline	25,781	36,240	39,970	2,359	5,249	109,599
Natural Gas Processing Plant	206	2,841	5,661	179	110	8,997
Pentanes Plus	49	2,848	5,578	138	58	8,671
Refinery	14	297	630	2	19	962
Bulk Terminal	16	1,426	2,563	0	13	4,018
Pipeline	0	794	1,293	72	13	2,172
Natural Gas Processing Plant	19	331	1,092	64	13	1,519
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,089	38,559	62,497	1,105	3,374	111,624
Refinery	1,823	3,987	11,873	462	1,310	19,455
Bulk Terminal	1,929	25,324	39,522	87	1,967	68,829
Pipeline	2,150	6,738	6,533	441	0	15,862
Natural Gas Processing Plant	187	2,510	4,569	115	97	7,478
Ethane/Ethylene	1	6,046	14,602	174	0	20,823
Refinery	0	1	1,557	0	0	1,558
Bulk Terminal	1	3,767	9,413	0	0	13,181
Pipeline	0	1,593	2,533	170	0	4,296
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	685	1,099	4	0	1,788
Propane/Propylene	3,933	21,671	23,389	442	999	50,434
Refinery	648	1,632	3,587	141	57	6,065
Bulk Terminal	1,178	15,939	15,476	87	860	33,540
Pipeline	1,982	3,009	2,602	144	0	7,737
Natural Gas Processing Plant	125	1,091	1,724	70	82	3,092
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,948	8,488	18,636	346	1,938	31,356
Refinery	979	1,854	5,058	234	851	8,976
Bulk Terminal	749	4,625	11,503	0	1,079	17,956
Pipeline	168	1,428	834	84	0	2,514
Natural Gas Processing Plant	52	581	1,241	28	8	1,910
Isobutane	207	2,354	5,870	143	437	9,011
Refinery	196	500	1,671	87	402	2,856
Bulk Terminal	1	993	3,130	0	28	4,152
Pipeline	0	708	564	43	0	1,315
Natural Gas Processing Plant	10	153	505	13	7	688
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	432	264	904	74	1,594	3,268
Refinery	432	264	904	74	1,594	3,268
Unfinished Oils	14,148	17,935	51,648	2,214	23,993	109,938
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	3,224	5,661	13,823	479	3,826	27,013
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,719	1,816	9,140	413	4,133	18,221
Heavy Gas Oils	7,089	6,621	18,422	755	11,914	44,801
Residuum	1,116	3,837	10,263	567	4,120	19,903
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,531	7,203	16,512	1,865	7,164	37,275
Refinery	4,023	6,385	14,725	1,798	7,141	34,072
Bulk Terminal	423	665	1,746	67	17	2,918
Pipeline	85	153	41	0	6	285

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
July 1991 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	30	44	0	9	83
Refinery	0	30	44	0	9	83
Finished Motor Gasoline	49,869	49,200	46,328	3,987	22,027	171,411
Refinery	8,114	9,842	18,514	1,386	7,940	45,796
Bulk Terminal	28,260	22,958	10,282	1,506	11,229	74,235
Pipeline	13,495	16,400	17,532	1,095	2,858	51,380
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	106	1,031	529	981	4,638	7,285
Refinery	18	221	236	335	1,747	2,557
Bulk Terminal	88	500	116	388	2,536	3,628
Pipeline	0	310	177	258	355	1,100
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	49,763	48,169	45,799	3,006	17,389	164,126
Refinery	8,096	9,621	18,278	1,051	6,193	43,239
Bulk Terminal	28,172	22,458	10,166	1,118	8,693	70,607
Pipeline	13,495	16,090	17,355	837	2,503	50,280
Finished Aviation Gasoline	187	526	918	35	459	2,125
Refinery	26	168	569	25	147	935
Bulk Terminal	161	258	58	10	312	799
Pipeline	0	100	291	0	0	391
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	500	969	2,230	277	1,752	5,728
Refinery	103	463	1,594	165	724	3,049
Bulk Terminal	263	266	192	0	588	1,309
Pipeline	134	240	444	112	440	1,370
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	10,023	9,214	15,129	780	6,204	41,350
Refinery	1,907	2,949	7,254	389	3,233	15,732
Bulk Terminal	4,915	3,434	2,084	255	2,161	12,849
Pipeline	3,201	2,831	5,791	136	810	12,769
Kerosene	2,149	1,625	1,167	84	34	5,059
Refinery	207	1,029	703	63	25	2,027
Bulk Terminal	1,833	461	377	21	4	2,696
Pipeline	109	135	87	0	5	336
Distillate Fuel Oil	50,586	33,178	27,288	3,224	9,980	124,256
Refinery	8,169	9,411	14,094	2,077	4,577	38,328
Bulk Terminal	35,810	14,951	5,257	644	4,476	61,138
Pipeline	6,607	8,816	7,937	503	927	24,790
Residual Fuel Oil^a	17,297	3,892	14,131	539	7,498	43,357
Refinery	2,361	2,495	7,413	539	5,020	17,834
Bulk Terminal	14,936	1,397	6,712	0	2,288	25,333
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	190	190
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	3,720	449	1,674	46	808	6,697
Refinery	364	39	1,557	46	723	3,029
Bulk Terminal	3,056	410	117	0	85	3,668
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	6,519	745	4,000	182	606	12,052
Refinery	1,420	425	1,047	182	504	3,578
Bulk Terminal	5,099	320	2,953	0	102	8,474
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	7,058	2,698	8,457	311	5,894	24,418
Refinery	277	2,031	4,815	311	3,793	11,227
Bulk Terminal	6,781	667	3,642	0	2,101	13,191
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	122	268	965	0	41	1,396
Refinery	122	268	965	0	41	1,396

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
July 1991 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	13	2,215	8	136	2,376
Refinery	4	13	2,215	8	136	2,376
Special Naphthas	545	388	1,331	2	55	2,321
Refinery	106	245	1,193	2	55	1,601
Bulk Terminal	439	143	138	0	0	720
Lubricants	2,477	1,762	6,466	8	1,912	12,625
Refinery	731	912	5,808	8	1,168	8,627
Bulk Terminal	1,746	850	658	0	744	3,998
Waxes	162	134	528	93	181	1,098
Refinery	162	134	528	93	181	1,098
Petroleum Coke	733	1,813	3,389	2	2,463	8,400
Refinery	733	1,813	3,389	2	2,463	8,400
Asphalt and Road Oil	6,715	11,998	4,308	2,631	2,477	28,129
Refinery	2,993	7,507	3,492	2,533	2,274	18,799
Bulk Terminal	3,722	4,491	816	98	203	9,330
Miscellaneous Products	899	332	1,072	8	117	2,428
Refinery	241	199	515	8	102	1,065
Bulk Terminal	658	100	536	0	15	1,309
Pipeline	0	33	21	0	0	54
Total Stocks, All Oils	184,776	251,431	1,000,823	28,829	168,090	1,633,949

^a Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
PAD District I	106	36,268	2,040	43,979	17,297	1,951
Connecticut	0	1,526	31	2,283	94	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	72	2,197	85	4,024	2,728	W
Florida	0	6,174	177	2,105	1,382	157
Georgia	0	2,306	104	1,168	248	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	740	58	2,370	677	W
Massachusetts	0	1,150	167	2,510	1,146	W
New Jersey	1	7,750	192	11,481	5,770	W
New York	2	3,140	244	7,963	3,252	W
North Carolina	2	1,966	210	1,427	338	W
Pennsylvania	3	4,475	570	4,285	811	W
Rhode Island	0	769	W	1,560	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,215	90	568	W	W
Virginia	8	2,666	99	2,134	325	W
West Virginia	18	194	W	101	W	W
PAD District II	721	32,079	1,490	24,362	3,892	18,662
Illinois	72	6,531	292	4,447	1,555	1,239
Indiana	241	4,036	89	3,465	513	W
Iowa	8	1,284	W	1,347	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	125	2,261	9	1,788	84	12,377
Kentucky	10	1,566	84	872	W	W
Michigan	50	3,657	227	2,102	167	1,880
Minnesota	83	1,279	W	1,626	332	W
Missouri	7	1,299	W	873	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	31	734	W	860	W	W
Ohio	4	4,068	397	2,435	275	W
Oklahoma	88	1,593	W	1,529	280	1,213
Tennessee	0	2,039	60	989	300	W
Wisconsin	2	1,702	W	2,029	125	W
PAD District III	352	28,444	1,080	19,351	14,131	20,787
Alabama	0	1,368	47	801	378	80
Arkansas	0	722	W	421	W	W
Louisiana	0	5,644	347	3,627	6,052	2,853
Mississippi	0	2,560	11	1,011	W	1,359
New Mexico	101	361	W	234	22	W
Texas	251	17,789	669	13,257	7,368	16,430
PAD District IV	723	2,169	84	2,721	539	298
Colorado	116	742	W	469	W	W
Idaho	85	232	W	143	W	W
Montana	307	575	W	849	39	18
Utah	99	236	W	479	132	181
Wyoming	116	384	W	781	W	47
PAD District V	4,283	14,886	29	9,053	7,308	999
Alaska	125	489	W	641	W	W
Arizona	241	529	W	149	W	W
California	2,365	10,001	26	5,343	4,877	140
Hawaii	44	636	W	385	W	W
Nevada	86	241	W	100	W	W
Oregon	353	922	W	752	104	W
Washington	1,069	2,068	W	1,683	1,252	12
U.S. Total	6,185	113,846	4,723	99,466	43,167	42,697

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	96	0	0	137	2,273	457	0	0	60,272
Petroleum Products	7,453	100	0	3,163	4,224	1,988	0	77,128	26,702
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	118	1	0	0	430
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	421	2,339	33	0	1,710	2,576
Unfinished Oils	45	0	0	25	68	0	0	157	489
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	45	0	0	63	0	0	0	309	73
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,232	0	0	1,397	712	1,150	0	46,696	14,915
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5
Unleaded	5,232	0	0	1,397	712	1,150	0	46,686	14,910
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	0	0	0	0	16	0	116	139
Jet Fuel	321	0	0	264	174	603	0	10,190	3,744
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	86	10
Kerosene-Type	321	0	0	264	146	603	0	10,104	3,734
Kerosene	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	133	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,748	0	0	681	134	185	0	15,783	3,461
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	54	642	0	0	801	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	41	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
Special Naphthas	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	169	17
Lubricants	0	10	0	86	26	0	0	412	384
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	46	0	137	0	0	0	562	392
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	85	0
Total	7,549	100	0	3,300	6,497	2,445	0	77,128	86,974

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,668	1,315	0	0	0	6,780	0
Petroleum Products	0	1,332	1,956	1,629	1,486	0	0	65	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	131	244	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	716	1,385	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	680	594	0	898	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	108	68	0	265	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	572	526	0	633	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	303	120	0	188	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	183	114	0	102	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	120	6	0	86	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	301	395	0	400	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	65	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1,332	4,624	2,944	1,486	0	0	6,845	0

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

**Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts,
July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	96	0	0	2,273	457	0	60,272
Petroleum Products	7,352	0	1,498	3,488	1,988	61,400	22,261
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	118	1	0	430
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	421	2,339	33	1,549	2,576
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	30	0	63	0	0	84	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,232	0	544	712	1,150	37,359	12,931
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	10	5
Unleaded	5,232	0	544	712	1,150	37,349	12,926
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	0	0	0	16	21	129
Jet Fuel	321	0	191	174	603	8,606	3,497
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	28	0	86	10
Kerosene-Type	321	0	191	146	603	8,520	3,487
Kerosene	0	0	10	0	0	133	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,748	0	269	134	185	13,648	2,698
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Total	7,448	0	1,498	5,761	2,445	61,400	82,533

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,668	1,315	0	3,137	0
Petroleum Products	0	1,284	1,956	1,629	1,486	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	131	244	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	716	1,385	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	680	594	0	898	0	0
Leaded	0	108	68	0	265	0	0
Unleaded	0	572	526	0	633	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	303	120	0	188	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	183	114	0	102	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	120	6	0	86	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	301	395	0	400	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1,284	4,624	2,944	1,486	3,137	0

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	101	100	0	1,665	736	0	15,728	520
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	0
Unfinished Oils	45	0	0	25	68	0	157	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	15	0	0	0	0	0	225	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	853	0	0	9,337	229
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	0	0	853	0	0	9,337	229
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	73	0	0	1,584	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	73	0	0	1,584	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	412	0	0	2,135	266
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	54	642	0	801	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	54	642	0	801	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	41	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	4	0	0	0	0	169	25
Lubricants	0	10	0	86	26	0	412	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	46	0	137	0	0	562	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0
Total	101	100	0	1,802	736	0	15,728	520

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,643
Petroleum Products	1,330	13,878	4,441	48	0	0	65
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	161	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	27	130	489	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	225	0	73	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	9,108	1,984	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	9,108	1,984	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	24	71	10	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	196	1,388	247	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	196	1,388	247	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	216	1,653	763	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	801	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	801	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	82	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	25	119	17	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	288	124	384	48	0	0	65
Waxes	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	239	323	392	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	85	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,330	13,878	4,441	48	0	0	3,708

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, July 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	137	96	41	63,036	2,867	60,169
Petroleum Products	80,291	7,553	72,738	36,111	9,375	26,736
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	561	119	442
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,131	0	2,131	3,292	2,793	499
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	370	1,421	-1,051
Propane/Propylene	2,041	0	2,041	1,762	1,012	750
Normal Butane/Butylene	79	0	79	437	286	151
Isobutane	11	0	11	723	74	649
Unfinished Oils	182	45	137	534	93	441
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	372	45	327	118	63	55
Finished Motor Gasoline	48,093	5,232	42,861	20,741	3,259	17,482
Leaded	10	0	10	73	0	73
Unleaded	48,083	5,232	42,851	20,668	3,259	17,409
Finished Aviation Gasoline	116	21	95	160	16	144
Jet Fuel	10,454	321	10,133	4,185	1,041	3,144
Naphtha-Type	86	0	86	124	28	96
Kerosene-Type	10,368	321	10,047	4,061	1,013	3,048
Kerosene	168	0	168	0	35	-35
Distillate Fuel Oil	16,464	1,748	14,716	5,604	1,000	4,604
Residual Fuel Oil	855	0	855	0	696	-696
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	81	-81	123	0	123
Special Naphthas	169	4	165	17	0	17
Lubricants	498	10	488	384	112	272
Waxes	5	0	5	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	699	46	653	392	137	255
Miscellaneous Products	85	0	85	0	11	-11
Total	80,428	7,649	72,779	99,147	12,242	86,905

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	10,368	60,272	-49,904	457	3,983	-3,526	0	6,780	-6,780
Petroleum Products	6,018	105,162	-99,144	1,988	5,071	-3,083	2,818	65	2,753
Pentanes Plus	362	430	-68	1	375	-374	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,724	4,286	-562	33	2,101	-2,068	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,041	149	1,892	0	841	-841	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,011	3,219	-2,208	32	615	-583	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	467	278	189	1	420	-419	0	0	0
Isobutane	205	640	-435	0	225	-225	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	68	646	-578	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	382	-382	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	712	62,291	-61,579	1,150	1,492	-342	1,578	0	1,578
Leaded	0	123	-123	0	333	-333	373	0	373
Unleaded	712	62,168	-61,456	1,150	1,159	-9	1,205	0	1,205
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	255	-255	16	0	16	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	174	14,237	-14,063	603	308	295	491	0	491
Naphtha-Type	28	279	-251	0	216	-216	285	0	285
Kerosene-Type	146	13,958	-13,812	603	92	511	206	0	206
Kerosene	0	133	-133	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	134	19,545	-19,411	185	795	-610	701	0	701
Residual Fuel Oil	642	801	-159	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	40	82	-42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	4	186	-182	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	101	844	-743	0	0	0	48	65	-17
Waxes	0	5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	46	954	-908	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	85	-74	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16,386	165,434	-149,048	2,445	9,054	-6,609	2,818	6,845	-4,027

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

Tank trucks are used to pick up crude oil gathered at leases in remote areas.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Central Atlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

Refining Districts

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a "Christmas Tree."

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the April 1990 issue and dealt with the years 1985 through 1989. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issue of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S.

possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to non-respondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided

by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

The information contained on the EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 may be made available in response to an order to a Court of competent jurisdiction, or, upon request, to another component of the DOE, another Federal agency for official use, to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum*

Supply Monthly (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review*.

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on PSM Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on PSM Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding PSA table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 52 in the PSM (and corresponding PSA tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral

Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending

components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of inter-district movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied

petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the

EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil^a Production Estimates and Reported States^b Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91
Reported State Data^c																		
5-14-90	1893	0																
6-14-90	4337	1977	0															
7-14-90	6820	4705	1841	0														
8-14-90	7256	6742	4444	1672	0													
9-14-90	7263	6831	6701	3919	1757	0												
10-14-90	7292	7264	6753	6530	4291	1758	0											
11-14-90	7308	7279	7177	6553	6560	4226	1787	0										
12-14-90	7319	7299	7211	6969	6629	6727	4607	1963	0									
1-14-91	7320	7299	7194	6971	7031	6737	6644	2482	1763	0								
2-14-91	7328	7309	7205	6982	7052	7161	6712	6987	4494	1919	0							
3-14-91	7328	7309	7205	6894	7054	7161	7124	7010	6841	4648	1935	0						
4-14-91	7426	7397	7314	7071	7138	7251	7190	7508	6947	6880	4642	1930	0					
5-14-91	7434	7405	7323	7081	7156	7267	7212	7536	7395	7311	6848	2379	1961	0				
6-14-91	7437	7409	7327	7088	7168	7272	7218	7541	7405	7352	6926	6712	4400	1823	0			
7-14-91	7436	7409	7327	7086	7161	7271	7217	7540	7404	7351	7335	7033	6893	2720	1786	0		
8-14-91	7436	7415	7337	7122	7202	7315	7260	7582	7451	7397	7356	7486	6995	6907	2387	1822	0	
9-14-91	7437	7418	7340	7123	7207	7319	7262	7581	7452	7398	7363	7493	7429	6947	6826	2693	1848	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production^d																		
9-14-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	6	6	15	27	33
Production Estimates																		
Original ^e	7410	7310	7241	6981	7130	6971	6991	7261	7187	7375	7411	7427	7392	7339	7310	7350	7360	7251
Interim ^f	7394	7331	7259	7076	7144	7215	7167	7454	7308	7282	7418	7548	7481	7467	7368	7282	7326	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7356	7316	7220	7013	7116	7274	7146	7495	7333	7227	7332	7587	7482	7445	7402	7192	7219	
Revised.....	7368	7317	7223	7022	7112	7282	7147	7491	7349	7210	7345	7590	7468	7431	7396	7213		
Final ^g	7433	7407	7328	7106	7173	7287	7224	7542	7387	7338								

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.

^c Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1990 (annual average of 90 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.

^d Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-91. Pennsylvania is counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 5-14-91.

^e Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

^f Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

^g Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual 1990*, DOE/EIA 0340(90/2)

- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.
- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual*.
- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

- (1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
- (2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination,

the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not

available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Pre-

liminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Table B2. New Basis Stocks¹
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1974	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil				
Total	NA	488	645	—
Other Primary	NA	380	351	—
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products ...	1,121	1,425	1,461	—
Motor Gasoline				
Total	225	263	244	—
Finished	NA	214	202	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	205	186	—
Residual Fuel Oil	75	91	69	—
Jet Fuel				
Total	30	42	39	—
Kerosene-type	24	36	32	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	190	207	219	210

¹ Stocks as of December 31.

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA

survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B3 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ^a
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

^a FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from

distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three sub-districts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.
- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.
- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.
- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.
- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.
- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.
- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.
- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.
- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.
- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record

keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown

**Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)**

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814) . . .	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
 - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
 - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
 - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
 - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classifications are:
 - Naphthas and lighter
 - Kerosene and light gas oils
 - Heavy gas oils
 - Residuum
- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks ^a (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

^a Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
 - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."
- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."
- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.
- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."
- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL

inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.
- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.
- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.
- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.
- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.
- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.
 - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.
- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 FSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

- Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.
- Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.
- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.
 - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.
- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."
 - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.
 - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.
- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."
 - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.
- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

- Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.
- Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary Statistics Tables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.
- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel

data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.
- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.
- Time periods have been included in figure titles.
- Sources are provided for each figure.
- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"

- A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).

PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables

- A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District

- Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin

- Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.

- Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.

- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

N = New Table

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an irregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the PSA.

Surface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up the oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs.....	13,921	17	14,078	1	13,898	5	14,050	3	14,674	4	—	—	6
Crude Oil.....	12,727	2	13,052	-3	12,832	4	13,037	0	13,533	4	—	—	1
Pentanes Plus.....	187	0	171	0	169	0	162	0	166	0	—	—	0
LPGs.....	359	7	304	4	234	4	224	3	221	9	—	—	5
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	0
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	230	7	166	4	88	2	60	0	58	1	—	—	3
Isobutane.....	129	(s)	138	(s)	146	1	164	3	163	8	—	—	2
Other Hydrocarbons.....	83	2	84	2	75	(s)	78	0	78	0	—	—	1
Unfinished Oils.....	480	11	444	1	422	-1	399	-2	671	1	—	—	2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	84	-6	22	-2	164	-3	151	2	6	-9	—	—	-4
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	—	—	0
Production.....	16,344	21	16,549	11	16,273	12	16,380	1	17,086	21	—	—	13
Pentanes Plus.....	305	3	316	3	316	3	322	(s)	325	(s)	—	—	2
LPGs.....	1,716	25	1,829	7	1,887	8	1,881	5	1,924	6	—	—	10
Ethane/Ethylene.....	540	(s)	571	-2	564	1	547	-2	540	(s)	—	—	-1
Propane/Propylene.....	905	5	916	1	900	1	889	2	910	3	—	—	2
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	127	15	185	2	261	1	285	2	290	-3	—	—	3
Isobutane.....	145	5	157	6	162	5	160	4	184	5	—	—	5
Other Hydrocarbons.....	82	-7	96	2	73	1	82	-5	101	17	—	—	2
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	6,629	(s)	6,573	(s)	6,642	1	6,742	0	7,063	(s)	—	—	(s)
Leaded.....	286	-1	235	(s)	238	(s)	263	0	275	(s)	—	—	(s)
Unleaded.....	6,343	1	6,338	(s)	6,404	1	6,478	0	6,788	(s)	—	—	(s)
Finished Aviation Gasoline.....	20	0	19	0	16	0	18	0	27	0	—	—	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,508	1	1,548	(s)	1,299	(s)	1,286	0	1,365	1	—	—	1
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	155	0	164	(s)	142	0	151	0	176	0	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,353	1	1,384	(s)	1,157	(s)	1,135	0	1,190	1	—	—	1
Kerosene.....	79	(s)	62	(s)	22	0	35	0	25	0	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	2,851	-2	2,867	(s)	2,862	1	2,822	0	2,924	1	—	—	0
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1,000	1	1,049	1	997	-3	915	0	926	3	—	—	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	151	-2	148	1	133	0	138	(s)	134	-2	—	—	-1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	270	(s)	241	(s)	231	1	242	(s)	257	(s)	—	—	(s)
Special Naphthas.....	50	0	54	(s)	48	1	67	-1	50	(s)	—	—	0
Lubricants.....	167	0	160	0	162	0	152	0	160	-2	—	—	(s)
Waxes.....	17	0	17	0	18	0	16	0	20	0	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke.....	567	(s)	546	0	528	-2	551	0	569	(s)	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	249	0	336	-4	366	0	404	0	473	0	—	—	-1
Still Gas.....	606	2	615	2	600	2	646	1	672	-2	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	77	0	73	-2	71	0	61	0	72	0	—	—	(s)
Imports.....	7,066	19	6,844	20	6,550	85	7,374	44	8,496	10	—	—	36
Crude Oil.....	5,303	-6	5,498	4	5,129	68	5,523	22	6,387	0	—	—	18
Pentanes Plus.....	3	(s)	11	(s)	9	(s)	9	(s)	5	0	—	—	(s)
LPGs.....	137	7	119	5	81	5	149	3	127	1	—	—	4
Ethane/Ethylene.....	10	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene.....	97	4	88	2	54	1	99	1	89	(s)	—	—	2
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	22	2	15	2	9	2	29	(s)	20	(s)	—	—	1
Isobutane.....	8	1	6	2	8	2	11	2	9	(s)	—	—	1
Other Hydrocarbons.....	0	6	0	0	3	6	3	0	8	0	—	—	2
Unfinished Oils.....	451	6	308	0	280	0	342	6	499	-5	—	—	1
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	57	0	37	0	45	0	60	0	48	0	—	—	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	227	1	106	9	235	2	371	10	528	1	—	—	5
Leaded.....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	—	—	(s)
Unleaded.....	227	1	106	9	235	2	371	10	528	1	—	—	5
Finished Aviation Gasoline.....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	0
Jet Fuel.....	67	0	44	0	65	2	73	0	87	5	—	—	1
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	20	0	15	0	12	0	13	0	15	0	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	47	0	29	0	52	2	61	0	73	5	—	—	1
Kerosene.....	9	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	10	0	—	—	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	190	2	138	1	206	(s)	258	1	185	3	—	—	2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	422	3	384	(s)	331	1	416	0	420	5	—	—	2
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	20	(s)	14	0	9	0	32	0	34	0	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	150	0	142	0	113	0	101	0	113	0	—	—	0
Special Naphthas.....	6	(s)	9	(s)	13	(s)	5	(s)	7	(s)	—	—	(s)
Lubricants.....	7	(s)	2	0	5	(s)	6	0	10	(s)	—	—	(s)
Waxes.....	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke.....	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	—	—	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	14	(s)	23	(s)	19	(s)	16	0	20	(s)	—	—	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	1	(s)	(s)	0	4	0	1	0	6	(s)	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)....	1,001,047	-1,097	992,910	179	990,395	-1,442	1,009,127	212	1,059,470	-1,619	—	—	-753
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	320,078	170	331,193	546	336,772	45	338,716	-180	358,501	-2,066	—	—	-297
Pentanes Plus.....	5,862	45	6,162	58	6,550	7	7,174	-19	8,037	-9	—	—	16
LPGs.....	76,268	510	68,798	424	72,551	32	83,126	60	96,295	161	—	—	237
Ethane/Ethylene.....	18,358	431	18,081	123	18,350	-13	19,724	-35	20,902	16	—	—	104
Propane/Propylene.....	34,842	-108	29,874	169	29,529	55	35,035	55	41,596	61	—	—	46
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	13,943	195	11,793	66	15,636	-2	19,821	10	25,069	36	—	—	61
Isobutane.....	9,125	-8	9,050	66	9,036	-8	8,546	30	8,728	48	—	—	26
Other Hydrocarbons	1,194	323	1,538	205	1,568	360	1,799	515	2,743	0	—	—	281
Unfinished Oils.....	101,993	-220	104,511	-126	106,699	-148	112,091	-119	115,604	-126	—	—	-148
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	40,043	-257	41,023	-109	38,723	-99	36,382	-369	37,471	167	—	—	-133
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.....	139	0	115	0	99	0	71	0	73	0	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	187,236	-1,766	180,837	-1,060	172,564	-1,346	170,258	-1,072	172,008	144	—	—	-1,020
Leaded.....	10,038	-27	10,487	-22	8,010	-95	7,420	-1	7,203	3	—	—	-28
Unleaded.....	177,198	-1,739	170,350	-1,038	164,554	-1,251	162,838	-1,071	164,805	141	—	—	-992
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,888	0	1,914	0	1,799	0	1,668	0	1,729	0	—	—	0
Jet Fuel.....	50,491	-12	47,957	-498	44,576	-127	43,696	503	46,923	7	—	—	-25
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	5,999	0	5,869	-1	5,866	0	5,714	0	5,670	0	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	44,492	-12	42,088	-497	38,710	-127	37,982	503	41,253	7	—	—	-25
Kerosene.....	5,455	-54	4,984	-29	4,233	46	4,265	16	4,241	-1	—	—	-4
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	112,111	-428	101,256	317	98,273	-67	102,177	725	107,005	-87	—	—	92
Residual Fuel Oil.....	47,600	39	44,645	604	42,941	75	44,690	78	45,809	281	—	—	215
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	1,579	14	1,560	1	1,723	0	1,477	-20	1,504	-20	—	—	-5
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	2,012	-91	1,660	-82	1,518	-61	1,773	-57	1,758	-59	—	—	-70
Special Naphthas.....	3,075	-2	3,147	0	2,929	1	2,521	-13	2,329	32	—	—	4
Lubricants.....	12,468	137	13,302	0	13,711	-156	13,408	0	13,190	-151	—	—	-34
Waxes.....	956	0	956	0	1,033	0	993	0	1,053	0	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke.....	7,129	-2	8,398	0	8,954	-4	8,230	0	8,371	-1	—	—	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	21,497	393	26,436	-80	30,925	0	32,132	164	32,336	109	—	—	117
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,973	104	2,518	8	2,254	0	2,480	0	2,490	0	—	—	22
Product Supplied.....	16,882	80	16,284	-12	16,100	64	16,103	-39	16,098	13	—	—	21
Crude Oil.....	23	0	17	0	18	0	21	0	15	0	—	—	0
Pentanes Plus.....	130	2	145	3	142	5	148	1	136	(s)	—	—	2
LPGs.....	2,139	8	1,850	11	1,556	22	1,423	5	1,361	-6	—	—	8
Ethane/Ethylene.....	604	-14	593	9	565	5	511	-2	511	-2	—	—	-1
Propane/Propylene.....	1,393	12	1,141	-7	921	6	780	4	756	3	—	—	3
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	95	4	90	4	47	3	109	2	69	-4	—	—	2
Isobutane.....	47	7	26	5	24	8	23	2	25	-3	—	—	4
Other Hydrocarbons	0	-7	0	2	0	1	0	-5	0	17	—	—	2
Unfinished Oils.....	-117	2	-227	-4	-212	1	-236	7	-285	-5	—	—	(s)
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-52	15	-20	-3	-46	2	-13	7	7	-8	—	—	2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.....	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	6,643	58	6,806	-17	7,047	12	7,137	1	7,475	-38	—	—	3
Leaded.....	281	(s)	214	(s)	310	3	278	-3	280	(s)	—	—	(s)
Unleaded.....	6,361	58	6,592	-16	6,737	9	6,860	4	7,195	-38	—	—	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	18	0	20	0	22	0	25	0	—	—	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,548	2	1,523	18	1,433	-9	1,350	-21	1,314	22	—	—	2
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	181	0	181	0	154	(s)	156	0	191	0	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,367	2	1,342	18	1,279	-9	1,195	-21	1,123	22	—	—	2
Kerosene.....	101	2	56	-1	46	-2	38	1	26	1	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,356	14	3,000	-25	2,966	14	2,869	-25	2,735	30	—	—	1
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1,133	3	1,239	-19	1,206	15	1,128	(s)	1,010	2	—	—	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	167	-2	163	1	137	(s)	179	1	166	-2	—	—	-1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	421	3	395	0	349	0	334	0	371	0	—	—	1
Special Naphthas.....	40	(s)	60	(s)	46	1	83	(s)	42	-1	—	—	(s)
Lubricants.....	155	-4	117	5	137	5	151	-5	156	3	—	—	1
Waxes.....	17	0	20	0	14	0	18	0	18	0	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke.....	293	(s)	272	(s)	318	-2	376	(s)	296	(s)	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	173	-13	182	13	239	-2	375	-5	484	2	—	—	-1
Still Gas.....	606	2	615	2	600	2	646	1	672	-2	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	90	-3	53	2	83	(s)	54	0	77	(s)	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Glossary

Pipelines carry crude oil and petroleum products between refineries and ports.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr. } 60^\circ \text{ F}/60^\circ \text{ F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformat, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C_6H_6). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of

the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

Fresh Feeds. Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

Recycled Feeds. Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

Low Pressure. A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

High Pressure. A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases

are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C₂H₆). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C₂H₄). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

- (1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.
- (2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformat). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sands oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid

hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C₆H₁₄). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C₄), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C₅) and isohexane (C₆), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing

plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

Paraffinic. Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.

Naphthenic. Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.

Note: The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.

Exceptions: Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.

Example:

(1) Unextracted paraffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, range fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor

gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ramjet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous

phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Oxygenates include both alcohols and ethers used as octane boosting additives for gasoline (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C₃H₈). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C₃H₆). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids,

other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month.

A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene (C₆H₅CH₃). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene (C₆H₄(CH₃)₂) One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Information

Information from the Federal Government on subjects ranging from agriculture to zoology is available at Depository Libraries across the nation.

You can visit these libraries and use the Depository collections without charge.

To find one in your area, contact your local library or write:
Federal Depository
Library Program,
Office of the Public
Printer, Washington,
DC 20401.

**Federal Depository
Library Program**

Energy Information Administration
U.S. Department of Energy
Forrestal Building, EI-231
Washington, D.C. 20585

SECOND-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
ISSN 0733-0553

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

END

**DATE
FILMED**

11/14/91