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Petroleum Supply Monthly

May 1994

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

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Data from the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, *Winter Fuels Report*, and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* publications as well as data from other sources are available electronically on the Energy Information Administration's Electronic Publication Bulletin (EPUB) Board, and the Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source (COGIS). The schedule for data release is as follows:

Publications/Sources	Platform	Information
<i>Weekly Petroleum Status Report</i>		
Wednesday 9:00 a.m. (weekly)	EPUB	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Data Log (Table 14 plus 4-week averages)
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. 6th-12th (monthly)	EPUB	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
Thursday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Table 14 (Most recent 5-weeks)
Thursday by Noon 7th-13th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
<i>Winter Fuels Report</i> (October through March)		
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. (weekly)	EPUB	Propane highlights
Thursday 5:00 p.m. (weekly)	EPUB	All tables and highlights
Friday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	All tables and highlights
<i>Propane Data</i> (April through September)		
Second Wednesday of the month (9:00 a.m.)	EPUB	Propane Stocks
<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i>		
23rd-26th (monthly)	EPUB	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary) and Detailed Statistics Tables 4, 26, 35, 51, and 52
23rd-26th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary), and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
<i>Oxygenate Data</i>		
15 working days after the report month	EPUB	Table D1 (Fuel Ethanol Production/Stocks) and Table D2 (MTBE Production/Stocks)
<i>Imports Data</i>		
23rd-26th (monthly)	EPUB	Import data by company from the Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"

COGIS= Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source
EPUB = Electronic Publication Bulletin Board

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Oxygenate data, updated approximately 15 working days after the end of the report month

Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays (Thursday in event of a holiday) at 9:00 a.m.

Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated between the 23rd and 26th of the month

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

Winter Fuels Report, propane inventory data updated Wednesdays at 5:00 p.m. All other data updated on Thursdays (Friday in event of a holiday) at 5:00 p.m. (October through March)

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

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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	Evie Harper	(202) 586-5786
Imports	Claudette Graham	(202) 586-9649
Exports	John Nealey	(202) 586-9670
Stocks	Chris Sanders	(202) 586-8995
Transportation	Chris Sanders	(202) 586-8995
Oxygenate Data	Stephen Patterson	(202) 586-5994

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 four publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR), the *Winter Fuels Report*, 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: Summary Statistics and 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; 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

Four appendices are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication. They are:

- Appendix A (District Descriptions and Maps) - Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into Refining Districts which make up the PAD Districts.
- Appendix B (Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes) - Information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables.
- Appendix C (Impact of Resubmissions) - Information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms.
- Appendix D (EIA-819M, Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report) - Preliminary information on production and stocks of fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) by PAD District. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the MPSRS surveys. Data are also published in the *WPSR* and are available electronically approximately 15 working days after the end of the month.

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 the annual refinery and oxygenate capacity surveys are published in the *PSA*. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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Articles

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

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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
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Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1986
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1986	November 1986
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Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1987
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Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1987/1988	July 1987
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EIA Releases Annual Reserves Summary	August 1987
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1987
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U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends Through 1987	January 1988
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Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1988/1989	July 1988
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Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991	February 1992
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Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	August 1993
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Propane Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Strategic Shipping Lanes	January 1994
Summer 1994 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1994

Highlights

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

Highlights

Buoyed by strong demand for finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and kerosene-type jet fuel, April 1994¹ **total demand for petroleum products** (measured as product supplied) reached 17.3 million barrels per day (Table H1), the **highest for April since 1979**. Mild weather conditions prevailed over large areas of the country for most of the month, and industrial production rose in April by 0.3 percent. This was the eleventh consecutive month of increased industrial growth².

The steadily improving economy and extremely cold winter temperatures during the first quarter pushed year-to-date petroleum demand to 17.7 million barrels per day (Figure H1). This was 4 percent higher than for the same period of 1993, with most of the increase in finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oils, and kerosene-type jet fuel. During January-April 1994, domestic crude oil production averaged 6.7 million barrels per day, down about 4 percent from the comparable 1993 period. Year-to-date imports of crude oil and petroleum products were the highest since 1979.

Other April 1994 highlights include:

- **Production of finished motor gasoline** was at its **record high** for April.
- **Demand for distillate fuel oil** reached an **all-time high for April**, while stocks were within the normal range for this time of year.
- **Residual fuel oil demand** dropped to the **lowest for April in 54 years**, following a brief increase earlier this year.
- **Crude oil imports** increased to a **record high for April**, as crude oil **production continued to decline** due in part to a reduction in output from Alaska's North Slope.

Motor Gasoline

Finished motor gasoline demand averaged 7.4 million barrels per day, about the same as the April 1993 level and **nearly equal to the record April high set in 1988**. Many companies purchased

¹April 1994 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

²"Industrial Output Hits Five-Year High," *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial*, May 17, 1994, p. 2A.

Figure H1. Petroleum Supply, January-April, 1990-1994
(Million Barrels per Day)

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, January-April 1993 and 1994 data issues, Tables 2 and 3; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1990-1992, Vol. 2, Table 2.

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

Category	1994			1993	January—April	
	April	March	Difference ^a	March	1994	1993
Products Supplied	E17.3	17.3	E(s)	16.7	E17.7	17.0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	E7.4	7.4	E(s)	7.4	E7.2	7.2
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	E3.3	3.3	E-0.1	2.9	E3.5	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	E0.9	1.0	E-0.1	1.1	E1.2	1.1
Jet Fuel.....	E1.5	1.5	E(s)	1.4	E1.5	1.5
Other Petroleum Products ^b	E4.2	4.1	E0.1	3.9	E4.3	4.1
Crude Oil Inputs	E13.8	13.0	E0.9	13.5	E13.3	13.2
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	E95.2	91.4	E3.8	91.9	E92.0	90.2
Imports	E8.9	8.5	E0.4	8.5	E8.4	8.2
Crude Oil.....	E7.1	6.4	E0.8	6.7	E6.4	6.4
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	E0.1	0.1	E(s)	0.1	E(s)	(s)
Other.....	E7.1	6.3	E0.8	6.6	E6.4	6.4
Products	E1.7	2.1	E-0.4	1.8	E2.0	1.8
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	E0.4	0.4	E(s)	0.3	E0.3	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	E0.2	0.3	E-0.1	0.2	E0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	E0.2	0.4	E-0.2	0.4	E0.4	0.4
Jet Fuel.....	E0.2	0.1	E(s)	0.1	E0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	E0.8	0.9	E-0.1	0.9	E0.9	0.9
Exports	E0.9	0.9	E0.1	1.1	E0.9	1.1
Crude Oil.....	E0.1	(s)	E0.1	0.1	E0.1	0.1
Products.....	E0.8	0.9	E-0.1	1.0	E0.8	0.9
Total Net Imports	E8.0	7.6	E0.4	7.4	E7.5	7.1
Stock Change^d	E0.3	-0.1	E0.4	0.9	E-0.5	0.2
Crude Oil.....	E0.1	0.3	E0.2	0.5	E0.1	0.3
Products.....	E0.2	-0.4	E0.6	0.4	E-0.5	-0.2
Total Stocks	E1591	1578	E13	1611	--	--
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil.....	E930	928	E2	931	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	E591	590	E1	582	--	--
Other.....	E339	338	E1	349	--	--
Products	E660	650	E5	681	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	E178	176	E2	183	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	E102	100	E2	98	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil.....	E38	41	E-3	41	--	--
Jet Fuel.....	E39	38	E1	41	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^c	E303	295	E8	317	--	--

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

^b Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

^c Includes natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

^d 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.

E=Estimated.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Data for the current month are preliminary estimates, based on weekly submissions. For an explanation of estimation methodology and accuracy, see Appendix A of *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* and the article, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data", published in the August 1993, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

large volumes of low-priced crude oil and operated petroleum refineries at high utilization rates. **Production** of finished motor gasoline averaged 7.2 million barrels per day, the **highest April level ever recorded**. Refiners and bulk terminal operators increased stocks of summer-grade low-Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) gasoline, but total inventories dropped to 178 million barrels, which was low for this time of the year.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil averaged 3.3 million barrels per day, about 329,000 barrels per day higher than a year earlier and an **all-time April high**. The high demand was brought about by strong highway and railroad transportation and spring planting use, and it was supported mainly by the **highest ever April refinery production**.

Distillate fuel oil imports and inventory levels of 0.2 million barrels per day and 102 million barrels, respectively, were within the seasonal range. Low-sulfur oils accounted for slightly more than one half of the total stocks.

³"Fuel-Dye Requirements May Change," *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial*, April 19, 1994, p. 4B.

⁴"US Economic Recovery Boosts Demand for Oil," *The Christian Science Monitor*, April 21, 1994, p 8.

The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration requested that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency consider changing the distillate fuel oil dye requirements³. This change was petitioned because of potential storage, handling, performance, and safety problems, as both high-sulfur fuel oil and aviation gasoline are dyed blue.

Residual Fuel Oil

Demand for residual fuel oil dropped to 0.9 million barrels per day, the **lowest April level since 1940**. Low demand was partly in response to increasing concerns about air pollution, as industries with dual-fuel capabilities reportedly have reduced price-driven switching to fuel oil from natural gas⁴.

Production fell to 0.8 million barrels per day, slightly below the April 1993 level and the **lowest April level in 22 years**. **Imports** of residual fuel oil declined to 0.2 million barrels per day, 45 percent below a year earlier and the **lowest April level in 46 years**. **Stocks** decreased to the **lowest April level since 1987**.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1993-1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1993												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,176	13,161	13,535	13,773	13,957	14,457	14,500	14,034	14,049	13,904	13,931	13,768
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,784	14,819	14,908	14,985	14,931	15,005	15,058	15,057	15,037	15,046	15,015	14,964
Idle Capacity²	360	320	239	158	225	176	155	81	109	137	192	146
Idle Three Months or Less	273	190	131	36	97	80	59	15	43	74	129	83
Idle More than Three Months	87	130	108	122	128	96	96	66	66	63	63	63
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,143	15,140	15,148	15,144	15,156	15,181	15,213	15,138	15,146	15,183	15,207	15,109
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	89.1	88.8	90.8	91.9	93.5	96.3	96.3	93.2	93.4	92.4	92.8	92.0
Operable Capacity	87.0	86.9	89.4	91.0	92.1	95.2	95.3	92.7	92.8	91.6	91.6	91.1
1994												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,522	13,345	13,151	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,742	14,869	14,396	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity²	350	173	639	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	303	122	588	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	47	51	51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,091	15,041	15,041	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.7	89.8	91.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	89.6	88.7	87.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	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*, 1993 data issue, Table 28; Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.4 million barrels per day, **an all-time April high**. High demand was spurred by airline incentive programs and the increased use by the U.S. military, as the Department of Defense switches to kerosene-type fuel from the more volatile naphtha-type jet fuel⁵. Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.4 million barrels per day or higher for the last 5 consecutive months.

The high demand for kerosene-type jet fuel was supported by **record production** during April and the **highest level of imports for April in 5 years**. Stocks were within the normal range for this time of the year and essentially unchanged from a year earlier.

Crude Oil

Domestic **production** of crude oil was estimated at 6.6 million barrels per day, the **lowest for any month since June 1958**. The production decrease was brought about because of low crude oil prices, the forecast decline in producing fields, problems with

Alaskan producing field equipment, and a shutdown of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline that disrupted crude oil movements from the North Slope⁶. Because of the production decreases and low world crude oil prices, **imports** increased to 7.1 million barrels per day, **a record high for April**.

Atlantic Richfield Co. discontinued operations indefinitely of its Southern California crude oil pipeline which was damaged during an earthquake in January. The 50,000-barrel-per-day line had served petroleum refineries in the Los Angeles area⁷.

Refinery Operations

As refiners completed scheduled turnarounds and maintenance activities, **gross refinery inputs** reached 13.8 million barrels per day, the **highest April level since 1979**. The **refinery operating utilization rate**, gross inputs divided by total operating capacity, escalated to 95.2 percent, the **highest rate for any month since July 1993**. Low crude oil prices and strong product demand resulted in positive refining margins for many refiners.

⁵"Demand for Oil Advances During April Led by Gasoline, Distillate Fuels Use," *The Oil Daily*, May 19, 1994, pp. 3 and 7.

⁶"Another Monthly Slide in Output of ANS," *Platt's Oilgram News*, May 4, 1994, pp. 1 and 5.

⁷"Arco May Close Damaged Line 1 in Southern California Indefinitely," *The Oil Daily*, April 13, 1994, p. 6.

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 and Petroleum Products Overview, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change ^a		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic ^c	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^d	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^d and Petroleum Products
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	^g 290	^g -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	^g 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	^g 214	^g -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 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 January	9,176	7,361	1,688	540	-757	17,012	1,610
February	9,175	7,389	1,696	171	-951	16,893	1,588
March	9,123	7,348	1,694	-250	-291	16,825	1,571
April	9,072	7,293	1,693	315	92	16,764	1,583
May	8,949	7,169	1,695	-144	770	16,485	1,602
June	8,968	7,167	1,701	-581	604	16,978	1,603
July	8,961	7,131	1,683	244	290	17,143	1,620
August	8,678	6,922	1,638	-124	161	16,929	1,621
September	8,843	7,030	1,660	-160	653	16,876	1,636
October	9,025	7,126	1,722	411	-258	17,448	1,640
November	8,975	7,024	1,754	-227	77	17,091	1,636
December	9,019	7,103	1,744	-212	-1,203	17,928	^g 1,592
Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	--
1993 January	E 9,257	E 7,008	1,728	264	^g 370	16,320	^g 1,611
February	E 8,948	E 6,957	1,761	219	-799	17,397	1,595
March	E 9,009	E 6,976	1,799	246	-619	17,688	1,584
April	E 8,904	E 6,897	1,790	537	388	16,673	1,611
May	E 8,775	E 6,833	1,719	133	897	16,340	1,643
June	E 8,697	E 6,756	1,738	-15	586	17,032	1,660
July	E 8,599	E 6,654	1,723	41	542	17,208	1,678
August	E 8,691	E 6,732	1,732	-524	386	17,176	1,674
September	E 8,670	E 6,711	1,717	-439	7	17,709	1,661
October	E 8,847	E 6,816	1,765	333	420	17,230	1,685
November	E 8,823	E 6,888	1,674	251	-286	17,688	1,684
December	E 8,696	E 6,838	1,607	-58	-1,158	17,887	1,646
Average	E 8,826	E 6,838	1,729	81	67	17,193	--
1994 January	E 8,674	E 6,777	1,619	-16	-831	17,924	1,620
February	E 8,586	E 6,745	1,642	-164	-1,225	18,302	1,581
March	RE 8,688	RE 6,719	R 1,676	R 339	R -438	R 17,289	R 1,578
April ^e	E 8,488	PE 6,607	E 1,627	E 125	E 183	E 17,283	E 1,591
4-Mo. Average	E 8,611	PE 6,712	E 1,641	E 76	E -568	E 17,688	--
1993 4-Mo. Average	E 9,032	E 6,960	1,769	317	-154	17,013	--
1992 4-Mo. Average	9,136	7,347	1,693	193	-474	16,874	--

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids. Beginning in 1993, fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline and oxygenate production from merchant MTBE plants are also included.

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

^g In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports ¹
	Total	Crude Oil ^a	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
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 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 January	7,712	5,956	1,756	1,144	118	1,026	6,568
February	6,827	5,079	1,748	852	22	829	5,975
March	7,068	5,321	1,747	912	105	807	6,156
April	8,092	6,127	1,966	937	23	914	7,155
May	7,823	6,060	1,763	885	106	779	6,939
June	7,946	6,171	1,775	957	107	850	6,989
July	8,479	6,796	1,683	929	53	876	7,550
August	8,260	6,457	1,803	789	133	657	7,470
September	8,178	6,218	1,960	848	68	780	7,330
October	8,505	6,696	1,810	902	106	796	7,603
November	7,872	6,121	1,751	995	111	885	6,877
December	7,839	5,937	1,901	1,237	107	1,130	6,602
Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 January	7,964	6,292	1,672	1,135	129	1,006	6,830
February	7,930	6,156	1,775	1,033	166	867	6,897
March	8,342	6,513	1,829	970	139	831	7,373
April	8,485	6,698	1,787	1,067	73	994	7,418
May	8,348	6,549	1,799	1,082	112	970	7,266
June	8,745	7,175	1,569	899	150	750	7,845
July	9,145	7,262	1,883	1,013	62	950	8,132
August	8,360	6,614	1,746	823	55	768	7,537
September	8,476	6,558	1,918	902	107	796	7,574
October	9,147	7,181	1,966	889	62	827	8,258
November	8,725	6,892	1,833	965	67	898	7,760
December	8,600	6,838	1,762	1,260	63	1,197	7,340
Average	8,526	6,731	1,795	1,003	98	905	7,523
1994 January	7,914	5,961	1,953	927	110	817	6,987
February	8,501	6,313	2,187	882	116	766	7,619
March	R 8,500	R 6,377	R 2,123	R 936	R 40	R 896	R 7,564
April*	E 8,876	E 7,147	E 1,729	E 874	E 101	E 773	E 8,002
4-Mo. Average	E 8,443	E 6,447	E 1,996	E 906	E 91	E 814	E 7,537
1993 4-Mo. Average	8,184	6,419	1,765	1,051	126	925	7,133
1992 4-Mo. Average	7,429	5,626	1,804	963	68	895	6,466

Footnotes continued.

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

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • 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, March 1993 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, March 1993 - Present

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S7, and S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1993 - Present

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

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks¹, March 1993 - Present

¹Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The Observed Minimum for crude oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 318.1 million barrels, occurring in December 1992.

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

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply					Disposition	
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^c	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	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	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)
1990	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)
1991	Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)
1992	January	7,361	1,789	5,956	0	5,956	290	0
	February	7,389	1,808	5,079	0	5,079	229	(s)
	March	7,348	1,785	5,321	0	5,321	287	(s)
	April	7,293	1,741	6,127	0	6,127	189	0
	May	7,169	1,682	6,060	0	6,060	421	0
	June	7,167	1,703	6,171	34	6,138	259	(s)
	July	7,131	1,655	6,796	0	6,796	332	0
	August	6,922	1,635	6,457	18	6,439	65	(s)
	September	7,030	1,700	6,218	16	6,202	385	0
	October	7,126	1,696	6,696	49	6,647	290	(s)
	November	7,024	1,674	6,121	0	6,121	296	(s)
	December	7,103	1,705	5,937	0	5,937	61	(s)
	Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)
1993	January	E 7,008	E 1,654	6,292	0	6,292	82	(s)
	February	E 6,957	E 1,628	6,156	0	6,156	206	(s)
	March	E 6,976	E 1,639	6,513	32	6,481	156	0
	April	E 6,897	E 1,587	6,698	112	6,586	535	(s)
	May	E 6,833	E 1,566	6,549	0	6,549	575	0
	June	E 6,756	E 1,520	7,175	0	7,175	336	0
	July	E 6,654	E 1,441	7,262	0	7,262	311	0
	August	E 6,732	E 1,527	6,614	0	6,614	32	0
	September	E 6,711	E 1,470	6,558	34	6,524	253	(s)
	October	E 6,816	E 1,614	7,181	0	7,181	143	0
	November	E 6,888	E 1,675	6,892	0	6,892	239	0
	December	E 6,838	E 1,675	6,838	0	6,838	-79	0
	Average	E 6,838	E 1,583	6,731	15	6,716	231	(s)
1994	January	E 6,777	E 1,658	5,961	0	5,961	651	0
	February	E 6,745	E 1,594	6,313	0	6,313	37	0
	March	RE 6,719	RE 1,581	R 6,377	R 99	R 6,278	R 272	0
	April ^d	PE 6,607	PE 1,497	E 7,147	E 67	E 7,080	E 333	E 0
	4-Mo. Average	PE 6,712	PE 1,583	E 6,447	E 42	E 6,405	E 330	E 0
1993	4-Mo. Average	E 6,960	E 1,627	6,419	36	6,383	243	(s)
1992	4-Mo. Average	7,347	1,781	5,626	0	5,626	250	(s)

^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 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.

^d Previously published as crude used directly.

^e Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		
	Stock Change ^b		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	SPR	Other						
1981 Average	336	^e -46	12,470	228	^d 58	594	230	363
1982 Average	174	-38	11,774	236	^d 59	^e 644	294	^e 350
1983 Average	234	^e -20	11,885	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 Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990 Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991 Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992 January	(s)	540	12,923	118	26	910	569	341
February	0	171	12,486	22	17	915	569	346
March	(s)	-250	13,083	105	18	907	569	339
April	0	315	13,260	23	11	917	569	348
May	(s)	-145	13,679	106	10	912	569	344
June	34	-615	14,059	107	12	895	570	325
July	(s)	244	13,953	53	9	902	570	333
August	20	-144	13,426	133	8	898	570	328
September	43	-204	13,714	68	11	893	571	322
October	69	342	13,584	106	10	906	574	333
November	15	-243	13,547	111	10	899	574	325
December	22	-234	13,194	107	12	893	575	318
Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	--	--	--
1993 January	19	245	12,980	129	10	901	575	326
February	18	202	12,923	166	10	907	576	331
March	58	188	13,249	139	11	915	578	337
April	136	401	13,512	73	9	931	582	349
May	13	120	13,701	112	10	935	582	353
June	21	-37	14,125	150	8	935	583	352
July	19	22	14,114	62	9	936	583	352
August	24	-548	13,839	55	8	920	584	335
September	52	-491	13,845	107	9	906	586	321
October	19	314	13,733	62	12	917	586	330
November	18	233	13,689	67	13	924	587	337
December	9	-67	13,571	63	21	922	587	335
Average	34	47	13,610	98	11	--	--	--
1994 January	4	-19	13,285	110	10	922	587	335
February	(s)	-164	13,132	116	12	917	587	330
March	R 99	R 241	R 12,978	R 40	R 10	R 928	R 590	R 338
April	E 67	E 58	E 13,848	E 101	E 11	E 930	E 591	E 339
4-Mo. Average	E 43	E 33	E 13,311	E 91	E 11	--	--	--
1993 4-Mo. Average	58	259	13,169	126	10	--	--	--
1992 4-Mo. Average	(s)	193	12,943	68	18	--	--	--

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: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • 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, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait ^b		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
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	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	January	206	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	218	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	215	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	April	182	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	May	202	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	June	144	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
	July	179	37	0	0	58	23	0	0
	August	261	45	0	0	66	33	0	0
	September	184	19	0	0	70	33	0	0
	October	186	8	0	0	137	109	0	0
	November	171	0	0	0	117	117	0	0
	December	203	9	0	0	165	149	0	0
	Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993	January	153	28	0	0	144	129	0	0
	February	256	0	0	0	251	229	0	0
	March	185	7	0	0	316	300	0	0
	April	274	26	0	0	262	262	0	0
	May	228	3	0	0	222	222	0	0
	June	169	32	0	0	235	235	0	0
	July	246	6	0	0	368	362	0	0
	August	241	28	0	0	467	451	0	0
	September	192	0	0	0	445	431	0	0
	October	317	80	0	0	530	526	0	0
	November	217	47	0	0	486	470	0	0
	December	169	25	0	0	484	484	0	0
	Average	220	24	0	0	352	343	0	0
1994	January	233	35	0	0	309	309	0	0
	February	226	20	0	0	423	423	0	0
	March	278	22	0	0	476	476	0	0
	3-Mo. Average	246	26	0	0	402	402	0	0
1993	3-Mo. Average	196	12	0	0	237	219	0	0
1992	3-Mo. Average	213	43	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

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
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	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992	January	0	0	2,017	1,900	18	0	2,241	1,937
	February	0	0	1,776	1,687	0	0	1,995	1,745
	March	0	0	1,707	1,568	0	0	1,922	1,605
	April	0	0	1,734	1,524	0	0	1,916	1,543
	May	0	0	1,764	1,584	0	0	1,966	1,591
	June	0	0	1,744	1,610	0	0	1,888	1,621
	July	8	0	1,713	1,599	0	0	1,958	1,659
	August	0	0	1,594	1,473	7	0	1,929	1,551
	September	0	0	1,593	1,477	0	0	1,847	1,529
	October	0	0	1,593	1,482	4	0	1,920	1,599
	November	0	0	1,608	1,540	17	0	1,913	1,657
	December	0	0	1,793	1,725	28	0	2,188	1,882
	Average	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993	January	0	0	1,687	1,571	0	0	1,984	1,728
	February	0	0	1,626	1,480	0	0	2,133	1,709
	March	6	0	1,479	1,349	0	0	1,987	1,655
	April	0	0	1,606	1,478	17	17	2,161	1,783
	May	0	0	1,524	1,361	59	59	2,034	1,646
	June	0	0	1,523	1,396	66	66	1,993	1,729
	July	0	0	1,270	1,171	19	0	1,904	1,538
	August	0	0	1,151	1,036	0	0	1,859	1,515
	September	0	0	1,329	1,181	0	0	1,966	1,612
	October	0	0	1,115	969	0	0	1,961	1,574
	November	0	0	1,281	1,152	1	0	1,984	1,668
	December	0	0	1,330	1,205	0	0	1,983	1,713
	Average	1	0	1,408	1,277	14	12	1,994	1,655
1994	January	0	0	1,320	1,175	0	0	1,863	1,520
	February	0	0	1,071	1,023	0	0	1,719	1,467
	March	0	0	1,128	1,055	0	0	1,883	1,553
	3-Mo. Average	0	0	1,176	1,086	0	0	1,825	1,515
1993	3-Mo. Average	2	0	1,597	1,466	0	0	2,032	1,697
1992	3-Mo. Average	0	0	1,835	1,719	6	0	2,054	1,763

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador ^c		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
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	^f (s)	^f (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	January	56	56	91	91	125	117	0	0
	February	61	48	105	105	39	39	0	0
	March	26	26	25	25	85	83	0	0
	April	53	46	186	186	54	49	0	0
	May	51	51	135	135	155	133	0	0
	June	105	101	129	129	109	102	0	0
	July	111	111	143	143	65	65	0	0
	August	99	93	108	108	91	85	0	0
	September	97	97	165	159	57	38	0	0
	October	42	36	167	167	54	43	0	0
	November	53	53	114	114	36	23	0	0
	December	24	24	120	120	60	60	0	0
	Average	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993	January	76	70	90	89	37	37	0	0
	February	14	14	88	88	52	51	0	0
	March	59	59	126	123	67	64	0	0
	April	74	62	127	127	76	76	0	0
	May	56	56	169	169	82	82	0	0
	June	75	75	107	107	97	67	0	0
	July	85	85	168	166	55	55	0	0
	August	121	121	152	152	95	80	0	0
	September	49	49	211	211	51	40	0	0
	October	146	135	242	242	131	82	0	0
	November	115	106	143	136	74	34	0	0
	December	84	84	191	191	156	114	0	0
	Average	80	77	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	January	(c)	(c)	144	144	140	81	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	212	208	103	59	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	91	91	112	50	0	0
	3-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	147	146	119	63	0	0
1993	3-Mo. Average	51	49	102	100	52	51	0	0
1992	3-Mo. Average	47	43	73	73	84	81	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^{c,d}	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC ^c			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
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	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	January	593	566	1,119	787	1,984	1,617	4,224	3,554
	February	322	303	1,028	655	1,555	1,150	3,549	2,895
	March	441	409	1,106	793	1,684	1,336	3,606	2,941
	April	798	788	1,079	722	2,169	1,791	4,085	3,334
	May	773	773	1,038	745	2,152	1,837	4,118	3,428
	June	740	740	1,059	738	2,141	1,809	4,029	3,430
	July	900	883	1,163	912	2,382	2,114	4,339	3,772
	August	815	795	1,102	841	2,215	1,922	4,144	3,473
	September	774	754	1,333	953	2,426	2,001	4,274	3,531
	October	827	813	1,497	1,073	2,587	2,133	4,507	3,732
	November	626	608	1,343	921	2,173	1,719	4,086	3,376
	December	549	532	1,164	763	1,917	1,499	4,105	3,381
	Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993	January	729	729	1,385	1,038	2,317	1,962	4,301	3,690
	February	927	913	1,290	925	2,372	1,990	4,505	3,699
	March	928	892	1,208	817	2,388	1,955	4,375	3,611
	April	892	871	1,297	1,006	2,466	2,141	4,627	3,924
	May	741	723	1,226	954	2,275	1,984	4,308	3,630
	June	848	827	1,277	992	2,403	2,067	4,396	3,796
	July	893	888	1,384	1,068	2,585	2,262	4,489	3,800
	August	562	549	1,375	1,135	2,305	2,037	4,164	3,552
	September	514	496	1,243	1,033	2,067	1,828	4,033	3,440
	October	603	593	1,267	993	2,388	2,045	4,350	3,619
	November	636	612	1,267	1,073	2,234	1,962	4,219	3,630
	December	598	569	1,205	952	2,235	1,910	4,218	3,624
	Average	738	720	1,285	999	2,337	2,012	4,331	3,667
1994	January	310	274	1,185	901	1,780	1,400	3,643	2,920
	February	576	557	1,204	946	2,094	1,770	3,814	3,237
	March	441	402	1,219	915	1,862	1,457	3,745	3,010
	3-Mo. Average	438	406	1,203	920	1,906	1,535	3,731	3,050
1993	3-Mo. Average	859	842	1,294	927	2,359	1,968	4,390	3,666
1992	3-Mo. Average	455	429	1,086	747	1,745	1,372	3,799	3,135

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

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
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	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	January	360	360	11	11	63	0	18	0	1,045	786	144	144
	February	246	246	10	10	47	0	12	0	1,147	834	80	69
	March	339	339	0	0	76	0	(s)	0	1,100	832	75	75
	April	381	381	39	22	67	0	17	0	1,121	835	86	69
	May	264	264	0	0	46	0	18	0	1,013	779	129	114
	June	286	286	21	21	57	0	28	0	970	736	110	95
	July	443	443	20	20	22	0	25	0	1,044	798	68	64
	August	335	323	21	21	8	0	10	0	1,038	762	66	66
	September	248	248	0	0	8	0	21	0	1,131	839	80	75
	October	395	395	11	11	1	0	10	0	1,063	761	61	61
	November	458	458	53	49	20	0	32	0	1,037	784	86	86
	December	279	279	38	38	19	0	50	0	1,122	816	97	90
	Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	January	354	354	0	0	18	0	3	0	1,034	778	60	60
	February	348	348	0	0	19	0	22	0	1,084	782	44	44
	March	408	408	0	0	30	0	27	0	1,065	814	79	73
	April	322	322	0	0	16	0	56	0	1,032	783	0	0
	May	287	287	13	13	8	0	41	0	1,119	874	40	40
	June	209	209	34	34	7	0	19	0	1,111	910	48	46
	July	386	386	40	40	31	0	48	0	1,247	991	24	24
	August	258	258	33	27	37	0	32	0	1,237	966	38	38
	September	282	282	0	0	27	0	59	0	1,309	1,018	91	89
	October	440	440	53	47	42	0	15	0	1,367	1,030	61	61
	November	283	283	0	0	26	0	51	0	1,231	917	68	68
	December	379	379	53	53	23	0	10	0	1,254	964	61	61
	Average	330	330	19	18	24	0	32	0	1,175	903	51	50
1994	January	338	338	12	0	28	0	11	0	1,234	905	81	78
	February	295	282	0	0	79	0	12	0	1,364	994	44	44
	March	291	265	11	11	52	0	10	0	1,328	987	107	104
	3-Mo. Average	306	296	8	4	52	0	11	0	1,307	961	79	77
1993	3-Mo. Average	371	371	0	0	23	0	17	0	1,060	792	62	60
1992	3-Mo. Average	316	316	7	7	63	0	10	0	1,096	817	100	97

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Colombia		Ecuador ^c		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
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	Average	172	136	—	—	34	3	39	39	767	716	49	0
1990	Average	182	140	—	—	58	2	41	40	755	689	55	0
1991	Average	163	123	—	—	47	3	24	24	807	759	29	0
1992	January	158	111	—	—	51	0	0	0	764	721	31	0
	February	114	92	—	—	48	0	0	0	838	807	9	0
	March	101	74	—	—	44	0	0	0	846	809	34	0
	April	150	129	—	—	75	0	0	0	857	795	8	0
	May	57	46	—	—	57	0	5	5	788	764	27	0
	June	135	114	—	—	69	0	8	8	905	883	25	0
	July	103	93	—	—	36	0	40	40	830	788	21	0
	August	156	142	—	—	94	0	22	22	857	790	45	0
	September	190	179	—	—	81	0	17	17	755	720	39	0
	October	153	132	—	—	37	0	17	17	829	783	18	0
	November	127	84	—	—	33	0	8	8	762	700	26	0
	December	66	34	—	—	37	0	4	4	930	888	33	0
	Average	126	102	—	—	55	0	10	10	830	787	26	0
1993	January	188	167	—	—	48	0	0	0	858	820	11	0
	February	148	137	—	—	34	0	0	0	807	748	18	0
	March	161	129	—	—	43	0	11	10	861	815	11	0
	April	152	138	—	—	14	0	8	8	844	818	0	0
	May	147	90	—	—	18	0	21	10	907	846	10	0
	June	176	143	—	—	22	0	0	0	995	977	10	0
	July	204	184	—	—	25	0	11	11	943	878	20	0
	August	124	101	—	—	50	0	14	14	862	809	17	0
	September	224	170	—	—	32	0	28	28	929	867	22	0
	October	192	182	—	—	30	0	10	10	1,013	951	0	0
	November	153	143	—	—	25	0	0	0	1,100	1,025	(s)	0
	December	125	85	—	—	0	0	28	28	909	837	6	0
	Average	166	139	—	—	28	0	11	10	919	866	10	0
1994	January	182	149	128	128	8	0	11	0	971	945	35	0
	February	184	131	96	96	35	0	19	15	967	926	43	0
	March	188	167	37	37	16	0	13	0	1,067	1,014	33	0
	3-Mo. Average	185	150	87	87	19	0	14	5	1,003	963	37	0
1993	3-Mo. Average	166	145	—	—	42	0	4	4	843	796	13	0
1992	3-Mo. Average	124	92	—	—	48	0	0	0	815	779	25	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a										Trinidad and Tobago	
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^a		Spain			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	5	(s)	1	(s)	133	102
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(s)	112	92
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(s)	2	(s)	96	83
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0	94	87
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1	113	98
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0	125	93
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0	106	75
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0	97	71
1989	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0	94	73
1990	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0	96	76
1991	Average	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0	88	72
1992	January	40	0	25	17	32	0	17	0	35	0	108	79
	February	82	0	11	0	23	0	3	0	16	0	109	76
	March	49	0	11	0	18	0	0	0	37	0	105	85
	April	73	0	155	147	14	0	0	0	35	0	79	75
	May	59	0	210	200	22	0	0	0	30	0	69	54
	June	83	0	234	225	36	0	0	0	46	0	94	74
	July	49	0	186	179	11	0	72	32	18	0	103	78
	August	65	0	142	134	38	0	62	31	29	0	106	54
	September	60	0	103	102	37	0	53	0	56	0	84	56
	October	90	0	190	177	29	0	9	0	32	0	108	71
	November	56	0	111	104	26	0	0	0	36	0	85	62
	December	80	0	140	133	28	0	0	0	17	0	91	71
	Average	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0	95	70
1993	January	73	0	70	70	37	0	0	0	44	0	59	48
	February	80	0	62	61	21	0	0	0	25	0	72	58
	March	61	0	122	115	26	0	0	0	21	0	92	71
	April	86	0	109	109	18	0	16	16	61	0	78	55
	May	77	0	65	65	38	0	32	32	34	0	61	51
	June	55	0	160	160	29	0	59	34	20	0	77	55
	July	52	0	215	215	49	0	157	134	41	0	82	53
	August	52	0	180	161	30	0	26	0	37	0	50	37
	September	97	0	113	113	28	0	57	29	54	0	70	55
	October	111	0	115	93	30	0	176	123	33	0	69	54
	November	83	0	162	155	23	0	56	32	30	0	66	55
	December	107	0	108	101	14	0	38	0	42	0	103	71
	Average	78	0	124	119	29	0	52	34	37	0	73	55
1994	January	162	0	101	96	20	0	11	0	26	0	79	60
	February	119	0	199	166	11	0	14	0	31	0	92	80
	March	102	0	108	108	14	0	34	34	37	0	68	54
	3-Mo. Average	128	0	134	122	15	0	20	12	31	0	79	64
1993	3-Mo. Average	71	0	85	83	28	0	0	0	30	0	75	59
1992	3-Mo. Average	56	0	16	6	24	0	7	0	30	0	108	80

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a								Total Imports	
		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC ^c			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	375	369	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	456	441	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	382	365	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	January	129	115	250	0	208	59	3,488	2,402	7,712	5,956
	February	63	0	222	0	196	50	3,278	2,184	6,827	5,079
	March	79	52	202	0	345	114	3,462	2,380	7,068	5,321
	April	157	128	234	0	458	212	4,007	2,793	8,092	6,127
	May	198	180	246	0	467	225	3,705	2,633	7,823	6,060
	June	248	206	266	0	297	95	3,917	2,741	7,946	6,171
	July	354	337	280	0	415	152	4,140	3,024	8,479	6,796
	August	295	282	263	0	464	357	4,116	2,984	8,260	6,457
	September	341	291	217	0	382	160	3,904	2,687	8,178	6,218
	October	411	411	254	0	279	144	3,998	2,964	8,505	6,696
	November	336	285	274	0	219	124	3,786	2,745	7,872	6,121
	December	148	110	273	0	283	92	3,734	2,556	7,839	5,937
	Average	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	January	228	201	252	0	325	104	3,663	2,602	7,964	6,292
	February	173	127	244	0	223	151	3,425	2,457	7,930	6,156
	March	315	281	244	0	390	186	3,967	2,903	8,342	6,513
	April	348	281	245	0	455	243	3,859	2,774	8,485	6,698
	May	486	458	279	0	356	152	4,039	2,919	8,348	6,549
	June	458	408	290	0	570	405	4,349	3,380	8,745	7,175
	July	292	247	202	0	585	299	4,656	3,461	9,145	7,262
	August	343	323	256	0	520	329	4,196	3,062	8,360	6,614
	September	286	217	184	0	551	251	4,444	3,118	8,476	6,558
	October	352	338	236	0	453	233	4,798	3,562	9,147	7,181
	November	351	340	330	0	468	246	4,506	3,262	8,725	6,892
	December	432	403	288	0	402	231	4,382	3,214	8,600	6,838
	Average	340	303	254	0	443	236	4,196	3,064	8,526	6,731
1994	January	205	161	276	0	353	181	4,271	3,041	7,914	5,961
	February	290	232	351	0	441	111	4,687	3,077	8,501	6,313
	March	459	394	325	0	454	191	4,755	3,366	8,500	6,377
	3-Mo. Average	319	263	316	0	415	162	4,567	3,164	8,298	6,214
1993	3-Mo. Average	241	205	247	0	316	146	3,694	2,660	8,084	6,326
1992	3-Mo. Average	91	57	225	0	251	75	3,412	2,325	7,211	5,460

^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 On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^d 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.

^e Imports from other States in the former U.S.S.R. may be included in imports from Russia for the years 1981 through 1992.

^f 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.

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.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, March 1993 - Present

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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, March 1993 - Present

Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The Observed Minimum for total motor gasoline stocks in the last 36-month period was 200.5 million barrels, occurring in August 1993.

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

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
		Total Production ^b	Imports ^c	Stock Change ^{c,d}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
							Total ^e	Finished	
1981	Average	6,405	157	-28	2	6,588	253	203	--
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	235	194	--
1983	Average	6,340	247	-45	10	6,622	222	186	--
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	--
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	--
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	--
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	--
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	--
1989	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	--
1990	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	--
1991	Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	--
1992	January	7,013	246	304	87	6,869	229	191	--
	February	6,726	275	-22	59	6,963	230	191	--
	March	6,683	247	-278	71	7,137	220	182	--
	April	6,954	428	54	90	7,238	218	183	--
	May	7,092	392	74	82	7,328	220	186	--
	June	7,198	424	76	86	7,460	225	188	--
	July	7,195	303	-249	108	7,639	215	180	--
	August	6,817	240	-446	123	7,380	201	167	--
	September	7,071	418	60	85	7,344	206	168	--
	October	7,198	193	-41	94	7,338	204	167	--
	November	7,323	170	318	74	7,102	214	177	--
	December	7,411	202	32	184	7,396	216	178	--
	Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	--	--	--
1993	January	7,254	204	571	142	6,746	237	195	14
	February	7,172	216	160	99	7,129	242	200	13
	March	6,897	198	-411	109	7,397	227	187	14
	April	7,123	253	-137	111	7,401	222	183	15
	May	7,394	308	80	90	7,531	223	185	17
	June	7,447	251	-75	81	7,692	220	183	18
	July	7,344	292	-242	100	7,777	213	176	20
	August	7,344	283	-336	77	7,885	200	165	21
	September	7,583	269	154	85	7,612	207	170	20
	October	7,409	210	127	80	7,411	210	174	17
	November	7,664	237	237	123	7,541	220	181	15
	December	7,722	238	152	165	7,643	225	186	13
	Average	7,363	247	22	105	7,483	--	--	--
1994	January	7,098	206	291	97	6,916	236	195	11
	February	6,780	281	-288	77	7,272	227	187	11
	March	R 6,740	R 387	R -340	R 88	R 7,379	E 214	E 176	13
	April ^f	E 7,190	E 373	E 67	E 77	E 7,418	E 217	E 178	NA
	4-Mo. Average	E 6,954	E 312	E -63	E 85	E 7,244	--	--	--
1993	4-Mo. Average	7,110	217	44	116	7,167	--	--	--
1992	4-Mo. Average	6,845	298	15	77	7,052	--	--	--

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^b Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied includes blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components.

^c Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

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

^e Includes motor gasoline blending components but excludes stocks of oxygenates.

^f In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated. NA = Not Available.

* 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.

Note: The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 92.1 million barrels, occurring in April 1992.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, March 1993 - Present

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

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1993 - Present

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)		
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^c	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1981 Average	2,613	173	^d -38	5	2,629	192	-	-
1982 Average	2,606	93	-35	74	2,671	^d 179	-	-
1983 Average	2,456	174	^d -124	64	2,690	140	-	-
1984 Average	2,681	272	57	51	2,645	161	-	-
1985 Average	2,667	200	-46	87	2,668	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 Average	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	-	-
1990 Average	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	-	-
1991 Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	-	-
1992 January	2,818	232	-541	360	3,231	127	-	-
February	2,661	217	-619	278	3,219	109	-	-
March	2,749	238	-358	138	3,207	98	-	-
April	2,930	202	-185	278	3,039	92	-	-
May	2,933	179	139	222	2,753	96	-	-
June	2,995	157	268	205	2,679	104	-	-
July	3,067	172	328	201	2,710	115	-	-
August	2,865	229	262	127	2,705	123	-	-
September	2,983	237	168	145	2,908	128	-	-
October	3,251	263	290	169	3,056	137	-	-
November	3,240	236	316	230	2,929	146	-	-
December	3,179	229	-183	276	3,316	141	-	-
Average	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	-	-	-
1993 January	2,909	182	-336	287	3,141	130	22	108
February	2,813	224	-742	301	3,478	109	16	94
March	2,918	235	-386	154	3,386	97	12	85
April	3,010	209	30	241	2,949	98	13	86
May	2,930	153	104	355	2,624	102	14	87
June	3,095	168	263	158	2,843	109	17	92
July	3,185	130	348	298	2,669	120	23	97
August	3,084	159	249	197	2,797	128	45	83
September	3,206	137	80	262	3,001	130	47	84
October	3,435	242	467	241	2,968	145	55	90
November	3,478	214	156	330	3,206	150	64	85
December	3,385	160	-266	460	3,351	141	63	79
Average	3,123	184	2	274	3,031	-	-	-
1994 January	3,117	160	-746	332	3,692	118	56	62
February	3,019	278	-505	235	3,585	104	49	55
March	R 3,095	R 313	R -142	R 220	R 3,330	R 100	50	R 50
April	E 3,309	E 225	E 83	E 173	E 3,278	E 102	55	E 47
4-Mo. Average	E 3,137	E 243	E -327	E 241	E 3,465	-	-	-
1993 4-Mo. Average	2,914	212	-352	244	3,235	-	-	-
1992 4-Mo. Average	2,790	222	-425	263	3,174	-	-	-

^a Excludes 10,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.

^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 In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new stock basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

R = Revised data. 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, March 1993 - Present

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

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, March 1993 - Present

Note: The Observed Minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 39.1 million barrels, occurring in April 1992.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^d	
1981	Average	1,321	800	^d -37	118	2,088	^d 78
1982	Average	1,070	776	-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	928	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990	Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991	Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992	January	965	364	-144	184	1,289	45
	February	957	498	-55	176	1,334	44
	March	990	397	-77	310	1,154	41
	April	900	342	-78	265	1,055	39
	May	964	328	67	207	1,019	41
	June	894	334	-11	230	1,009	41
	July	838	280	-37	169	986	40
	August	815	347	125	96	941	44
	September	810	349	123	149	887	47
	October	818	376	-72	156	1,110	45
	November	895	411	49	216	1,041	47
	December	862	481	-127	158	1,312	43
	Average	892	375	-20	193	1,094	-
1993	January	820	383	49	133	1,020	44
	February	841	325	-75	113	1,128	42
	March	819	352	-46	152	1,065	41
	April	887	377	24	169	1,070	41
	May	896	308	53	137	1,014	43
	June	797	299	92	147	857	46
	July	760	337	-101	122	1,075	43
	August	745	370	61	120	935	45
	September	822	420	-73	110	1,205	42
	October	839	391	141	94	995	47
	November	901	347	85	86	1,077	49
	December	869	439	-164	98	1,375	44
	Average	833	363	4	123	1,068	-
1994	January	813	503	-16	64	1,267	44
	February	859	586	-152	127	1,470	39
	March	R 841	R 407	R 54	R 175	R 1,019	41
	April	E 810	E 207	E -69	E 171	E 915	E 38
	4-Mo. Average	E 830	E 423	E -43	E 134	E 1,162	-
1993	4-Mo. Average	841	360	-11	142	1,069	-
1992	4-Mo. Average	953	399	-89	234	1,207	-

^a Excludes 48,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude 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 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. 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, March 1993 - Present

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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, March 1993 - Present

Note: The Observed Minimum for total jet fuel stocks in the last 36-month period was 37.8 million barrels, occurring in March 1994.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)	
		Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene Type
							Total	Kerosene-Type		
1981	Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982	Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	^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	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
1991	Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
1992	January	1,352	1,200	39	-127	44	1,473	1,314	45	40
	February	1,311	1,164	56	-73	42	1,398	1,250	43	38
	March	1,347	1,215	56	31	7	1,365	1,218	44	39
	April	1,286	1,131	74	-68	18	1,409	1,262	42	37
	May	1,393	1,214	93	114	26	1,346	1,198	45	40
	June	1,374	1,234	86	-21	45	1,436	1,308	45	39
	July	1,473	1,328	81	59	62	1,433	1,280	46	42
	August	1,471	1,339	111	-32	28	1,585	1,438	45	41
	September	1,448	1,296	93	78	20	1,442	1,313	48	43
	October	1,408	1,265	105	-12	44	1,480	1,315	47	43
	November	1,456	1,319	90	-41	59	1,528	1,411	46	41
	December	1,462	1,336	102	-101	112	1,553	1,410	43	39
	Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	--	--
1993	January	1,437	1,306	89	-73	134	1,464	1,371	41	36
	February	1,442	1,318	110	46	17	1,488	1,346	42	38
	March	1,463	1,332	102	-29	101	1,493	1,371	41	37
	April	1,390	1,262	88	-4	88	1,393	1,278	41	37
	May	1,426	1,300	75	37	60	1,404	1,289	42	38
	June	1,549	1,409	111	78	45	1,538	1,370	45	41
	July	1,485	1,359	94	41	73	1,465	1,337	46	42
	August	1,358	1,257	91	-91	34	1,506	1,405	43	39
	September	1,339	1,242	97	-78	21	1,493	1,352	41	38
	October	1,330	1,242	127	-24	23	1,457	1,367	40	37
	November	1,383	1,298	96	6	29	1,443	1,347	40	37
	December	1,456	1,379	86	-6	85	1,462	1,411	40	38
	Average	1,421	1,309	97	-8	60	1,467	1,354	--	--
1994	January	1,461	1,394	116	36	40	1,502	1,453	41	39
	February	1,379	1,331	138	-41	35	1,522	1,471	40	38
	March	^R 1,327	^R 1,271	^R 120	^R -77	^R 14	^R 1,509	^R 1,440	^R 38	^R 36
	April*	^E 1,462	^E 1,413	^E 151	^E 65	^E 39	^E 1,509	^E 1,435	^E 39	^E 37
	4-Mo. Average	^E 1,408	^E 1,352	^E 131	^E -4	^E 32	^E 1,510	^E 1,449	--	--
1993	4-Mo. Average	1,433	1,304	97	-16	67	1,460	1,342	--	--
1992	4-Mo. Average	1,324	1,178	56	-59	26	1,412	1,261	--	--

^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 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. 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 S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, February 1993 - Present

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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, February 1993 - Present

Note: The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 21.8 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.
 Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981	Average	745	70	^c 18	5	18	773	76
1982	Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798	^c 54
1983	Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	751	^c 48
1984	Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833	58
1985	Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986	Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987	Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988	Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989	Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990	Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991	Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992	January	949	90	-282	(s)	72	1,249	39
	February	955	86	-200	(s)	27	1,214	33
	March	940	68	-15	(s)	26	997	33
	April	961	80	120	0	24	896	36
	May	977	72	253	(s)	23	773	44
	June	978	66	206	(s)	27	811	50
	July	964	68	176	(s)	35	821	56
	August	946	85	117	(s)	25	889	59
	September	931	71	51	(s)	25	927	61
	October	933	104	-88	(s)	30	1,095	58
	November	964	99	-243	0	33	1,273	51
	December	977	131	-385	0	45	1,448	39
	Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	--
1993	January	965	72	-173	1	31	1,179	33
	February	959	78	-261	(s)	37	1,261	26
	March	971	85	-140	(s)	32	1,165	22
	April	973	112	233	(s)	40	812	29
	May	942	96	262	0	30	746	37
	June	958	75	266	0	23	744	45
	July	956	105	232	0	26	804	52
	August	945	116	184	0	27	851	58
	September	956	132	116	0	17	955	61
	October	953	107	-10	0	13	1,057	61
	November	964	138	-136	0	17	1,220	57
	December	962	102	-183	0	25	1,222	51
	Average	959	102	34	(s)	26	1,000	--
1994	January	892	134	-555	0	19	1,562	34
	February	908	119	-316	6	30	1,308	25
	March	941	85	11	0	29	987	25
	3-Mo. Average	914	113	-286	2	26	1,285	--
1993	3-Mo. Average	965	78	-189	(s)	33	1,200	--
1992	3-Mo. Average	948	82	-165	(s)	42	1,152	--

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, February 1993 - Present

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, February 1993 - Present

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	
1981	Average	1,571	244	^c 18	289	42	1,466
1982	Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	^c 94
1983	Average	1,642	190	^c -4	253	73	^c 101
1984	Average	1,697	195	^c -19	291	48	1,572
1985	Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599
1986	Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512
1987	Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612
1988	Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656
1989	Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668
1990	Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556
1991	Average	1,671	147	-15	304	41	1,689
1992	January	1,820	142	-452	384	80	1,950
	February	1,917	126	-365	326	33	2,051
	March	2,033	97	153	247	43	1,687
	April	2,102	127	401	233	45	1,549
	May	2,106	106	489	245	44	1,433
	June	2,102	104	334	257	59	1,556
	July	2,090	106	345	255	52	1,544
	August	2,016	148	369	233	55	1,507
	September	1,886	114	37	299	45	1,620
	October	1,892	171	-242	369	39	1,898
	November	1,854	148	-541	403	43	2,097
	December	1,849	176	-660	453	49	2,184
	Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755
1993	January	1,837	117	-441	440	39	1,917
	February	1,912	128	-310	367	55	1,928
	March	2,106	123	9	263	47	1,910
	April	2,151	142	466	263	69	1,495
	May	2,091	148	538	258	50	1,393
	June	2,122	111	469	260	41	1,463
	July	2,108	155	380	246	54	1,583
	August	2,078	167	475	263	45	1,462
	September	1,952	206	188	304	35	1,632
	October	1,887	195	-129	372	21	1,819
	November	1,781	180	-560	458	21	2,042
	December	1,721	166	-518	432	40	1,933
	Average	1,979	153	49	327	43	1,714
1994	January	1,710	187	-902	381	28	2,390
	February	1,809	182	-474	343	44	2,077
	March	1,976	144	35	232	37	1,816
	3-Mo. Average	1,832	171	-446	318	36	2,095
1993	3-Mo. Average	1,953	122	-245	356	46	1,918
1992	3-Mo. Average	1,923	122	-218	319	52	1,893

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Liquefied petroleum gases includes ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. • Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream, is reported by individual product. • 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 S10. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
1981 Average	2,771	188	^c -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982 Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	^c 216
1983 Average	2,437	382	^c -6	712	236	1,877	^c 217
1984 Average	2,500	503	^c -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 Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990 Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991 Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992 January	2,702	734	203	787	272	2,175	214
February	2,642	575	183	883	240	1,911	219
March	2,752	713	238	730	239	2,258	227
April	2,900	793	-31	1,043	217	2,464	226
May	2,929	665	-113	910	199	2,598	222
June	3,126	669	-42	787	225	2,826	221
July	3,207	740	-156	996	284	2,822	216
August	3,068	729	-116	884	227	2,802	212
September	3,114	748	188	675	336	2,663	218
October	2,923	701	-182	954	295	2,557	212
November	2,915	697	-24	989	264	2,383	212
December	2,853	711	-165	1,223	352	2,154	^c 207
Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470	-
1993 January	3,026	698	^c 600	829	271	2,023	225
February	2,815	773	122	949	282	2,235	228
March	2,866	818	243	747	269	2,425	236
April	2,862	719	9	900	315	2,357	236
May	2,899	808	85	979	278	2,364	239
June	3,022	630	-240	981	278	2,632	231
July	3,116	875	116	945	302	2,628	235
August	3,094	676	27	865	295	2,583	236
September	3,016	789	-265	1,031	282	2,757	228
October	3,108	802	-164	1,138	369	2,567	223
November	2,978	760	-210	1,274	309	2,365	217
December	2,810	674	-356	1,389	349	2,101	205
Average	2,969	752	-2	1,002	300	2,420	-
1994 January	2,719	780	507	590	256	2,147	221
February	2,779	725	236	638	248	2,383	228
March	2,805	753	32	939	361	2,226	229
3-Mo. Average	2,768	754	259	725	289	2,248	-
1993 3-Mo. Average	2,905	763	328	838	274	2,227	-
1992 3-Mo. Average	2,700	676	208	798	250	2,119	-

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Other petroleum products includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, 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. • 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 Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1992).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1993 through March 1994).

- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (April 1994). 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 1993 through April 1994). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following explanatory notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in the Summary Statistics section of this publication.

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 exports data are derived from the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of

past data are used to obtain the forecast. In addition, for the major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

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*. 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 (indicated with a "PE"). Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates (indicated with an "RE"). 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, S14, and S16) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel,

propane/propylene, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and observed 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 seasonal factors 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 "observed minimum" are 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 1981 and 1983, 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: 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1980-205; and 1982-186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Propane/Propylene: 1980-69; and 1982-57.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1980-128; and 1982-102.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1980-207; and 1982-219.

Stock change calculations beginning in 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 (Total) and 380 million barrels (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:

- Propane/Propylene: 1983-55.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983-210.

In response to changes in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 requiring that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during winter months, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey in 1991 of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply and blending data for 1990 and end of 1990 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. A summary of the results from the identification survey were published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* dated February 12, 1992 and in the February 1992 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA conducted a second frame identifier survey of these companies during 1992. As a result, a number of respondents were added to the monthly surveys effective in January 1993: 19 blenders, 25 stock holders, and 8 importers. This change did not affect stocks reported and therefore did not cause a new basis stock level to be calculated.

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, March 1994

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 49,009	E 1,581	E 145,029	E 1,611
(2) Lower 48 States	E 159,281	E 5,138	E 482,226	E 5,136
(3) Total U.S.	E 208,289	E 6,719	E 607,254	E 6,747
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	194,613	6,278	556,179	6,180
(5) SPR Imports	3,063	99	3,063	34
(6) Exports	1,255	40	7,901	88
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	196,421	6,336	551,341	6,126
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-3,063	-99	-3,176	-35
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-7,458	-241	-2,261	-25
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-311	-10	-958	-11
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	8,426	272	29,615	329
(12) Total Other Sources	-2,406	-78	23,220	258
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	402,304	12,978	1,181,616	13,131
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	54,840	1,769	156,509	1,739
(15) Net Imports ^c	1,497	48	4,035	45
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	725	23	3,037	34
(17) Total NGL Supply	57,062	1,841	163,581	1,818
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-467	-15	-15,022	-167
(19) Net Imports	12,129	391	41,540	462
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	6,213	200	14,885	165
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	20,659	666	63,178	702
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	311	10	958	11
(23) Total Other Liquids	38,845	1,253	105,539	1,173
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	498,211	16,071	1,450,936	16,122
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	51,580	1,664	140,850	1,565
(26) Exports	27,153	876	73,356	815
(27) Imports (Net)	24,427	788	67,494	750
(28) Total New Supply of Products	522,638	16,859	1,518,429	16,871
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	13,317	430	85,609	951
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	535,955	17,289	1,604,038	17,823
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	228,737	7,379	646,763	7,186
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	103,218	3,330	317,502	3,528
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	31,597	1,019	112,012	1,245
(34) Jet Fuel	46,767	1,509	135,951	1,511
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	56,311	1,816	168,565	2,095
(36) Other ^d	69,014	2,226	202,288	2,248
(37) Crude Oil	311	10	958	11
(38) Total Products Supplied	535,955	17,289	1,604,038	17,823
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	337,619	--	337,619	--
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	590,256	--	590,256	--
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	176,050	--	176,050	--
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	99,586	--	99,586	--
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	41,122	--	41,122	--
(44) Jet Fuel	37,779	--	37,779	--
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	66,487	--	66,487	--
(46) Other ^d	228,772	--	228,772	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,577,671	--	1,577,671	--
(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 fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

^c Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

^d 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.

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,
March 1994
(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 208,289	--	197,676	8,426	10,521	0	402,304	1,255	311	927,875
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	51,947	18,974	5,995	--	355	--	12,070	1,174	63,317	74,051
Pentanes Plus	9,680	--	1,520	--	-725	--	4,877	23	7,005	7,564
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42,287	18,974	4,475	--	1,080	--	7,193	1,152	56,311	66,487
Ethane/Ethylene	16,409	854	959	--	-1,191	--	0	0	19,413	15,284
Propane/Propylene	15,702	13,482	2,639	--	336	--	0	887	30,600	25,469
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,159	4,144	596	--	1,577	--	3,059	264	3,999	14,718
Isobutane/Isobutylene	6,017	494	281	--	358	--	4,134	0	2,300	11,016
Other Liquids	6,213	--	12,718	--	467	--	24,236	589	-6,361	155,436
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	6,751	--	533	--	2,386	--	4,665	233	0	13,379
Unfinished Oils	--	--	11,626	--	1,059	--	16,941	0	-6,374	104,193
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-538	--	559	--	-3,007	--	2,672	356	0	37,765
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	29	--	-42	0	13	99
Finished Petroleum Products	2,893	440,295	47,105	--	-14,397	--	--	26,001	478,689	420,309
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,893	206,042	11,986	--	-10,553	--	--	2,737	228,737	176,050
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	23,550	13,515	0	--	-6,828	--	--	19	43,874	11,848
Other	-20,657	192,527	11,986	--	-3,725	--	--	2,718	184,863	164,202
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	621	4	--	43	--	--	0	582	1,730
Jet Fuel	--	41,122	3,717	--	-2,376	--	--	448	46,767	37,779
Naphtha-Type	--	1,721	136	--	-264	--	--	3	2,118	1,979
Kerosene-Type	--	39,401	3,581	--	-2,112	--	--	445	44,649	35,800
Kerosene	--	604	16	--	129	--	--	15	476	4,804
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	95,954	9,692	--	-4,399	--	--	6,827	103,218	99,586
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	51,691	3,016	--	1,177	--	--	1,591	51,939	49,879
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	44,263	6,676	--	-5,576	--	--	5,235	51,280	49,707
Residual Fuel Oil	--	26,082	12,611	--	1,682	--	--	5,414	31,597	41,122
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,315	1,882	--	185	--	--	0	6,012	2,259
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	8,442	6,068	--	-55	--	--	0	14,565	1,677
Special Naphthas	--	1,499	207	--	-254	--	--	356	1,604	2,008
Lubricants	--	5,409	57	--	-556	--	--	852	5,170	11,045
Waxes	--	639	65	--	-56	--	--	75	685	745
Petroleum Coke	--	18,522	22	--	-230	--	--	9,195	9,579	9,739
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	10,696	738	--	2,112	--	--	76	9,246	29,168
Still Gas	--	18,797	0	--	0	--	--	0	18,797	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,551	40	--	-69	--	--	8	1,652	2,597
Total	269,343	459,269	263,494	8,426	-3,054	0	438,610	29,020	535,955	1,577,671

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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-March 1994
(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 607,254	--	559,242	29,615	5,437	0	1,181,816	7,901	958	927,875
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	148,115	44,480	19,494	--	-43,180	--	42,997	3,329	208,943	74,051
Pentanes Plus	27,675	--	4,101	--	-3,037	--	14,369	66	20,378	7,564
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	120,440	44,480	15,393	--	-40,143	--	28,628	3,263	188,565	66,487
Ethane/Ethylene	46,233	2,413	2,560	--	-4,946	--	0	0	56,152	15,284
Propane/Propylene	44,905	37,354	10,152	--	-25,728	--	164	2,330	115,645	25,469
Normal Butane/Butylene	11,485	3,598	2,065	--	-10,248	--	15,162	934	11,280	14,718
Isobutane/Isobutylene	17,837	1,115	616	--	779	--	13,302	0	5,487	11,016
Other Liquids	14,685	--	42,663	--	15,022	--	50,664	1,123	-9,481	155,436
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	16,203	--	2,858	--	838	--	17,704	519	0	13,379
Unfinished Oils	--	--	38,819	--	15,773	--	32,584	0	-9,538	104,193
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,318	--	986	--	-1,610	--	674	604	0	37,765
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	21	--	-78	0	57	99
Finished Petroleum Products	8,394	1,294,395	125,457	--	-45,466	--	--	70,093	1,403,619	420,309
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,394	610,421	26,240	--	-9,606	--	--	7,898	646,763	176,050
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	70,760	89,741	0	--	-22,085	--	--	163	182,423	11,848
Other	-62,366	520,680	26,240	--	12,479	--	--	7,735	464,340	164,202
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,642	12	--	-81	--	--	0	1,735	1,730
Jet Fuel	--	125,026	11,177	--	-2,427	--	--	2,679	135,951	37,779
Naphtha-Type	--	5,123	522	--	-378	--	--	951	5,072	1,979
Kerosene-Type	--	119,903	10,655	--	-2,049	--	--	1,728	130,879	35,800
Kerosene	--	6,372	478	--	717	--	--	67	6,066	4,804
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	277,109	22,386	--	-41,682	--	--	23,675	317,502	99,586
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	136,774	6,141	--	-12,872	--	--	6,001	149,786	49,879
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	140,335	16,245	--	-28,810	--	--	17,674	167,716	49,707
Residual Fuel Oil	--	75,322	44,594	--	-3,074	--	--	10,978	112,012	41,122
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	12,317	4,279	--	394	--	--	0	16,202	2,259
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	22,204	13,191	--	302	--	--	0	35,093	1,677
Special Naphthas	--	4,164	579	--	-508	--	--	438	4,813	2,008
Lubricants	--	14,823	151	--	-757	--	--	1,919	13,812	11,045
Waxes	--	1,783	136	--	-107	--	--	186	1,840	745
Petroleum Coke	--	54,467	160	--	1,228	--	--	22,073	31,326	9,739
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	28,578	1,966	--	10,117	--	--	158	20,289	29,168
Still Gas	--	55,926	0	--	0	--	--	0	55,926	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	4,241	88	--	18	--	--	22	4,289	2,597
Total	778,648	1,338,675	746,856	29,615	-66,187	0	1,275,697	82,446	1,604,038	1,577,671

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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,
March 1994
(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 6,719	--	6,377	272	339	0	12,978	40	10
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,676	612	193	--	11	--	389	38	2,042
Pentanes Plus	312	--	49	--	-23	--	157	1	226
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,364	612	144	--	35	--	232	37	1,816
Ethane/Ethylene	529	28	31	--	-38	--	0	0	626
Propane/Propylene	507	435	85	--	11	--	0	29	987
Normal Butane/Butylene	134	134	19	--	51	--	99	9	129
Isobutane/Isobutylene	194	16	9	--	12	--	133	0	74
Other Liquids	200	--	410	--	15	--	782	19	-205
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	218	--	17	--	77	--	150	8	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	375	--	34	--	546	0	-206
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-17	--	18	--	-97	--	86	11	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	1	--	-1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	93	14,203	1,520	--	-464	--	--	839	15,442
Finished Motor Gasoline	93	6,647	387	--	-340	--	--	88	7,379
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	760	436	0	--	-220	--	--	1	1,415
Other	-666	6,211	387	--	-120	--	--	88	5,963
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	20	(s)	--	1	--	--	0	19
Jet Fuel	--	1,327	120	--	-77	--	--	14	1,509
Naphtha-Type	--	56	4	--	-9	--	--	(s)	68
Kerosene-Type	--	1,271	116	--	-68	--	--	14	1,440
Kerosene	--	19	1	--	4	--	--	(s)	15
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,095	313	--	-142	--	--	220	3,330
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,667	97	--	38	--	--	51	1,675
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,428	215	--	-180	--	--	169	1,654
Residual Fuel Oil	--	841	407	--	54	--	--	175	1,019
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	139	61	--	6	--	--	0	194
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	272	196	--	-2	--	--	0	470
Special Naphthas	--	48	7	--	-8	--	--	11	52
Lubricants	--	174	2	--	-18	--	--	27	167
Waxes	--	21	2	--	-2	--	--	2	22
Petroleum Coke	--	597	1	--	-7	--	--	297	309
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	345	24	--	68	--	--	2	298
Still Gas	--	606	0	--	0	--	--	0	606
Miscellaneous Products	--	50	1	--	-2	--	--	(s)	53
Total	8,688	14,815	8,500	272	-99	0	14,149	936	17,289

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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-March 1994
(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 6,747	--	6,214	329	60	0	13,131	88	11
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,648	494	217	--	-480	--	478	37	2,322
Pentanes Plus	308	--	46	--	-34	--	160	1	226
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,338	494	171	--	-446	--	318	36	2,095
Ethane/Ethylene	514	27	28	--	-55	--	0	0	624
Propane/Propylene	499	415	113	--	-286	--	2	26	1,285
Normal Butane/Butylene	127	40	23	--	-114	--	168	10	125
Isobutane/Isobutylene	198	12	7	--	9	--	148	0	61
Other Liquids	165	--	474	--	167	--	565	12	-105
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	180	--	32	--	9	--	197	6	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	431	--	175	--	362	0	-106
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-15	--	11	--	-18	--	7	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-1	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	93	14,382	1,394	--	-505	--	--	779	15,596
Finished Motor Gasoline	93	6,782	292	--	-107	--	--	88	7,186
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	786	997	0	--	-245	--	--	2	2,027
Other	-693	5,785	292	--	139	--	--	86	5,159
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	18	(s)	--	-1	--	--	0	19
Jet Fuel	--	1,389	124	--	-27	--	--	30	1,511
Naphtha-Type	--	57	6	--	-4	--	--	11	56
Kerosene-Type	--	1,332	118	--	-23	--	--	19	1,454
Kerosene	--	71	5	--	8	--	--	1	67
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,079	249	--	-463	--	--	263	3,528
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,520	68	--	-143	--	--	67	1,664
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	1,559	181	--	-320	--	--	196	1,864
Residual Fuel Oil	--	837	495	--	-34	--	--	122	1,245
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	137	48	--	4	--	--	0	180
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	247	147	--	3	--	--	0	390
Special Naphthas	--	46	6	--	-6	--	--	5	53
Lubricants	--	165	2	--	-8	--	--	21	153
Waxes	--	20	2	--	-1	--	--	2	20
Petroleum Coke	--	605	2	--	14	--	--	245	348
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	318	22	--	112	--	--	2	225
Still Gas	--	621	0	--	0	--	--	0	621
Miscellaneous Products	--	47	1	--	(s)	--	--	(s)	48
Total	8,652	14,876	8,298	329	-758	0	14,174	916	17,823

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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,
March 1994
(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 892	--	35,030	2,044	23	935	0	37,052	2	0	16,232
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	820	1,595	953	--	3,566	278	--	249	37	6,370	3,518
Pentanes Plus	88	--	0	--	0	-94	--	72	1	109	71
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	732	1,595	953	--	3,566	372	--	177	36	6,261	3,447
Ethane/Ethylene	260	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	260	0
Propane/Propylene	324	1,364	912	--	3,541	172	--	0	34	5,935	2,409
Normal Butane/Butylene	112	272	41	--	1	141	--	97	2	186	841
Isobutane/Isobutylene	36	-41	0	--	24	59	--	80	0	-120	197
Other Liquids	1,978	--	4,063	--	612	180	--	6,612	98	-237	16,159
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,750	--	44	--	0	376	--	1,320	98	0	1,664
Unfinished Oils	--	--	3,600	--	255	721	--	3,383	0	-249	10,271
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	228	--	419	--	357	-971	--	1,975	(s)	0	4,154
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	54	--	-66	0	12	70
Finished Petroleum Products	-111	44,148	36,951	--	74,965	-2,945	--	--	1,231	157,665	126,623
Finished Motor Gasoline	-111	22,357	11,661	--	40,798	-373	--	--	136	74,942	56,619
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,178	6,547	0	--	3,473	-2,715	--	--	(s)	13,912	6,787
Other	-1,288	15,810	11,661	--	37,325	2,342	--	--	136	61,030	49,832
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	0	0	--	64	62	--	--	0	2	482
Jet Fuel	--	1,486	2,895	--	11,546	-1,943	--	--	4	17,866	8,100
Naphtha-Type	--	113	0	--	62	-33	--	--	3	205	192
Kerosene-Type	--	1,373	2,895	--	11,484	-1,910	--	--	1	17,661	7,908
Kerosene	--	55	16	--	162	721	--	--	1	-489	2,583
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	11,640	9,320	--	20,784	-2,621	--	--	23	44,342	33,334
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	4,137	2,858	--	8,574	838	--	--	1	14,730	11,864
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	7,503	6,462	--	12,210	-3,459	--	--	22	29,612	21,470
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,620	11,993	--	664	1,032	--	--	645	13,600	15,107
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	277	227	--	12	6	--	--	0	510	255
Special Naphthas	--	31	90	--	77	-31	--	--	8	221	99
Lubricants	--	556	39	--	681	-194	--	--	165	1,305	2,535
Waxes	--	124	47	--	5	10	--	--	16	150	168
Petroleum Coke	--	1,416	0	--	0	-187	--	--	223	1,380	874
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,768	661	--	119	636	--	--	5	1,907	6,005
Still Gas	--	1,764	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,764	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	52	2	--	53	-63	--	--	6	164	462
Total	3,580	45,741	76,997	2,044	79,166	-1,552	0	43,913	1,368	163,790	162,532

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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-March 1994
(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 2,448	--	107,224	6,514	101	1,912	0	114,371	4	0	16,232
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,285	3,361	3,918	--	12,771	-1,974	--	927	85	23,297	3,518
Pentanes Plus	238	--	0	--	0	-217	--	200	6	249	71
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,047	3,361	3,918	--	12,771	-1,757	--	727	79	23,048	3,447
Ethane/Ethylene	737	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	737	0
Propane/Propylene	899	3,730	3,799	--	12,696	-1,241	--	0	71	22,294	2,409
Normal Butane/Butylene	313	-305	119	--	51	-603	--	509	8	264	841
Isobutane/Isobutylene	98	-64	0	--	24	87	--	218	0	-247	197
Other Liquids	4,284	--	14,691	--	1,222	9	--	19,702	99	387	16,159
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,962	--	857	--	0	104	--	4,617	98	0	1,664
Unfinished Oils	--	--	13,084	--	889	1,334	--	12,307	0	332	10,271
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	322	--	750	--	333	-1,457	--	2,861	1	0	4,154
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	28	--	-83	0	55	70
Finished Petroleum Products	32	138,000	101,678	--	222,665	-31,538	--	--	3,446	490,467	126,623
Finished Motor Gasoline	32	67,313	25,627	--	119,569	-3,087	--	--	174	215,453	56,619
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	3,538	24,086	0	--	23,069	-8,770	--	--	38	59,425	6,787
Other	-3,506	43,227	25,627	--	96,500	5,683	--	--	136	156,029	49,832
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	24	0	--	136	-131	--	--	0	291	482
Jet Fuel	--	6,139	10,218	--	34,211	-834	--	--	48	51,354	8,100
Naphtha-Type	--	141	320	--	233	-79	--	--	3	770	192
Kerosene-Type	--	5,998	9,898	--	33,978	-755	--	--	45	50,584	7,908
Kerosene	--	453	344	--	737	930	--	--	3	601	2,583
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	35,208	21,318	--	64,463	-29,410	--	--	1,170	149,229	33,334
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	10,859	5,604	--	24,744	-8,099	--	--	56	49,250	11,864
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	24,349	15,714	--	39,719	-21,311	--	--	1,114	99,979	21,470
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11,315	41,326	--	1,249	-1,183	--	--	984	54,089	15,107
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,087	679	--	3	-20	--	--	0	1,789	255
Special Naphthas	--	67	196	--	217	-123	--	--	21	582	99
Lubricants	--	1,570	103	--	1,541	-160	--	--	394	2,980	2,535
Waxes	--	368	94	--	7	7	--	--	42	420	168
Petroleum Coke	--	4,515	0	--	0	-37	--	--	581	3,971	874
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,128	1,767	--	377	2,508	--	--	10	3,754	6,005
Still Gas	--	5,641	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	5,641	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	172	6	--	155	2	--	--	17	314	462
Total	9,049	141,361	227,511	6,514	236,759	-31,591	0	135,000	3,634	514,151	162,532

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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, March 1994
(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 29	—	1,130	66	1	30	0	1,195	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	51	31	—	115	9	—	8	1	205
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	-3	—	2	(s)	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	51	31	—	115	12	—	6	1	202
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	44	29	—	114	6	—	0	1	191
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	9	1	—	(s)	5	—	3	(s)	6
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-1	0	—	1	2	—	3	0	-4
Other Liquids	64	—	131	—	20	6	—	213	3	-8
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	56	—	1	—	0	12	—	43	3	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	116	—	8	23	—	109	0	-8
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	7	—	14	—	12	-31	—	64	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	2	—	-2	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	-4	1,424	1,192	—	2,418	-95	—	—	40	5,086
Finished Motor Gasoline	-4	721	376	—	1,316	-12	—	—	4	2,417
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	38	211	0	—	112	-88	—	—	(s)	449
Other	-42	510	376	—	1,204	76	—	—	4	1,969
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	0	—	2	2	—	—	0	(s)
Jet Fuel	—	48	93	—	372	-63	—	—	(s)	576
Naphtha-Type	—	4	0	—	2	-1	—	—	(s)	7
Kerosene-Type	—	44	93	—	370	-62	—	—	(s)	570
Kerosene	—	2	1	—	5	23	—	—	(s)	-16
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	375	301	—	670	-85	—	—	1	1,430
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	133	92	—	277	27	—	—	(s)	475
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	242	208	—	394	-112	—	—	1	955
Residual Fuel Oil	—	85	387	—	21	33	—	—	21	439
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	9	7	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	16
Special Naphthas	—	1	3	—	2	-1	—	—	(s)	7
Lubricants	—	18	1	—	22	-6	—	—	5	42
Waxes	—	4	2	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	5
Petroleum Coke	—	46	0	—	0	-6	—	—	7	45
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	57	21	—	4	21	—	—	(s)	62
Still Gas	—	57	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	57
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	2	-2	—	—	(s)	5
Total	115	1,476	2,484	66	2,554	-50	0	1,417	44	5,284

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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-March 1994
(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 27	—	1,191	72	1	21	0	1,271	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	25	37	44	—	142	-22	—	10	1	259
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	-2	—	2	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	37	44	—	142	-20	—	8	1	256
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	41	42	—	141	-14	—	0	1	248
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	-3	1	—	1	-7	—	6	(s)	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-1	0	—	(s)	1	—	2	0	-3
Other Liquids	48	—	163	—	14	(s)	—	219	1	4
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	44	—	10	—	0	1	—	51	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	145	—	10	15	—	137	0	4
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	4	—	8	—	4	-16	—	32	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-1	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	(s)	1,533	1,130	—	2,474	-350	—	—	38	5,450
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	748	285	—	1,329	-34	—	—	2	2,394
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	39	268	0	—	256	-97	—	—	(s)	660
Other	-39	480	285	—	1,072	63	—	—	2	1,734
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	2	-1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	68	114	—	380	-9	—	—	1	571
Naphtha-Type	—	2	4	—	3	-1	—	—	(s)	9
Kerosene-Type	—	67	110	—	378	-8	—	—	1	562
Kerosene	—	5	4	—	8	10	—	—	(s)	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	391	237	—	716	-327	—	—	13	1,658
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	121	62	—	275	-90	—	—	1	547
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	271	175	—	441	-237	—	—	12	1,111
Residual Fuel Oil	—	126	459	—	14	-13	—	—	11	601
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	12	8	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	20
Special Naphthas	—	1	2	—	2	-1	—	—	(s)	6
Lubricants	—	17	1	—	17	-2	—	—	4	33
Waxes	—	4	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	50	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	6	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	46	20	—	4	28	—	—	(s)	42
Still Gas	—	63	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	63
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Total	101	1,571	2,528	72	2,631	-351	0	1,500	40	5,713

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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, March 1994
(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 18,463	--	24,053	-1,242	49,149	-1,383	0	91,806	0	0	74,047
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,486	3,598	3,003	--	1,605	-170	--	2,881	153	14,828	22,161
Pentanes Plus	1,413	--	35	--	592	-455	--	1,175	19	1,301	2,702
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,073	3,598	2,968	--	1,013	285	--	1,706	135	13,526	19,459
Ethane/Ethylene	2,629	0	959	--	-925	-766	--	0	0	3,429	3,415
Propane/Propylene	3,565	3,039	1,569	--	1,713	537	--	0	62	9,287	9,229
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,148	474	261	--	-412	234	--	555	73	609	3,642
Isobutane/Isobutylene	731	85	179	--	637	280	--	1,151	0	201	3,173
Other Liquids	-931	--	93	--	1,753	300	--	1,917	4	-1,306	26,125
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	445	--	0	--	0	38	--	403	4	0	1,110
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	146	24	--	1,428	0	-1,306	15,638
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,376	--	93	--	1,607	238	--	86	0	0	9,377
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	3,166	97,118	462	--	21,357	-3,359	--	--	334	125,128	105,762
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,166	49,049	75	--	14,381	-3,169	--	--	11	69,828	46,998
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	17,898	3,797	0	--	37	70	--	--	4	21,658	1,238
Other	-14,732	45,252	75	--	14,344	-3,239	--	--	7	48,170	45,760
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	78	1	--	82	6	--	--	0	155	372
Jet Fuel	--	6,478	56	--	1,575	-543	--	--	(s)	8,652	7,514
Naphtha-Type	--	508	56	--	81	59	--	--	0	586	788
Kerosene-Type	--	5,970	0	--	1,494	-602	--	--	(s)	8,066	6,726
Kerosene	--	341	0	--	-1	-180	--	--	1	519	1,172
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	23,935	188	--	5,376	-1,457	--	--	83	30,873	27,343
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	13,215	125	--	3,942	-720	--	--	(s)	18,002	16,405
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	10,720	63	--	1,434	-737	--	--	82	12,872	10,938
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,561	9	--	-457	220	--	--	53	1,840	3,097
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,232	19	--	-12	30	--	--	0	1,209	237
Special Naphthas	--	381	79	--	97	-45	--	--	4	598	318
Lubricants	--	668	18	--	213	-108	--	--	55	952	1,522
Waxes	--	56	8	--	0	-15	--	--	3	76	92
Petroleum Coke	--	3,928	0	--	0	232	--	--	77	3,619	2,479
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,121	0	--	56	1,597	--	--	48	2,532	14,295
Still Gas	--	3,837	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,837	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	453	9	--	47	73	--	--	0	436	323
Total	30,184	100,716	27,611	-1,242	73,864	-4,612	0	96,604	492	138,649	228,095

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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-March 1994
(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 52,662	—	64,311	1,719	150,093	-2,759	0	271,544	0	0	74,047
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	27,260	8,729	8,523	—	10,199	-14,306	—	11,192	411	57,414	22,161
Pentanes Plus	4,021	—	106	—	1,999	-1,268	—	3,789	48	3,557	2,702
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23,239	8,729	8,417	—	8,200	-13,038	—	7,403	363	53,857	19,459
Ethane/Ethylene	7,412	0	1,825	—	-1,998	-969	—	0	0	8,208	3,415
Propane/Propylene	10,370	8,749	5,447	—	8,121	-9,819	—	164	156	42,186	9,229
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,421	-263	757	—	359	-2,947	—	3,790	207	3,224	3,642
Isobutane/isobutylene	2,036	243	388	—	1,718	697	—	3,449	0	239	3,173
Other Liquids	-1,128	—	161	—	3,469	3,735	—	2,185	5	-3,423	26,125
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,084	—	0	—	0	85	—	995	4	0	1,110
Unfinished Oils	—	—	29	—	180	1,514	—	2,118	0	-3,423	15,638
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,213	—	132	—	3,289	2,136	—	-928	(s)	0	9,377
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	7,591	288,605	1,394	—	55,653	-1,659	—	—	972	353,930	105,762
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,591	148,475	192	—	39,040	-1,000	—	—	108	196,190	46,998
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	53,778	11,578	0	—	-328	45	—	—	88	64,894	1,238
Other	-46,187	136,897	192	—	39,368	-1,045	—	—	19	131,296	45,760
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	164	9	—	214	-61	—	—	0	448	372
Jet Fuel	—	19,070	122	—	6,039	-458	—	—	84	25,605	7,514
Naphtha-Type	—	1,244	122	—	263	15	—	—	1	1,613	788
Kerosene-Type	—	17,826	0	—	5,776	-473	—	—	83	23,992	6,726
Kerosene	—	3,120	0	—	229	94	—	—	47	3,208	1,172
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	67,556	689	—	10,625	-6,941	—	—	172	85,639	27,343
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	34,658	436	—	7,270	-5,237	—	—	2	47,599	16,405
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	32,898	253	—	3,355	-1,704	—	—	170	38,040	10,938
Residual Fuel Oil	—	7,689	25	—	-1,545	118	—	—	149	5,902	3,097
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	3,422	54	—	-3	61	—	—	0	3,412	237
Special Naphthas	—	1,108	218	—	283	-33	—	—	25	1,617	318
Lubricants	—	1,934	48	—	602	-114	—	—	123	2,575	1,522
Waxes	—	160	19	—	0	-42	—	—	9	212	92
Petroleum Coke	—	11,531	0	—	0	970	—	—	180	10,381	2,479
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	11,611	0	—	97	5,696	—	—	75	5,937	14,295
Still Gas	—	11,638	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	11,638	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,127	18	—	72	51	—	—	1	1,165	323
Total	86,384	297,334	74,389	1,719	219,414	-14,989	0	284,921	1,388	407,920	228,095

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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, March 1994
(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 596	--	776	-40	1,585	-45	0	2,961	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	306	116	97	--	52	-5	--	93	5	478
Pentanes Plus	46	--	1	--	19	-15	--	38	1	42
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	260	116	96	--	33	9	--	55	4	436
Ethane/Ethylene	85	0	31	--	-30	-25	--	0	0	111
Propane/Propylene	115	98	51	--	55	17	--	0	2	300
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	15	8	--	-13	8	--	18	2	20
Isobutane/Isobutylene	24	3	6	--	21	9	--	37	0	6
Other Liquids	-30	--	3	--	57	10	--	62	(s)	-42
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	14	--	0	--	0	1	--	13	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	5	1	--	46	0	-42
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-44	--	3	--	52	8	--	3	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	102	3,133	15	--	689	-108	--	--	11	4,036
Finished Motor Gasoline	102	1,582	2	--	464	-102	--	--	(s)	2,253
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	577	122	0	--	1	2	--	--	(s)	699
Other	-475	1,460	2	--	463	-104	--	--	(s)	1,554
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	209	2	--	51	-18	--	--	(s)	279
Naphtha-Type	--	16	2	--	3	2	--	--	0	19
Kerosene-Type	--	193	0	--	48	-19	--	--	(s)	260
Kerosene	--	11	0	--	(s)	-6	--	--	(s)	17
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	772	6	--	173	-47	--	--	3	996
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	426	4	--	127	-23	--	--	(s)	581
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	346	2	--	46	-24	--	--	3	415
Residual Fuel Oil	--	83	(s)	--	-15	7	--	--	2	59
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	40	1	--	(s)	1	--	--	0	39
Special Naphthas	--	12	3	--	3	-1	--	--	(s)	19
Lubricants	--	22	1	--	7	-3	--	--	2	31
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	127	0	--	0	7	--	--	2	117
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	133	0	--	2	52	--	--	2	82
Still Gas	--	124	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	124
Miscellaneous Products	--	15	(s)	--	2	2	--	--	0	14
Total	974	3,249	891	-40	2,383	-149	0	3,116	16	4,473

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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-March 1994
(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 585	—	715	19	1,668	-31	0	3,017	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	303	97	95	—	113	-159	—	124	5	638
Pentanes Plus	45	—	1	—	22	-14	—	42	1	40
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	258	97	94	—	91	-145	—	82	4	598
Ethane/Ethylene	82	0	20	—	-22	-11	—	0	0	91
Propane/Propylene	115	97	61	—	90	-109	—	2	2	469
Normal Butane/Butylene	38	-3	8	—	4	-33	—	42	2	36
Isobutane/Isobutylene	23	3	4	—	19	8	—	38	0	3
Other Liquids	-13	—	2	—	39	42	—	24	(s)	-38
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	12	—	0	—	0	1	—	11	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	2	17	—	24	0	-38
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-25	—	1	—	37	24	—	-10	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	84	3,207	15	—	618	-18	—	—	11	3,933
Finished Motor Gasoline	84	1,650	2	—	434	-11	—	—	1	2,180
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	598	129	0	—	-4	1	—	—	1	721
Other	-513	1,521	2	—	437	-12	—	—	(s)	1,459
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	(s)	—	2	-1	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	212	1	—	67	-5	—	—	1	284
Naphtha-Type	—	14	1	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	18
Kerosene-Type	—	198	0	—	64	-5	—	—	1	267
Kerosene	—	35	0	—	3	1	—	—	1	36
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	751	8	—	118	-77	—	—	2	952
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	385	5	—	81	-58	—	—	(s)	529
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	366	3	—	37	-19	—	—	2	423
Residual Fuel Oil	—	85	(s)	—	-17	1	—	—	2	66
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	38	1	—	(s)	1	—	—	0	38
Special Naphthas	—	12	2	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	18
Lubricants	—	21	1	—	7	-1	—	—	1	29
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	128	0	—	0	11	—	—	2	115
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	129	0	—	1	63	—	—	1	66
Still Gas	—	129	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	129
Miscellaneous Products	—	13	(s)	—	1	1	—	—	(s)	13
Total	960	3,304	827	19	2,438	-167	0	3,166	15	4,532

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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,
March 1994**
(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 97,546	--	129,775	7,470	-36,612	11,733	0	186,446	0	0	753,646
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,919	10,806	1,408	--	-2,747	-145	--	5,994	834	37,703	44,777
Pentanes Plus	5,883	--	1,088	--	-259	-203	--	2,313	0	4,602	4,535
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	29,036	10,806	320	--	-2,488	58	--	3,681	834	33,101	40,242
Ethane/Ethylene	12,645	854	0	--	1,769	-416	--	0	0	15,684	11,693
Propane/Propylene	10,199	7,629	0	--	-4,522	-178	--	0	662	12,822	13,051
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,700	2,133	233	--	728	696	--	1,430	171	2,497	8,610
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,492	190	87	--	-463	-44	--	2,251	0	2,099	6,888
Other Liquids	3,918	--	7,414	--	-2,365	599	--	12,067	133	-3,832	71,357
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,352	--	0	--	0	1,152	--	2,068	132	0	6,615
Unfinished Oils	--	--	7,367	--	-401	599	--	10,200	0	-3,833	50,514
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	566	--	47	--	-1,964	-1,136	--	-216	1	0	14,202
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-16	--	15	0	1	26
Finished Petroleum Products	-376	203,499	8,471	--	-100,202	-7,737	--	--	14,615	104,512	117,130
Finished Motor Gasoline	-376	91,783	0	--	-57,512	-4,539	--	--	2,082	36,350	43,318
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,884	3,053	0	--	-3,513	-1,260	--	--	0	2,684	2,966
Other	-2,262	88,730	0	--	-53,999	-3,279	--	--	2,082	33,666	40,352
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	366	0	--	-208	-63	--	--	0	221	348
Jet Fuel	--	20,250	90	--	-14,196	-343	--	--	384	6,103	13,130
Naphtha-Type	--	726	80	--	-84	-322	--	--	0	1,044	436
Kerosene-Type	--	19,524	10	--	-14,112	-21	--	--	384	5,059	12,694
Kerosene	--	111	0	--	-156	-378	--	--	10	323	903
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	43,436	0	--	-26,636	-143	--	--	3,997	12,946	25,460
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	23,148	0	--	-12,916	1,547	--	--	1,307	7,378	12,953
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	20,288	0	--	-13,720	-1,690	--	--	2,691	5,567	12,507
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11,520	572	--	-207	-836	--	--	3,220	9,501	15,969
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	10,827	7,704	--	0	60	--	--	0	18,471	3,231
Special Naphthas	--	1,039	36	--	-174	-182	--	--	157	926	1,545
Lubricants	--	3,459	0	--	-833	-253	--	--	550	2,329	5,284
Waxes	--	340	5	--	-5	-66	--	--	42	364	372
Petroleum Coke	--	8,122	0	--	0	-538	--	--	4,162	4,498	2,161
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,012	35	--	-175	-296	--	--	11	3,157	3,935
Still Gas	--	8,477	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,477	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	757	29	--	-100	-160	--	--	(s)	846	1,474
Total	136,005	214,305	147,068	7,470	-141,926	4,450	0	204,507	15,582	138,383	986,910

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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-March 1994
(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 284,339	--	357,308	13,720	-112,897	1,416	0	541,049	5	0	753,646
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	98,932	25,889	4,959	--	-16,490	-25,532	--	21,290	2,400	115,132	44,777
Pentanes Plus	16,555	--	2,872	--	-1,090	-1,563	--	6,443	0	13,457	4,535
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	82,377	25,889	2,087	--	-15,400	-23,969	--	14,847	2,400	101,675	40,242
Ethane/Ethylene	35,752	2,413	595	--	4,395	-3,977	--	0	0	47,132	11,693
Propane/Propylene	29,001	20,609	394	--	-19,006	-13,893	--	0	1,863	43,028	13,051
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,054	2,329	916	--	432	-6,197	--	7,245	537	6,146	8,610
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13,570	538	182	--	-1,221	98	--	7,602	0	5,369	6,888
Other Liquids	7,687	--	24,879	--	-4,691	7,954	--	24,640	418	-5,337	71,357
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ..	7,205	--	149	--	0	336	--	6,602	416	0	6,615
Unfinished Oils	--	--	24,626	--	-1,069	9,065	--	19,831	0	-5,339	50,514
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp	482	--	104	--	-3,622	-1,446	--	-1,592	2	0	14,202
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	-1	0	2	26
Finished Petroleum Products	84	590,352	20,033	--	-290,869	-11,576	--	--	38,168	293,006	117,130
Finished Motor Gasoline	84	266,395	0	--	-165,989	-5,426	--	--	6,312	99,604	43,318
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	5,661	21,846	0	--	-22,782	-3,676	--	--	1	8,400	2,966
Other	-5,577	244,549	0	--	-143,207	-1,750	--	--	6,311	91,204	40,352
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,010	0	--	-428	25	--	--	0	557	348
Jet Fuel	--	62,772	108	--	-43,853	-504	--	--	781	18,750	13,130
Naphtha-Type	--	2,723	80	--	-310	-328	--	--	343	2,478	436
Kerosene-Type	--	60,049	28	--	-43,543	-176	--	--	437	16,273	12,694
Kerosene	--	2,310	134	--	-878	-275	--	--	10	1,831	903
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	126,251	0	--	-76,561	-3,692	--	--	12,225	41,157	25,460
0.05 percent sulfur and under ..	--	59,293	0	--	-33,202	965	--	--	4,247	20,879	12,953
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	66,958	0	--	-43,359	-4,657	--	--	7,978	20,278	12,507
Residual Fuel Oil	--	30,731	2,697	--	296	-1,641	--	--	5,737	29,628	15,969
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	29,326	16,694	--	0	674	--	--	0	45,346	3,231
Special Naphthas	--	2,829	158	--	-500	-349	--	--	200	2,636	1,545
Lubricants	--	9,336	0	--	-2,248	-521	--	--	1,151	6,458	5,284
Waxes	--	966	11	--	-7	-77	--	--	97	950	372
Petroleum Coke	--	24,121	80	--	0	-30	--	--	11,620	12,611	2,161
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	7,381	88	--	-474	320	--	--	36	6,639	3,935
Still Gas	--	24,854	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	24,854	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	2,070	63	--	-227	-80	--	--	1	1,985	1,474
Total	391,042	616,241	407,179	13,720	-424,947	-27,738	0	587,179	40,991	402,803	966,910

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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 II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1994
(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 3,147	--	4,186	241	-1,161	378	0	6,014	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,126	349	45	--	-89	-8	--	193	27	1,216
Pentanes Plus	190	--	35	--	-8	-7	--	75	0	148
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	937	349	10	--	-80	2	--	119	27	1,068
Ethane/Ethylene	408	28	0	--	57	-13	--	0	0	508
Propane/Propylene	329	246	0	--	-146	-6	--	0	21	414
Normal Butane/Butylene	55	69	8	--	23	22	--	46	6	81
Isobutane/Isobutylene	145	6	3	--	-15	-1	--	73	0	68
Other Liquids	126	--	239	--	-76	19	--	389	4	-124
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	108	--	0	--	0	37	--	67	4	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	238	--	-13	19	--	329	0	-124
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	18	--	2	--	-63	-37	--	-7	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	-12	6,564	273	--	-3,232	-250	--	--	471	3,371
Finished Motor Gasoline	-12	2,961	0	--	-1,855	-146	--	--	67	1,173
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	61	98	0	--	-113	-41	--	--	0	87
Other	-73	2,862	0	--	-1,742	-106	--	--	67	1,066
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	12	0	--	-7	-2	--	--	0	7
Jet Fuel	--	653	3	--	-458	-11	--	--	12	197
Naphtha-Type	--	23	3	--	-3	-10	--	--	0	34
Kerosene-Type	--	630	(s)	--	-455	-1	--	--	12	163
Kerosene	--	4	0	--	-5	-12	--	--	(s)	10
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,401	0	--	-859	-5	--	--	129	418
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	747	0	--	-417	50	--	--	42	238
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	654	0	--	-443	-55	--	--	87	180
Residual Fuel Oil	--	372	18	--	-7	-27	--	--	104	306
Petrochemical Feedstocks	--	349	249	--	0	2	--	--	0	596
Special Naphthas	--	34	1	--	-6	-6	--	--	5	30
Lubricants	--	112	0	--	-27	-8	--	--	18	75
Waxes	--	11	(s)	--	(s)	-2	--	--	1	12
Petroleum Coke	--	262	0	--	0	-17	--	--	134	145
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	97	1	--	-6	-10	--	--	(s)	102
Still Gas	--	273	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	273
Miscellaneous Products	--	24	1	--	-3	-5	--	--	(s)	27
Total	4,387	6,913	4,744	241	-4,578	144	0	6,597	503	4,464

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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-March 1994
(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 3,159	—	3,970	152	-1,254	16	0	6,012	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,099	288	55	—	-183	-284	—	237	27	1,279
Pentanes Plus	184	--	32	--	-12	-17	--	72	0	150
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	915	288	23	--	-171	-266	--	165	27	1,130
Ethane/Ethylene	397	27	7	--	49	-44	--	0	0	524
Propane/Propylene	322	229	4	--	-211	-154	--	0	21	478
Normal Butane/Butylene	45	26	10	--	5	-69	--	81	6	68
Isobutane/Isobutylene	151	6	2	--	-14	1	--	84	0	60
Other Liquids	85	—	276	—	-52	88	—	276	5	-59
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	80	--	2	--	0	4	--	73	5	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	274	--	-12	101	--	220	0	-59
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	5	--	1	--	-40	-16	--	-18	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	1	6,559	223	—	-3,232	-129	—	—	424	3,256
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	2,960	0	--	-1,844	-60	--	--	70	1,107
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	63	243	0	--	-253	-41	--	--	(s)	93
Other	-62	2,717	0	--	-1,591	-19	--	--	70	1,013
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	11	0	--	-5	(s)	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	697	1	--	-487	-6	--	--	9	208
Naphtha-Type	--	30	1	--	-3	-4	--	--	4	28
Kerosene-Type	--	667	(s)	--	-484	-2	--	--	5	181
Kerosene	--	26	1	--	-10	-3	--	--	(s)	20
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,403	0	--	-851	-41	--	--	136	457
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	659	0	--	-369	11	--	--	47	232
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	744	0	--	-482	-52	--	--	89	225
Residual Fuel Oil	--	341	30	--	3	-18	--	--	64	329
Petroleum Feedstocks ^e	--	326	185	--	0	7	--	--	0	504
Special Naphthas	--	31	2	--	-6	-4	--	--	2	29
Lubricants	--	104	0	--	-25	-6	--	--	13	72
Waxes	--	11	(s)	--	(s)	-1	--	--	1	11
Petroleum Coke	--	268	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	129	140
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	82	1	--	-5	4	--	--	(s)	74
Still Gas	--	276	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	276
Miscellaneous Products	--	23	1	--	-3	-1	--	--	(s)	22
Total	4,345	6,647	4,524	152	-4,722	-308	0	6,524	455	4,476

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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,
March 1994**
(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 12,924	--	3,341	1,912	-4,281	1,079	0	12,817	0	0	12,145
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,882	168	591	--	-2,424	-32	--	448	19	1,762	1,285
Pentanes Plus	793	--	397	--	-333	-6	--	148	3	712	173
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,069	168	194	--	-2,091	-26	--	300	16	1,050	1,112
Ethane/Ethylene	873	0	0	--	-844	-9	--	0	0	38	176
Propane/Propylene	1,373	234	155	--	-732	-40	--	0	0	1,070	382
Normal Butane/Butylene	512	-101	28	--	-317	-32	--	180	16	-42	304
Isobutane/Isobutylene	311	35	11	--	-198	55	--	120	0	-16	250
Other Liquids	198	--	0	--	0	-220	--	317	0	101	5,176
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	110	--	0	--	0	78	--	32	0	0	348
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-179	--	78	0	101	2,366
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	88	--	0	--	0	-119	--	207	0	0	2,462
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-41	13,878	128	--	577	-716	--	--	16	15,242	12,205
Finished Motor Gasoline	-41	6,998	12	--	80	-516	--	--	11	7,554	5,158
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	471	-25	0	--	3	-258	--	--	10	695	125
Other	-512	7,023	12	--	77	-260	--	--	1	6,859	5,031
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	19	0	--	32	1	--	--	0	50	50
Jet Fuel	--	1,045	0	--	571	40	--	--	0	1,576	890
Naphtha-Type	--	303	0	--	-197	15	--	--	0	91	210
Kerosene-Type	--	742	0	--	768	25	--	--	0	1,485	680
Kerosene	--	30	0	--	-5	-25	--	--	0	50	88
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,571	112	--	-101	-593	--	--	(s)	4,175	2,466
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,279	30	--	-12	-393	--	--	0	2,690	1,586
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	1,292	82	--	-89	-200	--	--	(s)	1,485	880
Residual Fuel Oil	--	321	4	--	0	90	--	--	0	235	411
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	20	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	19	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	1	-1	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	4	-4	0
Waxes	--	32	0	--	0	4	--	--	0	28	32
Petroleum Coke	--	423	0	--	0	35	--	--	0	388	177
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	764	0	--	0	256	--	--	(s)	508	2,922
Still Gas	--	563	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	563	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	92	0	--	0	-9	--	--	0	101	11
Total	16,943	14,046	4,060	1,912	-6,126	111	0	13,582	35	17,105	30,811

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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-March 1994
(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 36,862	--	9,612	5,159	-11,403	1,038	0	39,192	0	0	12,145
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	10,945	408	1,673	--	-6,480	-61	--	1,669	28	5,110	1,265
Pentanes Plus	2,382	--	1,123	--	-909	-6	--	529	12	2,061	173
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,563	408	750	--	-5,571	-55	--	1,140	16	3,049	1,112
Ethane/Ethylene	2,328	0	0	--	-2,397	0	--	0	0	-69	176
Propane/Propylene	3,880	735	490	--	-1,811	-93	--	0	0	3,387	382
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,487	-343	218	--	-842	-3	--	764	16	-257	304
Isobutane/Isobutylene	868	16	42	--	-521	41	--	376	0	-12	250
Other Liquids	607	--	0	--	0	122	--	46	0	439	5,176
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	387	--	0	--	0	103	--	284	0	0	348
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-361	--	-78	0	439	2,366
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	220	--	0	--	0	380	--	-130	0	0	2,462
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-78	42,246	301	--	2,229	1,777	--	--	48	42,873	12,205
Finished Motor Gasoline	-78	21,293	24	--	482	624	--	--	28	21,069	5,156
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,415	1,084	0	--	41	-530	--	--	25	3,045	125
Other	-1,494	20,209	24	--	441	1,154	--	--	3	18,024	5,031
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	45	0	--	48	3	--	--	0	90	50
Jet Fuel	--	2,975	0	--	2,099	177	--	--	0	4,897	890
Naphtha-Type	--	857	0	--	-491	-41	--	--	0	407	210
Kerosene-Type	--	2,118	0	--	2,590	218	--	--	0	4,490	680
Kerosene	--	332	0	--	-88	28	--	--	0	216	88
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	10,790	265	--	-312	-328	--	--	6	11,065	2,466
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	6,595	84	--	-82	-145	--	--	0	6,742	1,586
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	4,195	181	--	-230	-183	--	--	6	4,323	880
Residual Fuel Oil	--	809	8	--	0	9	--	--	0	808	411
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	58	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	59	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	1	-1	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	11	-11	0
Waxes	--	85	3	--	0	2	--	--	0	86	32
Petroleum Coke	--	1,291	0	--	0	-80	--	--	0	1,371	177
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,531	1	--	0	1,356	--	--	2	1,174	2,922
Still Gas	--	1,758	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,758	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	279	0	--	0	-13	--	--	0	292	11
Total	48,335	42,654	11,786	5,159	-15,654	2,876	0	40,907	75	48,422	30,811

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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, March 1994
(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 417	--	108	62	-138	35	0	413	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	125	5	19	--	-78	-1	--	14	1	57
Pentanes Plus	26	--	13	--	-11	(s)	--	5	(s)	23
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	99	5	6	--	-67	-1	--	10	1	34
Ethane/Ethylene	28	0	0	--	-27	(s)	--	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	44	8	5	--	-24	-1	--	0	0	35
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	-3	1	--	-10	-1	--	6	1	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	1	(s)	--	-6	2	--	4	0	-1
Other Liquids	6	--	0	--	0	-7	--	10	0	3
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4	--	0	--	0	3	--	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-6	--	3	0	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	3	--	0	--	0	-4	--	7	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-1	448	4	--	19	-23	--	--	1	492
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1	226	(s)	--	3	-17	--	--	(s)	244
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	15	-1	0	--	(s)	-8	--	--	(s)	22
Other	-17	227	(s)	--	2	-8	--	--	(s)	221
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel	--	34	0	--	18	1	--	--	0	51
Naphtha-Type	--	10	0	--	-6	(s)	--	--	0	3
Kerosene-Type	--	24	0	--	25	1	--	--	0	48
Kerosene	--	1	0	--	(s)	-1	--	--	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	115	4	--	-3	-19	--	--	(s)	135
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	74	1	--	(s)	-13	--	--	0	87
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	42	3	--	-3	-6	--	--	(s)	48
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10	(s)	--	0	3	--	--	0	8
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Petroleum Coke	--	14	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	13
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	25	0	--	0	8	--	--	(s)	16
Still Gas	--	18	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	18
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	3
Total	547	453	131	62	-198	4	0	438	1	552

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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-March 1994
(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 410	—	107	57	-127	12	0	435	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	122	5	21	—	-72	-1	—	19	(s)	57
Pentanes Plus	26	—	12	—	-10	(s)	—	6	(s)	23
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	95	5	8	—	-62	-1	—	13	(s)	34
Ethane/Ethylene	26	0	0	—	-27	0	—	0	0	-1
Propane/Propylene	43	8	5	—	-20	-1	—	0	0	38
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	-4	2	—	-9	(s)	—	8	(s)	-3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	(s)	(s)	—	-6	(s)	—	4	0	(s)
Other Liquids	7	—	0	—	0	1	—	1	0	5
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4	—	0	—	0	1	—	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-4	—	-1	0	5
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2	—	0	—	0	4	—	-2	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-1	469	3	—	25	20	—	—	1	476
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1	237	(s)	—	5	7	—	—	(s)	234
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	16	12	0	—	(s)	-6	—	—	(s)	34
Other	-17	225	(s)	—	5	13	—	—	(s)	200
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	33	0	—	23	2	—	—	0	54
Naphtha-Type	—	10	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	5
Kerosene-Type	—	24	0	—	29	2	—	—	0	50
Kerosene	—	4	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	120	3	—	-3	-4	—	—	(s)	123
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	73	1	—	-1	-2	—	—	0	75
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	47	2	—	-3	-2	—	—	(s)	48
Residual Fuel Oil	—	9	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	9
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Petroleum Coke	—	14	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	15
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	28	(s)	—	0	15	—	—	(s)	13
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	3
Total	537	474	131	57	-174	32	0	455	1	538

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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, March 1994
(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 78,463	--	5,477	-1,757	-8,279	-1,843	0	74,183	1,253	311	71,805
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,860	2,807	40	--	0	424	--	2,498	131	2,654	2,310
Pentanes Plus	1,483	--	0	--	0	33	--	1,169	0	281	83
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,377	2,807	40	--	0	391	--	1,329	131	2,373	2,227
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	2	0
Propane/Propylene	241	1,216	3	--	0	-155	--	0	129	1,486	398
Normal Butane/Butylene	687	1,366	33	--	0	538	--	797	3	748	1,321
Isobutane/Isobutylene	447	225	4	--	0	8	--	532	0	136	508
Other Liquids	1,051	--	1,148	--	0	-392	--	3,323	355	-1,087	36,619
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,095	--	489	--	0	742	--	842	(s)	0	3,642
Unfinished Oils	--	--	659	--	0	-106	--	1,852	0	-1,087	25,404
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-44	--	0	--	0	-1,019	--	620	355	0	7,570
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-9	--	9	0	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	256	81,654	1,093	--	3,303	360	--	--	9,804	76,142	58,589
Finished Motor Gasoline	256	35,855	238	--	2,253	-1,956	--	--	496	40,062	23,959
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	2,120	143	0	--	0	-2,667	--	--	4	4,925	732
Other	-1,863	35,712	238	--	2,253	711	--	--	492	35,137	23,227
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	158	3	--	30	37	--	--	0	154	478
Jet Fuel	--	11,863	676	--	504	413	--	--	60	12,570	8,145
Naphtha-Type	--	71	0	--	138	17	--	--	0	192	353
Kerosene-Type	--	11,792	676	--	366	396	--	--	60	12,378	7,792
Kerosene	--	67	0	--	0	-9	--	--	4	72	58
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,372	72	--	577	415	--	--	2,723	10,883	10,983
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	8,912	3	--	412	-95	--	--	283	9,139	7,071
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	4,460	69	--	165	510	--	--	2,440	1,744	3,912
Residual Fuel Oil	--	9,060	33	--	0	1,176	--	--	1,496	6,421	6,538
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	401	0	--	0	33	--	--	0	368	212
Special Naphthas	--	48	2	--	0	4	--	--	185	-139	45
Lubricants	--	726	0	--	-61	-1	--	--	78	588	1,704
Waxes	--	87	5	--	0	11	--	--	15	66	81
Petroleum Coke	--	4,633	22	--	0	228	--	--	4,733	-306	4,048
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,031	42	--	0	-81	--	--	12	1,142	2,011
Still Gas	--	4,156	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,156	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	197	0	--	0	90	--	--	2	105	327
Total	82,630	84,461	7,758	-1,757	-4,976	-1,451	0	80,004	11,543	78,020	169,323

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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-March 1994
(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 230,943	--	20,787	2,503	-25,894	3,830	0	215,660	7,891	958	71,805
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,693	6,093	221	--	0	-1,307	--	7,919	405	7,990	2,310
Pentanes Plus	4,479	--	0	--	0	17	--	3,408	(s)	1,054	83
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,214	6,093	221	--	0	-1,324	--	4,511	405	6,936	2,227
Ethane/Ethylene	4	0	140	--	0	0	--	0	0	144	0
Propane/Propylene	755	3,531	22	--	0	-682	--	0	239	4,751	398
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,190	2,180	55	--	0	-498	--	2,854	166	1,903	1,321
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,265	382	4	--	0	-144	--	1,657	0	138	508
Other Liquids	3,435	--	2,932	--	0	3,202	--	4,111	601	-1,547	36,619
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,564	--	1,852	--	0	210	--	5,206	(s)	0	3,642
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1,080	--	0	4,221	--	-1,594	0	-1,547	25,404
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-129	--	0	--	0	-1,223	--	493	601	0	7,570
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-6	--	6	0	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	766	235,192	2,051	--	10,322	-2,470	--	--	27,460	223,341	58,589
Finished Motor Gasoline	766	106,945	397	--	6,898	-717	--	--	1,277	114,446	23,959
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	6,368	31,147	0	--	0	-9,154	--	--	11	46,658	732
Other	-5,602	75,798	397	--	6,898	8,437	--	--	1,266	67,788	23,227
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	399	3	--	30	83	--	--	0	349	478
Jet Fuel	--	34,070	729	--	1,504	-808	--	--	1,766	35,345	8,145
Naphtha-Type	--	158	0	--	305	55	--	--	603	-195	353
Kerosene-Type	--	33,912	729	--	1,199	-863	--	--	1,163	35,540	7,792
Kerosene	--	157	0	--	0	-60	--	--	7	210	58
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	37,304	114	--	1,785	-1,311	--	--	10,102	30,412	10,983
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	25,369	17	--	1,270	-356	--	--	1,695	25,317	7,071
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	11,935	97	--	515	-955	--	--	8,406	5,096	3,912
Residual Fuel Oil	--	24,778	538	--	0	-377	--	--	4,108	21,585	6,538
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	628	43	--	0	-18	--	--	0	689	212
Special Naphthas	--	160	7	--	0	-3	--	--	191	-21	45
Lubricants	--	1,983	0	--	105	38	--	--	240	1,810	1,704
Waxes	--	204	9	--	0	3	--	--	38	172	81
Petroleum Coke	--	13,009	80	--	0	405	--	--	9,692	2,992	4,048
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,927	130	--	0	237	--	--	36	2,784	2,011
Still Gas	--	12,035	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	12,035	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	593	1	--	0	58	--	--	4	532	327
Total	243,837	241,285	25,991	2,503	-15,572	3,255	0	227,690	36,358	230,742	169,323

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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, March 1994
(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 2,531	—	177	-57	-267	-59	0	2,393	40	10
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	92	91	1	—	0	14	—	81	4	86
Pentanes Plus	48	—	0	—	0	1	—	38	0	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	44	91	1	—	0	13	—	43	4	77
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	8	39	(s)	—	0	-5	—	0	4	48
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	44	1	—	0	17	—	26	(s)	24
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	7	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	17	0	4
Other Liquids	34	—	37	—	0	-13	—	107	11	-35
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	35	—	16	—	0	24	—	27	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	21	—	0	-3	—	60	0	-35
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1	—	0	—	0	-33	—	20	11	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	8	2,634	35	—	107	12	—	—	316	2,456
Finished Motor Gasoline	8	1,157	8	—	73	-63	—	—	16	1,292
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	68	5	0	—	0	-86	—	—	(s)	159
Other	-60	1,152	8	—	73	23	—	—	16	1,133
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	5	(s)	—	1	1	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	383	22	—	16	13	—	—	2	405
Naphtha-Type	—	2	0	—	4	1	—	—	0	6
Kerosene-Type	—	380	22	—	12	13	—	—	2	399
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	431	2	—	19	13	—	—	88	351
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	287	(s)	—	13	-3	—	—	9	295
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	144	2	—	5	16	—	—	79	56
Residual Fuel Oil	—	292	1	—	0	38	—	—	48	207
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	13	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	12
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	6	-4
Lubricants	—	23	0	—	-2	(s)	—	—	3	19
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	149	1	—	0	7	—	—	153	-10
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	33	1	—	0	-3	—	—	(s)	37
Still Gas	—	134	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	134
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	0	—	0	3	—	—	(s)	3
Total	2,665	2,725	250	-57	-161	-47	0	2,581	372	2,517

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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-March 1994
(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 2,566	—	231	28	-288	43	0	2,396	88	11
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	97	68	2	—	0	-15	—	88	5	89
Pentanes Plus	50	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	38	(s)	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	47	68	2	—	0	-15	—	50	5	77
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	2	—	0	0	—	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	8	39	(s)	—	0	-8	—	0	3	53
Normal Butane/Butylene	24	24	1	—	0	-6	—	32	2	21
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	4	(s)	—	0	-2	—	18	0	2
Other Liquids	38	—	33	—	0	36	—	46	7	-17
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	40	—	21	—	0	2	—	58	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	12	—	0	47	—	-18	0	-17
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1	—	0	—	0	-14	—	5	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	9	2,613	23	—	115	-27	—	—	305	2,482
Finished Motor Gasoline	9	1,188	4	—	77	-8	—	—	14	1,272
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	71	346	0	—	0	-102	—	—	(s)	518
Other	-62	842	4	—	77	94	—	—	14	753
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	(s)	1	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	379	8	—	17	-9	—	—	20	393
Naphtha-Type	—	2	0	—	3	1	—	—	7	-2
Kerosene-Type	—	377	8	—	13	-10	—	—	13	395
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	414	1	—	20	-15	—	—	112	338
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	282	(s)	—	14	-4	—	—	19	281
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	133	1	—	6	-11	—	—	93	57
Residual Fuel Oil	—	275	6	—	0	-4	—	—	46	240
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	7	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	8
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	2	(s)
Lubricants	—	22	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	3	20
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	145	1	—	0	5	—	—	108	33
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	33	1	—	0	3	—	—	(s)	31
Still Gas	—	134	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	134
Miscellaneous Products	—	7	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,709	2,681	289	28	-173	36	0	2,530	404	2,564

^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," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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	January 1994	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 753	E 24
Florida	490	16
New York	E 22	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 120	E 4
Virginia	(s)	(s)
West Virginia	99	3
Adjustment ^a	22	1
PAD District II	E 17,907	E 578
Illinois	1,375	44
Indiana	181	6
Kansas	3,912	126
Kentucky	313	10
Michigan	E 1,007	E 32
Missouri	10	(s)
Nebraska	377	12
North Dakota	2,372	77
Ohio	E 600	E 19
Oklahoma	7,879	254
South Dakota	121	4
Tennessee	24	1
Adjustment ^a	-264	-9
PAD District III	E 98,042	E 3,163
Alabama	1,588	51
Arkansas	E 838	E 27
Louisiana ^b	E 11,520	E 372
Mississippi	1,781	57
New Mexico	E 5,803	E 187
Texas ^b	50,929	1,643
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 25,192	E 813
Adjustment ^a	392	13
PAD District IV	E 12,475	E 402
Colorado	E 2,550	E 82
Montana	1,440	46
Utah	1,756	57
Wyoming	7,065	228
Adjustment ^a	-336	-11
PAD District V	E 80,915	E 2,610
Alaska ^b	E 51,387	E 1,658
South Alaska	1,201	39
North Slope	50,100	1,616
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	86	3
Arizona	4	(s)
California ^b	24,294	784
Nevada	166	5
Federal Offshore PAD District V	4,474	144
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	590	19
U.S. Total^b	E 210,092	E 6,777

^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 shown 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 - 7,232; California: State - 1,652; Louisiana: State - E1,917; Texas: State -147; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E40,615.

(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, March 1994
(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	145	675	820	471	348	8,667	9,486
Pentanes Plus	12	76	88	99	83	1,231	1,413
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	133	599	732	372	265	7,436	8,073
Ethane	61	199	260	65	1	2,563	2,629
Propane	45	279	324	172	164	3,229	3,565
Normal Butane	27	85	112	70	100	978	1,148
Isobutane	0	36	36	65	0	666	731
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	22	39	61	106	47	2,351	2,504
Pentanes Plus	1	8	9	17	24	350	391
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	21	31	52	89	23	2,001	2,113
Ethane	0	0	0	14	0	657	671
Propane	17	18	35	42	15	764	821
Normal Butane	4	5	9	19	8	433	460
Isobutane	0	8	8	14	0	147	161

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	19,037	3,298	6,574	676	5,334	34,919	3,862	2,860	51,947
Pentanes Plus	3,249	634	1,179	187	634	5,883	793	1,483	9,660
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,788	2,664	5,395	489	4,700	29,036	3,069	1,377	42,287
Ethane	6,712	1,339	2,213	89	2,292	12,645	873	2	16,409
Propane	5,724	840	1,868	215	1,552	10,199	1,373	241	15,702
Normal Butane	2,352	-1,947	624	129	542	1,700	512	687	4,159
Isobutane	1,000	2,432	690	56	314	4,492	311	447	6,017
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	394	2,400	1,335	126	101	4,356	246	70	7,237
Pentanes Plus	156	426	275	9	20	886	94	12	1,392
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	238	1,974	1,060	117	81	3,470	152	58	5,845
Ethane	23	683	19	98	10	833	1	0	1,505
Propane	164	697	552	8	42	1,463	84	26	2,429
Normal Butane	33	393	263	9	19	717	50	11	1,247
Isobutane	18	201	226	2	10	457	17	21	664

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,
March 1994**
(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	34,305	2,747	37,052	61,738	11,475	18,593	91,806
Natural Gas Liquids	249	0	249	1,697	181	1,003	2,881
Pentanes Plus	72	0	72	617	28	530	1,175
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	177	0	177	1,080	153	473	1,706
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	97	0	97	343	71	141	555
Isobutane	80	0	80	737	82	332	1,151
Other Liquids	6,840	-228	6,612	2,083	-35	-131	1,917
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,317	3	1,320	161	124	118	403
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	7	3	10	22	0	26	48
Oxygenates	W	W	1,310	139	124	92	355
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	228
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,288	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	3,623	-240	3,383	2,061	-59	-574	1,428
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	1,966	9	1,975	-139	-100	325	86
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-66	0	-66	0	0	0	0
Total Input to Refineries	41,394	2,519	43,913	65,518	11,621	19,465	96,604
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,107	89	1,196	2,081	370	605	3,057
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,426	97	1,523	2,259	378	677	3,315
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	77.7	91.3	78.5	92.1	97.9	89.3	92.2
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	512	7	519	705	118	185	1,008
Catalytic Hydrocracking	64	4	68	124	0	5	128
Delayed and Fluid Coking	87	0	87	58	66	61	285
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.99	0.77	0.97	1.06	1.84	0.74	1.09
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.13	36.05	31.47	34.19	30.81	35.80	34.09
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,426	97	1,523	2,259	378	677	3,315
Operating	1,332	97	1,429	2,253	378	670	3,301
Idle	94	0	94	6	0	8	14
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	657	0	0	657

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1994 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	17,361	89,288	71,610	5,558	2,629	186,446	12,817	74,183	402,304
Natural Gas Liquids	917	2,974	1,699	227	177	5,994	448	2,498	12,070
Pentanes Plus	423	1,288	349	159	94	2,313	148	1,169	4,877
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	494	1,686	1,350	68	83	3,681	300	1,329	7,193
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	409	435	571	13	2	1,430	180	797	3,059
Isobutane	85	1,251	779	55	81	2,251	120	532	4,134
Other Liquids	290	9,074	2,406	43	254	12,067	317	3,323	24,236
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	95	1,110	851	0	12	2,088	32	842	4,665
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	84	149	338	0	0	571	0	347	976
Oxygenates	11	981	513	W	W	1,497	32	495	3,689
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	301
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	46
MTBE	W	919	W	W	W	1,382	W	495	3,291
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	51
Unfinished Oils (net)	36	9,420	758	28	-42	10,200	78	1,852	16,941
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	159	-1,455	781	15	284	-216	207	620	2,672
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-1	16	0	0	15	0	9	-42
Total Input to Refineries	18,566	101,336	75,715	5,628	3,060	204,507	13,582	80,004	438,610
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	565	2,873	2,344	173	85	6,040	419	2,439	13,151
Operable Capacity (daily average)	568	3,226	2,675	211	95	6,774	510	2,920	15,041
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	99.5	89.1	87.6	82.1	89.7	89.2	82.2	83.5	87.4
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	167	1,155	813	17	23	2,174	133	639	4,473
Catalytic Hydrocracking	22	182	128	0	0	332	8	417	951
Delayed and Fluid Coking	7	315	347	9	0	677	34	434	1,517
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.75	1.02	1.43	1.52	0.48	1.16	1.16	1.15	1.12
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	39.08	32.89	30.54	32.08	40.17	32.63	34.55	24.54	31.42
Operable Capacity (daily average)	568	3,226	2,675	211	95	6,774	510	2,920	15,041
Operating	568	3,199	2,452	211	95	6,524	510	2,633	14,396
Idle	0	27	223	0	0	250	0	287	645
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	1,085	662	0	0	1,747	0	40,780	43,184

^a Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

^b Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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,
March 1994
(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
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,580	15	1,595	2,655	277	666	3,598
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,347	17	1,364	2,187	283	569	3,039
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	274	-2	272	341	16	117	474
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/isobutylene	-41	0	-41	127	-22	-20	85
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	21,553	804	22,357	33,006	5,972	10,071	49,049
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	6,547	0	6,547	788	1,221	1,788	3,797
Other	15,006	804	15,810	32,218	4,751	8,283	45,252
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	36	36	6	78
Jet Fuel	1,486	0	1,486	4,187	971	1,320	6,478
Naphtha-Type	113	0	113	301	-2	209	508
Kerosene-Type	1,373	0	1,373	3,886	973	1,111	5,970
Commercial	1,373	0	1,373	3,831	973	1,095	5,899
Military	0	0	0	55	0	16	71
Kerosene	-23	78	55	378	32	-69	341
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,954	686	11,640	15,649	3,018	5,268	23,935
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,851	286	4,137	8,660	1,623	2,932	13,215
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	7,103	400	7,503	6,989	1,395	2,336	10,720
Residual Fuel Oil	2,558	62	2,620	2,124	266	171	2,561
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	299	32	331	0	0	24	24
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,985	30	2,015	498	0	42	540
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	274	0	274	1,626	266	105	1,997
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	264	0	264	549	0	16	565
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	13	0	13	594	0	73	667
Special Naphthas	0	31	31	269	0	112	381
Lubricants	327	229	556	539	0	129	668
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	327	229	556	539	0	129	668
Waxes	0	124	124	39	0	17	56
Petroleum Coke	1,405	11	1,416	2,356	788	784	3,928
Marketable	572	0	572	1,416	619	519	2,554
Catalyst	833	11	844	940	169	265	1,374
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,457	311	1,768	2,894	520	707	4,121
Still Gas	1,636	126	1,764	2,619	442	776	3,837
Miscellaneous Products	24	28	52	333	55	65	453
Fuel Use	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
Nonfuel Use	24	28	52	233	55	65	353
Total	43,234	2,507	45,741	66,227	12,377	20,112	100,716
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-1,840	12	-1,828	-2,709	-756	-647	-4,112

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1994 (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	707	6,739	3,188	112	60	10,806	168	2,807	18,974
Ethane/Ethylene	1	565	288	0	0	854	0	0	854
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	658
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	196
Propane/Propylene	691	4,336	2,478	65	59	7,629	234	1,216	13,482
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9,695
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,787
Normal Butane/Butylene	40	1,740	319	35	-1	2,133	-101	1,366	4,144
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,224
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-80
Isobutane/isobutylene	-25	98	103	12	2	190	35	225	494
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	359
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	135
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,171	44,790	33,555	1,447	1,820	91,783	8,998	35,855	206,042
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	38	1,395	1,529	0	91	3,053	-25	143	13,515
Other	10,133	43,395	32,026	1,447	1,729	88,730	7,023	35,712	192,527
Finished Aviation Gasoline	99	124	143	0	0	366	19	158	621
Jet Fuel	1,560	9,186	8,898	294	312	20,250	1,045	11,863	41,122
Naphtha-Type	96	-24	516	102	36	726	303	71	1,721
Kerosene-Type	1,464	9,210	8,382	192	276	19,524	742	11,792	39,401
Commercial	1,076	8,184	7,411	189	0	16,860	742	9,822	34,696
Military	388	1,026	971	3	276	2,664	0	1,970	4,705
Kerosene	22	258	-165	-23	19	111	30	67	604
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,308	19,353	17,680	1,511	584	43,436	3,571	13,372	95,954
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,705	12,932	5,843	1,067	601	23,148	2,279	8,912	51,691
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,603	6,421	11,837	444	-17	20,288	1,292	4,460	44,263
Residual Fuel Oil	370	6,333	4,528	282	7	11,520	321	9,060	26,082
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	105	6	590	53	0	754	110	718	1,937
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	169	1,151	379	188	7	1,894	46	1,298	5,793
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	96	5,176	3,559	41	0	8,872	165	7,044	18,352
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	113	3,211	84	8	6	3,422	0	64	4,315
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	133	4,311	2,961	0	0	7,405	20	337	8,442
Special Naphthas	70	544	283	142	0	1,039	0	48	1,499
Lubricants	W	1,952	W	W	W	3,459	0	726	5,409
Naphthenic	W	440	W	W	W	997	0	331	1,328
Paraffinic	W	1,512	W	W	W	2,462	0	395	4,081
Waxes	9	171	93	67	0	340	32	87	639
Petroleum Coke	309	3,903	3,798	102	10	8,122	423	4,633	18,522
Marketable	52	2,090	2,975	82	0	5,199	259	3,596	12,180
Catalyst	257	1,813	823	20	10	2,923	164	1,037	6,342
Asphalt and Road Oil	335	722	710	1,088	157	3,012	764	1,031	10,696
Still Gas	665	4,818	2,746	172	76	8,477	563	4,156	18,797
Miscellaneous Products	76	276	405	0	0	757	92	197	1,551
Fuel Use	21	0	159	0	0	180	0	0	280
Nonfuel Use	55	276	246	0	0	577	92	197	1,271
Total	18,986	106,691	79,694	5,883	3,051	214,305	14,046	64,461	459,269
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-418	-5,355	-3,979	-55	9	-9,798	-464	-4,457	-20,659

^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,
March 1994
(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
Crude Oil	15,018	534	15,552	9,647	1,977	2,630	14,254
Petroleum Products	45,904	3,064	48,968	41,289	9,379	13,971	64,639
Pentanes Plus	58	0	58	289	79	197	565
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,127	10	1,137	1,484	164	506	2,154
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	269	3	272	638	34	148	820
Normal Butane/Butylene	737	4	741	540	79	224	843
Isobutane/isobutylene	121	3	124	305	51	134	490
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,192	9	1,201	258	72	37	367
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	5	5	42	0	0	42
Oxygenates	W	W	1,196	216	72	37	325
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	130
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,055	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,444	827	10,271	10,789	522	4,327	15,638
Naphthas and Lighter	2,406	384	2,790	2,873	204	1,142	4,219
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,984	15	1,999	1,969	55	585	2,609
Heavy Gas Oils	4,220	319	4,539	3,300	260	1,483	5,043
Residuum	834	109	943	2,647	3	1,117	3,767
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,995	94	4,089	5,432	1,068	1,470	7,970
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	70	0	70	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	14,558	412	14,970	6,819	1,889	2,806	11,514
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,834	0	1,834	205	394	232	831
Other	12,724	412	13,136	6,614	1,495	2,574	10,683
Finished Aviation Gasoline	49	0	49	48	15	32	95
Jet Fuel	1,287	0	1,287	2,135	200	497	2,832
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	190	26	135	351
Kerosene-Type	1,287	0	1,287	1,945	174	362	2,481
Kerosene	261	29	290	316	29	239	584
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,612	290	5,902	5,608	1,205	1,959	8,772
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,341	159	1,500	2,297	352	997	3,646
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	4,271	131	4,402	3,311	853	962	5,126
Residual Fuel Oil	4,231	58	4,289	1,833	218	79	2,130
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,414	45	1,459	0	0	13	13
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,689	13	1,702	276	0	28	304
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,128	0	1,128	1,557	218	38	1,813
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	253	0	253	224	0	10	234
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2	0	2	3	0	0	3
Special Naphthas	0	56	56	136	0	159	295
Lubricants	478	356	834	810	0	0	810
Waxes	0	168	168	80	0	12	92
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	874	0	874	557	1,807	115	2,479
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,399	726	3,125	4,279	2,107	1,505	7,891
Miscellaneous Products	14	29	43	189	4	21	214
Total Stocks, All Oils	60,922	3,598	64,520	50,936	11,356	16,601	78,893

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1994 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,243	29,896	18,512	1,161	483	51,095	2,304	19,849	103,054
Petroleum Products	10,618	67,447	46,764	4,566	1,365	130,760	13,158	69,780	327,305
Pentanes Plus	196	103	33	10	25	367	3	59	1,052
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,136	2,783	2,528	20	27	6,494	436	1,219	11,440
Ethane/Ethylene	130	396	1	0	0	527	0	0	528
Propane/Propylene	246	767	790	5	4	1,812	78	97	3,079
Normal Butane/Butylene	415	872	1,280	5	9	2,561	195	797	5,137
Isobutane/Isobutylene	345	748	477	10	14	1,594	163	325	2,696
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	148	1,598	585	15	11	2,357	126	3,102	7,153
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	55
Oxygenates	148	1,598	584	W	W	2,356	126	3,095	7,098
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	271
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	351
MTBE	W	1,355	W	W	W	1,880	W	3,087	6,280
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	196
Unfinished Oils	3,132	25,510	20,553	870	449	50,514	2,366	25,404	104,193
Naphthas and Lighter	954	7,727	4,784	266	128	13,859	526	4,466	25,860
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	415	4,085	3,250	131	57	7,938	415	4,725	17,686
Heavy Gas Oils	1,039	9,750	8,821	419	264	20,293	1,132	12,708	43,715
Residuum	724	3,948	3,698	54	0	8,424	293	3,505	16,932
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,388	7,074	4,121	121	276	12,980	2,462	6,495	33,996
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	3	99
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,722	9,967	5,236	433	124	17,482	2,588	10,649	57,203
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	308	457	0	0	765	42	211	3,683
Other	1,722	9,659	4,779	433	124	16,717	2,546	10,438	53,520
Finished Aviation Gasoline	47	152	80	0	0	279	38	169	630
Jet Fuel	535	2,894	2,642	158	56	6,285	405	4,663	15,472
Naphtha-Type	23	0	146	47	11	227	137	36	751
Kerosene-Type	512	2,894	2,496	111	45	6,058	268	4,627	14,721
Kerosene	85	186	81	90	11	453	83	42	1,452
Distillate Fuel Oil	903	6,689	3,894	645	144	12,275	1,208	5,627	33,784
0.05 percent sulfur and under	349	3,129	931	317	98	4,824	590	3,316	13,876
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	554	3,560	2,963	328	46	7,451	618	2,311	19,908
Residual Fuel Oil	205	3,173	2,604	177	2	6,161	411	4,976	17,967
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	31	1	896	3	0	931	103	331	2,837
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	18	398	219	134	2	771	184	741	3,702
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	156	2,774	1,489	40	0	4,459	124	3,904	11,428
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	39	1,280	368	8	15	1,710	0	62	2,259
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	50	1,350	121	0	0	1,521	1	150	1,677
Special Naphthas	88	930	96	94	0	1,208	1	45	1,605
Lubricants	19	2,747	1,184	552	0	4,502	0	1,096	7,242
Waxes	9	179	159	25	0	372	32	81	745
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	245	1,912	0	0	2,161	177	4,048	9,739
Asphalt and Road Oil	876	442	449	1,348	225	3,340	2,816	1,790	18,962
Miscellaneous Products	36	145	92	0	0	273	5	100	635
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,861	97,143	65,276	5,727	1,848	181,855	15,462	89,629	430,359

^a Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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
March 1994**

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	4.2	0.6	3.9	4.2	2.4	3.7	3.9
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	47.5	31.6	46.5	49.0	50.5	47.9	49.0
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.6	0.0	3.4	6.1	8.5	6.2	6.4
Kerosene	-0.1	3.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	-0.4	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	28.9	27.4	28.8	24.5	26.4	29.2	25.7
Residual Fuel Oil	6.7	2.5	6.5	3.3	2.3	1.0	2.8
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.6
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4
Lubricants	0.9	9.1	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.7
Waxes	0.0	5.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.7	0.4	3.5	3.7	6.9	4.4	4.2
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.8	12.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	3.9	4.4
Still Gas	4.3	5.1	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.1
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.9	0.5	-4.5	-4.3	-6.6	-3.6	-4.4

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	4.1	6.8	4.4	2.0	2.3	5.5	1.3	3.7	4.5
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	51.7	42.7	41.8	21.6	52.1	42.7	48.9	42.0	44.5
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.4	2.4	0.1	0.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.4	9.3	11.6	3.4	10.7	9.9	5.8	15.5	9.4
Kerosene	0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	24.8	19.6	24.4	27.1	22.6	22.1	27.7	17.6	22.9
Residual Fuel Oil	2.1	6.4	6.3	5.1	0.3	5.9	2.5	11.9	6.2
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	4.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.2	0.4	2.0
Special Naphthas	0.4	0.6	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	2.0	1.1	12.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.0	1.3
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke	1.8	4.0	5.3	1.8	0.4	4.1	3.3	6.1	4.4
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.9	0.7	1.0	19.5	6.1	1.5	5.9	1.4	2.6
Still Gas	3.8	4.9	3.8	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.4	5.5	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-2.4	-5.4	-5.5	-1.0	0.4	-5.0	-3.6	-5.9	-4.9

^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 oxygenates.

^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 28 and 29.

**Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry,
March 1994**
(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	2,763	3,158	6,072	11,993
Delaware	0	205	0	205
Florida	0	0	1,168	1,168
Maine	25	47	937	1,009
Maryland	0	0	217	217
Massachusetts	0	337	400	737
New Hampshire	0	0	43	43
New Jersey	499	0	975	1,474
New York	2,064	1,117	1,246	4,427
North Carolina	0	0	426	426
Pennsylvania	165	1,318	114	1,597
South Carolina	10	0	336	346
Vermont	0	0	5	5
Virginia	0	134	205	339
PAD District II	0	0	9	9
Michigan	0	0	9	9
PAD District III	0	335	237	572
Louisiana	0	335	0	335
Texas	0	0	237	237
PAD District IV	0	4	0	4
Montana	0	4	0	4
PAD District V	0	0	33	33
Washington	0	0	33	33
U.S. Total	2,763	3,497	6,351	12,611

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

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	35,030	39,029	114,962	3,178	5,477	197,676	6,377
Natural Gas Liquids	953	3,003	1,408	591	40	5,995	193
Pentanes Plus	0	35	1,088	397	0	1,520	49
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	953	2,968	320	194	40	4,475	144
Ethane	0	959	0	0	0	959	31
Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	912	1,519	0	155	3	2,589	84
Propylene	0	50	0	0	0	50	2
Normal Butane	41	261	233	28	33	596	19
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	179	87	11	4	281	9
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	4,063	93	7,414	0	1,148	12,718	410
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	44	0	0	0	489	533	17
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	44	0	0	0	489	533	17
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	25	25	1
MTBE	44	0	0	0	464	508	16
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	3,600	0	7,367	0	659	11,626	375
Naphthas and Lighter	360	0	1,507	0	0	1,867	60
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	953	0	1,698	0	20	2,671	86
Residuum	2,287	0	4,162	0	639	7,088	229
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	419	93	47	0	0	559	18
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	36,951	462	8,471	128	1,093	47,105	1,520
Finished Motor Gasoline	11,661	75	0	12	238	11,986	387
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	11,661	75	0	12	238	11,986	387
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1	0	0	3	4	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,895	56	90	0	676	3,717	120
Naphtha-Type	0	56	80	0	0	136	4
Kerosene-Type	2,895	0	10	0	676	3,581	116
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	822	0	0	0	227	1,049	34
Other	2,073	0	10	0	449	2,532	82
Kerosene	16	0	0	0	0	16	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,320	188	0	112	72	9,692	313
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	20	20	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	20	20	1
Other	9,320	188	0	112	52	9,672	312
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,858	125	0	30	3	3,016	97
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	6,462	63	0	82	49	6,656	215
Residual Fuel Oil	11,993	9	572	4	33	12,611	407
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	11,993	9	572	4	33	12,611	407
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,763	0	0	0	0	2,763	89
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,158	0	335	4	0	3,497	113
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	6,072	9	237	0	33	6,351	205
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	227	19	1,636	0	0	1,882	61
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	6,068	0	0	6,068	196
Special Naphthas	90	79	36	0	2	207	7
Lubricants	39	18	0	0	0	57	2
Waxes	47	8	5	0	5	65	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	22	22	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	661	0	35	0	42	738	24
Miscellaneous Products	2	9	29	0	0	40	1
Total	76,997	42,587	132,255	3,897	7,758	263,494	8,500

^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 ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

(s) = 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-March 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	107,224	106,666	315,506	9,057	20,787	559,242	6,214
Natural Gas Liquids	3,918	8,523	4,959	1,873	221	19,494	217
Pentanes Plus	0	106	2,872	1,123	0	4,101	46
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,918	8,417	2,087	750	221	15,393	171
Ethane	0	1,825	494	0	140	2,459	27
Ethylene	0	0	101	0	0	101	1
Propane	3,799	5,299	394	490	22	10,004	111
Propylene	0	148	0	0	0	148	2
Normal Butane	119	757	916	218	55	2,065	23
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	388	182	42	4	616	7
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	14,691	161	24,879	0	2,932	42,663	474
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	857	0	149	0	1,852	2,858	32
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	123	0	149	0	0	272	3
Oxygenates	734	0	0	0	1,852	2,586	29
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	35	85	1
MTBE	734	0	0	0	1,767	2,501	28
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	13,084	29	24,626	0	1,080	38,819	431
Naphthas and Lighter	840	29	3,775	0	0	4,644	52
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	5,083	0	7,860	0	121	13,064	145
Residuum	7,161	0	12,991	0	959	21,111	235
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	750	132	104	0	0	986	11
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	101,678	1,394	20,033	301	2,051	125,457	1,394
Finished Motor Gasoline	25,627	192	0	24	397	26,240	292
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	25,627	192	0	24	397	26,240	292
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	9	0	0	3	12	(s)
Jet Fuel	10,218	122	108	0	729	11,177	124
Naphtha-Type	320	122	80	0	0	522	6
Kerosene-Type	9,898	0	28	0	729	10,655	118
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	3,680	0	0	0	229	3,909	43
Other	6,218	0	28	0	500	6,746	75
Kerosene	344	0	134	0	0	478	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	21,318	689	0	265	114	22,386	249
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	36	36	(s)
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	36	36	(s)
Other	21,318	689	0	265	78	22,350	248
0.05 percent sulfur and under	5,604	436	0	84	17	6,141	68
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	15,714	253	0	181	61	16,209	180
Residual Fuel Oil	41,326	25	2,697	8	538	44,594	495
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	41,326	25	2,697	8	538	44,594	495
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	10,152	16	43	1	174	10,386	115
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	10,150	0	335	7	0	10,492	117
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	21,024	9	2,319	0	364	23,716	264
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	679	54	3,503	0	43	4,279	48
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	13,191	0	0	13,191	147
Special Naphthas	196	218	158	0	7	579	6
Lubricants	103	48	0	0	0	151	2
Waxes	94	19	11	3	9	136	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	80	0	80	160	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,767	0	88	1	130	1,986	22
Miscellaneous Products	6	18	63	0	1	88	1
Total	227,511	116,746	365,377	11,231	25,991	746,856	8,298

^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 ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

(s) = 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
March 1994
(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	48,138	0	2,883	0	0	177	216	911	0	0
Algeria	669	0	690	0	0	97	216	911	0	0
Kuwait	14,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	32,702	0	2,193	0	0	80	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	45,180	0	1,017	288	748	1,465	3,544	4,910	0	0
Gabon	2,807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,543	0	103	0	0	0	0	1,811	0	0
Nigeria	12,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,202	0	0
Venezuela	28,367	0	914	288	748	1,465	3,544	1,897	0	0
Non OPEC	104,358	4,475	7,726	271	11,238	2,075	5,932	6,790	16	207
Angola	8,229	0	807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	1,394	0	0
Belgium	0	0	909	0	244	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	319	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	30,605	3,590	249	93	2,204	58	2,609	374	16	198
China, People's Republic of	3,217	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5,162	0	0	0	0	0	0	659	0	0
Congo	944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	20	372	0	556	0	0	104	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	555	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	486	0	0	0	0	9
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	31,428	274	18	0	0	212	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	499	44	207	217	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	26	1,690	0	162	194	50	708	0	0
Norway	3,348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	0
Portugal	0	0	824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,065	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	985	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	623	0	0
Syria	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,679	0	0	0	0	0	229	204	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	0	0
United Kingdom	12,217	565	320	0	997	0	0	120	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	581	178	3,416	1,567	2,623	1,697	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	465	0	0	0	0	0
Total	197,676	4,475	11,626	559	11,986	3,717	9,692	12,611	16	207
Persian Gulf^e	47,469	0	2,193	0	0	80	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
March 1994 (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	5,541	0	0	505	10,233	58,371	1,553	330	1,883
Algeria	0	5,541	0	0	505	7,960	8,629	22	257	278
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,767	476	0	476
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2,273	34,975	1,055	73	1,128
Other OPEC	237	0	0	271	70	12,550	57,730	1,457	405	1,862
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,807	91	0	91
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,914	3,457	50	62	112
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,202	13,665	402	39	441
Venezuela	237	0	0	271	70	9,434	37,801	915	304	1,219
Non OPEC	1,645	527	57	467	1,609	43,035	147,393	3,366	1,388	4,755
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	807	9,036	265	26	291
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,636	85	0	85
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	11	0	11
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,608	1,608	0	52	52
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,153	1,153	0	37	37
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	319	319	0	10	10
Canada	72	0	57	298	751	10,569	41,174	987	341	1,328
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	16	110	3,327	104	4	107
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	659	5,821	167	21	188
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	944	30	0	30
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,150	37	0	37
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,408	45	0	45
France	0	0	0	0	0	1,052	1,052	0	34	34
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	555	555	0	18	18
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	7	0	7
India	223	0	0	0	0	223	223	0	7	7
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	6	6
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	495	495	0	16	16
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	28	0	0	0	27	1,019	1,019	0	33	33
Malaysia	0	279	0	0	133	412	412	0	13	13
Mexico	567	0	0	0	590	1,661	33,089	1,014	54	1,067
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	44	1,011	1,011	0	33	33
Netherlands Antilles	82	248	0	0	0	3,160	3,160	0	102	102
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,348	108	0	108
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	23	0	23
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	150	150	0	5	5
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	824	824	0	27	27
Puerto Rico	427	0	0	0	0	427	427	0	14	14
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,065	34	0	34
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	575	575	0	19	19
Spain	0	0	0	169	0	1,154	1,154	0	37	37
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	879	879	0	28	28
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	7	7
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	433	2,112	54	14	68
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	205	205	0	7	7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,002	14,219	394	65	459
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	10,062	10,062	0	325	325
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	0	11	11
Other	246	0	0	0	35	746	746	0	24	24
Total	1,882	6,068	57	738	2,184	65,818	263,494	6,377	2,123	8,500
Persian Gulf^e	246	0	0	0	0	2,519	49,988	1,531	81	1,613

^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, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = 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
March 1994
(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	5,855	0	0	0	0	97	216	911	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	97	216	911	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	13,036	0	103	241	748	1,240	3,544	4,673	0	0
Gabon	1,886	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	1,811	0	0
Nigeria	6,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,202	0	0
Venezuela	4,298	0	0	241	748	1,240	3,544	1,660	0	0
Non OPEC	16,139	953	3,497	178	10,913	1,558	5,560	6,409	16	90
Angola	2,868	0	354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	1,394	0	0
Belgium	0	0	909	0	244	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	319	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,621	388	0	0	1,973	0	2,237	328	16	90
China, People's Republic of	1,980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	659	0	0
Ecuador ^d	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	372	0	556	0	0	104	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	555	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	486	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	499	44	207	217	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	257	0	162	174	50	708	0	0
Norway	1,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	0
Portugal	0	0	824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	985	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	623	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	204	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	0	0
United Kingdom	2,999	565	0	0	997	0	0	120	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	581	178	3,416	1,340	2,623	1,697	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	465	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35,030	953	3,600	419	11,661	2,895	9,320	11,993	16	90
Persian Gulf^e	5,855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1994 (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	1,224	7,079	189	39	228
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,224	1,224	0	39	39
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,855	189	0	189
Other OPEC	0	0	0	236	0	10,785	23,821	421	348	768
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,886	61	0	61
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,914	1,914	0	62	62
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,202	8,054	221	39	260
Venezuela	0	0	0	236	0	7,669	11,967	139	247	386
Non OPEC	227	0	39	425	93	29,958	46,097	521	966	1,487
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	354	3,222	93	11	104
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	15	0	15
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,608	1,608	0	52	52
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,153	1,153	0	37	37
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	319	319	0	10	10
Canada	8	0	39	256	18	5,353	6,974	52	173	225
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	16	16	1,996	64	1	64
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	659	659	0	21	21
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	376	12	0	12
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	697	22	0	22
France	0	0	0	0	0	1,032	1,032	0	33	33
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	555	555	0	18	18
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	6	6
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	486	486	0	16	16
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,293	106	0	106
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	44	1,011	1,011	0	33	33
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,351	1,351	0	44	44
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,845	60	0	60
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	150	150	0	5	5
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	824	824	0	27	27
Puerto Rico	219	0	0	0	0	219	219	0	7	7
Spain	0	0	0	169	0	1,154	1,154	0	37	37
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	879	879	0	28	28
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	433	433	0	14	14
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	205	205	0	7	7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,682	4,681	97	54	151
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,835	9,835	0	317	317
Other	0	0	0	0	6	471	471	0	15	15
Total	227	0	39	661	93	41,967	76,997	1,130	1,354	2,484
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,855	189	0	189

^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, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = 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
March 1994
(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	3,485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	4,624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	30,920	2,968	0	93	75	56	188	9	0	79
Angola	948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	24,216	2,968	0	93	75	56	188	9	0	79
Colombia	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	5,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39,029	2,968	0	93	75	56	188	9	0	79
Persian Gulf^e	3,485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1994 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,485	112	0	112
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,987	64	0	64
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,498	48	0	48
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,624	149	0	149
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,027	33	0	33
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,597	116	0	116
Non OPEC	19	0	18	0	53	3,558	34,478	997	115	1,112
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	948	31	0	31
Canada	19	0	18	0	50	3,555	27,771	781	115	896
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	6	0	6
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	396	13	0	13
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,165	167	0	167
Total	19	0	18	0	53	3,558	42,587	1,259	115	1,374
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,485	112	0	112

^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, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = 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
March 1994
(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	38,798	0	2,883	0	0	80	0	0	0	0
Algeria	669	0	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	12,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	25,349	0	2,193	0	0	80	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	25,637	0	914	47	0	0	0	237	0	0
Gabon	921	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	4,584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	20,132	0	914	47	0	0	0	237	0	0
Non OPEC	50,527	320	3,570	0	0	10	0	335	0	36
Angola	4,413	0	453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	289	0	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Colombia	4,967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Korea, Republic of	0	0	964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	22,970	274	18	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	26	1,069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,065	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	9,218	0	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	114,962	320	7,367	47	0	90	0	572	0	36
Persian Gulf^e	38,129	0	2,193	0	0	80	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1994 (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	5,541	0	0	505	9,009	47,807	1,252	291	1,542
Algeria	0	5,541	0	0	505	6,736	7,405	22	217	239
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,780	412	0	412
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2,273	27,622	818	73	891
Other OPEC	237	0	0	35	0	1,470	27,107	827	47	874
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	921	30	0	30
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,584	148	0	148
Venezuela	237	0	0	35	0	1,470	21,602	649	47	697
Non OPEC	1,399	527	0	0	617	6,814	57,341	1,630	220	1,850
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	453	4,866	142	15	157
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,176	70	0	70
Canada	45	0	0	0	0	301	590	9	10	19
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,967	180	0	180
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	944	30	0	30
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	12	0	12
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	711	23	0	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	1	1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	7	0	7
India	223	0	0	0	0	223	223	0	7	7
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	28	0	0	0	27	1,019	1,019	0	33	33
Malaysia	0	279	0	0	0	279	279	0	9	9
Mexico	567	0	0	0	585	1,454	24,424	741	47	788
Netherlands Antilles	82	248	0	0	0	1,425	1,425	0	46	46
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,503	48	0	48
Puerto Rico	208	0	0	0	0	208	208	0	7	7
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,065	34	0	34
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	300	300	0	10	10
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	7	7
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,879	54	0	54
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	320	9,538	297	10	308
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	0	11	11
Other	246	0	0	0	4	250	250	0	8	8
Total	1,636	6,068	0	35	1,122	17,293	132,255	3,708	558	4,266
Persian Gulf^e	246	0	0	0	0	2,519	40,648	1,230	81	1,311

^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, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = 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
March 1994
(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	3,178	194	0	0	12	0	112	4	0	0
Canada	3,178	194	0	0	12	0	112	4	0	0
Total	3,178	194	0	0	12	0	112	4	0	0
PAD District V										
Other OPEC	1,883	0	0	0	0	225	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	340	0	0	0	0	225	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	3,594	40	659	0	238	451	72	33	0	2
Australia	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,301	40	20	0	144	2	72	33	0	2
China, People's Republic of	1,237	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	364	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Oman	713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	227	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,477	40	659	0	238	676	72	33	0	2

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
March 1994 (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	397	719	3,897	103	23	126
Canada	0	0	0	0	397	719	3,897	103	23	126
Total	0	0	0	0	397	719	3,897	103	23	126
PAD District V										
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	70	295	2,178	61	10	70
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,543	50	0	50
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	70	295	635	11	10	20
Non OPEC	0	0	0	42	449	1,986	5,580	116	64	180
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	11	0	11
Canada	0	0	0	42	286	641	1,942	42	21	63
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	94	1,331	40	3	43
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	133	133	133	0	4	4
Mexico	0	0	0	0	5	207	207	0	7	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	384	384	0	12	12
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	23	0	23
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	275	275	0	9	9
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	227	227	0	7	7
Other	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	0	1	1
Total	0	0	0	42	519	2,281	7,758	177	74	250

^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, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(a) = 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."

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Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-March 1994
(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	136,313	983	8,393	0	0	606	411	2,545	228	0
Algeria	2,340	407	1,767	0	0	322	411	2,545	228	0
Kuwait	36,196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	97,777	576	6,626	0	0	284	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	138,145	143	4,121	334	2,870	4,625	6,434	13,199	0	0
Gabon	13,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0
Indonesia	5,712	0	760	0	0	1	0	4,197	0	0
Nigeria	36,543	0	257	0	0	0	0	2,618	0	0
Venezuela	82,795	143	3,104	334	2,870	4,624	6,434	6,273	0	0
Non OPEC	284,784	14,267	26,305	652	23,370	5,946	15,541	28,850	250	579
Angola	26,598	0	807	0	0	0	0	357	0	0
Argentina	3,760	0	0	11	0	0	0	20	0	0
Australia	343	0	0	0	0	1	0	361	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	4,483	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,501	0	244	0	0	700	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	950	0	36	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	0
Canada	86,478	11,197	1,172	132	5,602	201	7,146	1,271	91	516
China, People's Republic of	6,893	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	13,467	0	346	0	0	0	0	2,808	0	0
Congo	1,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,318	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	0	0
Ecuador	7,803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	5,815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	55	1,611	0	839	0	0	104	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	662	0	0	0	197	328	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	890	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	200	0	0	0	156	0	25	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	1,684	0	0	0	0	12
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	3,946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	86,644	926	18	0	0	254	0	299	134	0
Netherlands	0	0	1,419	0	499	44	207	650	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	76	4,634	0	423	815	248	4,986	0	0
Norway	10,984	573	324	0	0	0	0	156	0	0
Oman	713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	142	0	0	0	0	661	0	0
Portugal	0	0	1,676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	320	50	0	0	0
Russia	1,065	0	330	0	0	0	379	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,292	0	0	0	0	380	0	0
Spain	0	0	719	0	985	0	0	677	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	815	0	0
Syria	500	0	448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	5,782	0	0	0	0	0	229	1,134	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	23,697	1,440	1,651	0	1,476	0	0	450	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,846	509	8,475	4,311	6,679	5,593	0	51
Yemen	0	0	296	0	0	0	0	740	0	0
Zaire	1,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	919	0	0	0	953	0	0	69	0	0
Total	559,242	15,393	38,819	986	26,240	11,177	22,386	44,594	478	579
Persian Gulf^c	133,973	576	6,626	0	0	284	0	0	0	0

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-March 1994 (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	95	12,157	0	0	2,531	27,949	164,262	1,515	311	1,825
Algeria	0	12,157	0	0	2,006	19,843	22,183	26	220	246
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,196	402	0	402
Saudi Arabia	95	0	0	0	525	8,106	105,883	1,086	90	1,176
Other OPEC	466	0	0	907	315	33,414	171,559	1,535	371	1,906
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	111	13,206	146	1	147
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	9	4,967	10,679	63	55	119
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,875	39,418	406	32	438
Venezuela	466	0	0	907	306	25,461	108,256	920	283	1,203
Non OPEC	3,718	1,034	151	1,079	4,509	126,251	411,035	3,164	1,403	4,567
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	1,164	27,762	296	13	308
Argentina	365	0	0	0	0	396	4,156	42	4	46
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	362	705	4	4	8
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	4,697	4,697	0	32	52
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	2,445	2,445	0	27	27
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	986	986	0	11	11
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	143	143	0	2	2
Canada	180	507	151	632	2,336	31,134	117,612	961	346	1,307
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	96	190	7,083	77	2	79
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	3,154	16,621	150	35	185
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,318	2,792	16	15	31
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	142	142	0	2	2
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,803	87	0	87
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	5,816	65	(s)	65
France	13	0	0	0	0	2,622	2,622	0	29	29
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	20	1,207	1,207	0	13	13
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	890	890	0	10	10
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	436	5	0	5
India	465	0	0	0	0	730	730	0	8	8
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	381	381	0	4	4
Italy	0	0	0	0	4	1,700	1,700	0	19	19
Japan	10	0	0	0	6	16	16	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	103	0	0	0	52	4,101	4,101	0	46	46
Malaysia	351	279	0	0	266	896	1,302	5	10	14
Mexico	860	0	0	0	1,149	3,640	90,284	963	40	1,003
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	474	3,293	3,293	0	37	37
Netherlands Antilles	82	248	0	0	0	11,512	11,512	0	128	128
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,053	12,037	122	12	134
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	8	0	8
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	803	803	0	9	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	1,676	1,676	0	19	19
Puerto Rico	972	0	0	0	0	1,342	1,342	0	15	15
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	709	1,774	12	8	20
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,672	1,672	0	19	19
Spain	0	0	0	447	0	2,828	2,828	0	31	31
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1,071	1,071	0	12	12
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	448	948	6	5	11
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,363	7,145	64	15	79
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	205	205	0	2	2
Turkey	71	0	0	0	0	71	71	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	5,017	28,714	263	56	319
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	28,464	28,464	0	316	316
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	1,036	1,036	0	12	12
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,007	11	0	11
Other	246	0	0	0	105	1,373	2,292	10	15	25
Total	4,279	13,191	151	1,986	7,355	187,614	746,856	6,214	2,085	8,298
Persian Gulf^e	341	0	0	0	525	8,352	142,325	1,489	93	1,581

^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, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = 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-March 1994
(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	13,399	0	321	0	0	501	411	2,502	228	0
Algeria	0	407	321	0	0	322	411	2,502	228	0
Saudi Arabia	13,399	183	0	0	0	179	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	45,906	0	1,618	241	2,870	4,399	6,434	11,865	0	0
Gabon	10,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	760	0	0	0	0	4,036	0	0
Nigeria	23,558	0	257	0	0	0	0	2,618	0	0
Venezuela	12,024	0	601	241	2,870	4,399	6,434	5,100	0	0
Non OPEC	47,919	3,328	11,145	509	22,757	5,318	14,473	26,959	116	196
Angola	10,141	0	354	0	0	0	0	357	0	0
Argentina	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	4,483	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,253	0	244	0	0	700	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	950	0	36	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	0
Canada	5,084	1,315	313	0	5,083	75	6,078	1,160	91	142
China, People's Republic of	3,271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,808	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,318	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	0	0
Ecuador ^d	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	2,105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	920	0	839	0	0	104	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	662	0	0	0	197	328	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	890	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	200	0	0	0	156	0	25	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	1,684	0	0	0	0	3
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	6,422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	217	0	499	44	207	650	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	909	0	423	795	248	4,986	0	0
Norway	8,994	573	191	0	0	0	0	156	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	661	0	0
Portugal	0	0	1,676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	320	50	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	719	0	985	0	0	677	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	815	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	561	0	0	0	0	0	229	1,134	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	0	0
United Kingdom	7,999	1,440	324	0	1,476	0	0	450	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,846	509	8,475	4,084	6,679	5,593	0	51
Yemen	0	0	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	953	0	0	69	0	0
Total	107,224	3,918	13,084	750	25,627	10,218	21,318	41,326	344	196
Persian Gulf^e	13,399	183	0	0	0	179	0	0	0	0

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-March 1994 (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	260	4,813	18,212	149	53	202
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	4,191	4,191	0	47	47
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	260	622	14,021	149	7	156
Other OPEC	0	0	0	819	0	28,246	74,152	510	314	824
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	111	10,435	115	1	116
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	4,796	4,796	0	53	53
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,875	26,433	262	32	294
Venezuela	0	0	0	819	0	20,464	32,488	134	227	361
Non OPEC	679	0	103	948	697	87,228	135,147	532	969	1,502
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	711	10,852	113	8	121
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	20	480	5	(s)	5
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	4,697	4,697	0	52	52
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	2,197	2,197	0	24	24
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	986	986	0	11	11
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	143	143	0	2	2
Canada	22	0	103	501	49	14,932	20,016	56	166	222
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	16	16	3,287	36	(s)	37
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	2,808	4,307	17	31	48
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,318	1,318	0	15	15
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	142	142	0	2	2
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	376	4	0	4
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,105	23	0	23
France	13	0	0	0	0	1,876	1,876	0	21	21
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	14	1,201	1,201	0	13	13
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	890	890	0	10	10
India	0	0	0	0	0	265	265	0	3	3
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	381	381	0	4	4
Italy	0	0	0	0	4	1,691	1,691	0	19	19
Japan	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	123	123	6,545	71	1	73
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	474	2,091	2,091	0	23	23
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	7,361	7,361	0	82	82
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	920	9,914	100	10	110
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	661	661	0	7	7
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	1,676	1,676	0	19	19
Puerto Rico	644	0	0	0	0	1,014	1,014	0	11	11
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	379	379	0	4	4
Spain	0	0	0	447	0	2,828	2,828	0	31	31
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1,071	1,071	0	12	12
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,363	1,924	6	15	21
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	205	205	0	2	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	3,690	11,689	89	41	130
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	28,237	28,237	0	314	314
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	296	296	0	3	3
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,007	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	11	1,033	1,033	0	11	11
Total	679	0	103	1,767	957	120,287	227,511	1,191	1,337	2,528
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	260	622	14,021	149	7	156

^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, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = 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-March 1994
(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	8,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	14,230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	2,881	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	11,349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	83,893	8,417	29	132	192	122	689	25	0	218
Angola	1,894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	65,014	8,417	29	132	192	122	689	25	0	218
Colombia	721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	2,216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	14,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	106,668	8,417	29	132	192	122	689	25	0	218
Persian Gulf^e	8,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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-March 1994 (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	8,545	95	0	95
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,099	46	0	46
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,446	49	0	49
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,230	158	0	158
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,881	32	0	32
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,349	126	0	126
Non OPEC	54	0	48	0	152	10,078	93,971	932	112	1,044
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,894	21	0	21
Canada	54	0	48	0	147	10,073	75,087	722	112	834
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	721	8	0	8
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,216	25	0	25
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,048	156	0	156
Total	54	0	48	0	152	10,078	116,746	1,185	112	1,297
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,545	95	0	95

^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, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = 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-March 1994
(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	111,840	393	8,072	0	0	80	0	43	0	0
Algeria	2,340	0	1,446	0	0	0	0	43	0	0
Kuwait	29,568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	79,932	393	6,626	0	0	80	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	71,297	143	2,503	93	0	0	0	1,173	0	0
Gabon	2,771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	10,104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	58,422	143	2,503	93	0	0	0	1,173	0	0
Non OPEC	132,369	1,551	14,051	11	0	28	0	1,481	134	158
Angola	14,563	0	453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	3,300	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	0	0
Belgium	0	0	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,372	494	709	0	0	0	0	0	0	149
China, People's Republic of	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	11,247	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	4,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	3,710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	55	691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	3,946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	66,174	926	18	0	0	28	0	0	134	0
Netherlands	0	0	1,202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	76	3,361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,990	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,065	0	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	697	0	0	0	0	380	0	0
Syria	500	0	448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	5,221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	15,698	0	1,327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	740	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	315,506	2,087	24,626	104	0	108	0	2,697	134	158
Persian Gulf^e	109,500	393	6,626	0	0	80	0	0	0	0

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-March 1994 (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	95	12,157	0	0	2,006	22,846	134,686	1,243	254	1,497
Algeria	0	12,157	0	0	2,006	15,652	17,992	26	174	200
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,568	329	0	329
Saudi Arabia	95	0	0	0	0	7,194	87,126	888	80	968
Other OPEC	466	0	0	88	9	4,475	75,772	792	50	842
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,771	31	0	31
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,104	112	0	112
Venezuela	466	0	0	88	0	4,466	62,888	649	50	699
Non OPEC	2,942	1,034	0	0	1,160	22,550	154,919	1,471	251	1,721
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	453	15,016	162	5	167
Argentina	365	0	0	0	0	376	3,676	37	4	41
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	361	361	0	4	4
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	248	248	0	3	3
Canada	104	507	0	0	0	1,963	3,335	15	22	37
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	80	80	754	7	1	8
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	346	11,593	125	4	129
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,474	16	0	16
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,539	50	0	50
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	3,711	41	(s)	41
France	0	0	0	0	0	746	746	0	8	8
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	436	5	0	5
India	465	0	0	0	0	465	465	0	5	5
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Japan	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	60	0	0	0	52	4,058	4,058	0	45	45
Malaysia	351	279	0	0	0	630	1,036	5	7	12
Mexico	860	0	0	0	1,017	2,983	69,157	735	33	768
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1,202	1,202	0	13	13
Netherlands Antilles	82	248	0	0	0	3,767	3,767	0	42	42
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	133	2,123	22	1	24
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	142	142	0	2	2
Puerto Rico	328	0	0	0	0	328	328	0	4	4
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	330	1,395	12	4	16
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	1,077	0	12	12
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	448	948	6	5	11
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,221	58	0	58
Turkey	71	0	0	0	0	71	71	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,327	17,025	174	15	189
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	740	740	0	8	8
Other	246	0	0	0	9	255	255	0	3	3
Total	3,503	13,191	0	88	3,175	49,871	365,377	3,506	554	4,060
Persian Gulf^e	341	0	0	0	0	7,440	116,940	1,217	83	1,299

^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, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = 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-March 1994
(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	9,057	750	0	0	24	0	265	8	0	0
Canada	9,057	750	0	0	24	0	265	8	0	0
Total	9,057	750	0	0	24	0	265	8	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	2,529	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	2,529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	6,712	0	0	0	0	226	0	161	0	0
Indonesia	5,712	0	0	0	0	1	0	161	0	0
Venezuela	1,000	0	0	0	0	225	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	11,546	221	1,080	0	397	478	114	377	0	7
Australia	343	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canada	5,951	221	121	0	303	4	114	78	0	7
China, People's Republic of	2,948	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	226	0	299	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	364	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Oman	713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	227	0	0	0	0
Other	919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20,787	221	1,080	0	397	729	114	538	0	7
Persian Gulf ^e	2,529	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0

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-March 1994 (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	1	1,126	2,174	11,231	101	24	125
Canada	0	0	0	1	1,126	2,174	11,231	101	24	125
Total	0	0	0	1	1,126	2,174	11,231	101	24	125
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	265	290	2,819	28	3	31
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,529	28	0	28
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	265	290	290	0	3	3
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	306	693	7,405	75	8	82
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	162	5,874	63	2	65
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	306	531	1,531	11	6	17
Non OPEC	43	0	0	130	1,374	4,221	15,767	128	47	175
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	344	4	(s)	4
Canada	0	0	0	130	1,014	1,992	7,943	66	22	88
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	94	3,042	33	1	34
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	672	7	0	7
Korea, Republic of	43	0	0	0	0	43	43	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	266	266	266	0	3	3
Mexico	0	0	0	0	9	534	534	0	6	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	384	384	0	4	4
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	8	0	8
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	595	595	0	7	7
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	227	227	0	3	3
Other	0	0	0	0	85	85	1,004	10	1	11
Total	43	0	0	130	1,945	5,204	25,991	231	58	289
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	265	290	2,819	28	3	31

^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, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = 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,
March 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	2	0	0	0	1,253	1,255	40
Natural Gas Liquids	37	153	834	19	131	1,174	38
Pentanes Plus	1	19	0	3	0	23	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	36	135	834	16	131	1,152	37
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	34	62	662	0	129	887	29
Normal Butane/Butylene	2	73	171	16	3	264	9
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	98	4	133	0	355	589	19
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	98	4	132	0	(s)	233	8
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	0	1	0	355	356	11
Finished Petroleum Products	1,231	334	14,615	16	9,804	26,001	839
Finished Motor Gasoline	136	11	2,082	11	496	2,737	88
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	(s)	384	0	60	445	14
Kerosene	1	1	10	0	4	15	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	23	83	3,997	(s)	2,723	6,827	220
Residual Fuel Oil	645	53	3,220	0	1,496	5,414	175
Special Naphthas	8	4	157	1	185	356	11
Lubricants	165	55	550	4	78	852	27
Waxes	16	3	42	0	15	75	2
Petroleum Coke	223	77	4,162	0	4,733	9,195	297
Asphalt and Road Oil	5	48	11	(s)	12	76	2
Miscellaneous Products	6	0	(s)	0	2	8	(s)
Total	1,368	492	15,582	35	11,543	29,020	936

^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, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(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-March 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	4	0	5	0	7,891	7,901	88
Natural Gas Liquids	85	411	2,400	28	405	3,329	37
Pentanes Plus	6	48	0	12	(s)	66	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	79	363	2,400	16	405	3,263	36
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	71	156	1,863	0	239	2,330	26
Normal Butane/Butylene	8	207	537	16	166	934	10
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	99	5	418	0	601	1,123	12
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	98	4	416	0	(s)	519	6
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	(s)	2	0	601	604	7
Finished Petroleum Products	3,446	972	38,168	48	27,460	70,093	779
Finished Motor Gasoline	174	108	6,312	28	1,277	7,898	88
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3	1	343	0	603	951	11
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	45	83	437	0	1,163	1,728	19
Kerosene	3	47	10	0	7	67	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,170	172	12,225	6	10,102	23,675	263
Residual Fuel Oil	984	149	5,737	0	4,108	10,978	122
Special Naphthas	21	25	200	1	191	438	5
Lubricants	394	123	1,151	11	240	1,919	21
Waxes	42	9	97	0	38	186	2
Petroleum Coke	581	180	11,620	0	9,692	22,073	245
Asphalt and Road Oil	10	75	36	2	36	158	2
Miscellaneous Products	17	1	1	0	4	22	(s)
Total	3,634	1,388	40,991	75	36,358	82,446	916

^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, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(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, March 1994
(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	149	0	0	140	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	71
Bahama Islands	0	0	18	38	(s)	0	131	68
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Brazil	0	0	0	1	0	0	132	0
Canada	0	22	216	89	136	1	201	556
Chile	0	0	101	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	567	201
Colombia	0	0	58	0	0	0	1	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	100	0	0	238	0
Denmark	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	54	55	0	0	128	165
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	34
Germany, FR	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Greece	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	28	131	0	5	187	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	150
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	591
Jamaica	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	695
Japan	0	0	0	(s)	273	3	226	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,701	225
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	599	1,816	0	2	27	676
Netherlands	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	68	567
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	5	237	0	0	402	126
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Panama	0	0	11	120	35	0	421	262
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	2	0	3	0	1	3	7	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	999	90
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	474	63
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	(s)	0	3	0	(s)	292
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virgin Islands	1,253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	20	(s)	0	0	12	1
Total	1,255	23	1,152	2,737	448	15	6,827	5,414

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1994 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	4	1	0	(s)	0	294	9
Australia	0	17	1	457	(s)	(s)	546	18
Bahama Islands	(s)	3	0	0	1	0	258	8
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	98	0	0	98	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	1	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	4	(s)
Brazil	(s)	1	(s)	132	(s)	(s)	266	9
Canada	9	128	9	244	51	103	1,764	57
Chile	0	9	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	110	4
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	0	1	0	281	9
China, Taiwan	1	17	1	2	(s)	(s)	791	26
Colombia	0	4	(s)	3	1	1	67	2
Costa Rica	1	111	1	0	0	(s)	452	15
Denmark	0	1	(s)	464	(s)	0	466	15
Dominican Republic	(s)	7	0	0	0	(s)	408	13
Ecuador	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
Egypt	1	4	0	0	(s)	0	5	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	164	5
Finland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	(s)	3	2	153	1	(s)	158	5
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	34	1
Germany, FR	0	9	19	337	2	(s)	369	12
Greece	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Guatemala	2	9	2	0	0	0	363	12
Guinea	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	2	6	(s)	0	0	0	158	5
Hong Kong	(s)	3	1	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
India	0	32	(s)	0	(s)	0	34	1
Indonesia	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	0	3	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	299	10
Israel	0	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	267	9
Italy	0	1	(s)	792	(s)	0	1,392	45
Jamaica	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	11	745	24
Japan	185	30	4	2,225	1	1	2,949	95
Korea, Republic of	(s)	6	1	245	(s)	(s)	2,179	70
Malaysia	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	4	167	22	103	6	76	3,496	113
Netherlands	(s)	75	1	740	(s)	(s)	1,452	47
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	772	25
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	125	0	0	127	4
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	2	3	3	0	0	55	911	29
Peru	0	29	(s)	0	0	44	268	9
Philippines	(s)	5	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	6	(s)
Poland	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	136	12	1	0	0	2	168	5
Russia	0	3	0	0	(s)	1	4	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	4	(s)	1	0	(s)	6	(s)
Singapore	0	30	1	0	(s)	(s)	1,120	36
South Africa	0	64	(s)	77	0	0	141	5
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	1,435	(s)	0	1,972	64
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	419	0	0	421	14
Switzerland	6	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Thailand	(s)	4	(s)	3	0	(s)	147	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	8	(s)	0	(s)	299	308	10
Turkey	0	(s)	0	689	0	0	690	22
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	55	(s)	(s)	57	2
United Kingdom	1	2	1	291	3	(s)	595	19
Uruguay	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	2	1	(s)	105	5	(s)	113	4
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1,253	40
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	1	11	(s)	0	1	(s)	46	1
Total	356	852	75	9,195	76	597	29,020	936

^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, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

^b Includes miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

(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-March 1994
(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	164	(s)	0	140	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	294	71
Bahama Islands	0	0	36	78	11	0	552	384
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	1	2	0	0	26	0
Brazil	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	232	0
Canada	0	61	526	261	552	52	1,311	912
Chile	0	0	101	0	0	0	7	0
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	0	249	0	0	330	280
China, Taiwan	0	0	(s)	258	125	0	1,506	781
Colombia	0	0	149	0	(s)	0	1	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	365	57	0	410	0
Denmark	0	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	3	54	61	0	0	302	237
Ecuador	0	0	135	0	0	0	(s)	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	1	55	0	0	0	160	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	6	0	0	(s)	82
Germany, FR	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Greece	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	57	422	15	5	487	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	7	0	0	0	(s)	150
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	477
Israel	0	0	0	9	0	0	513	1
Italy	0	0	1	0	0	0	36	591
Jamaica	0	0	61	0	0	(s)	0	2,203
Japan	0	0	(s)	1	1,880	3	228	1
Korea, Republic of	158	0	2	0	0	0	5,232	1,288
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Mexico	0	0	1,881	4,797	0	3	113	1,688
Netherlands	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	825	567
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	17	244	0	(s)	1,005	126
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Panama	0	0	22	120	35	0	877	460
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	888	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0
Puerto Rico	9	0	7	75	1	3	150	2
Russia	0	0	0	2	0	0	24	0
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	2	0
Singapore	0	0	1	242	0	0	5,382	235
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	1	0	0	0	626	149
Suriname	0	0	31	0	0	(s)	0	0
Sweden	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	80	0	0	0	925	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	(s)	3	3	0	15	292
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	535	0	(s)	169	0
Virgin Islands	7,733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	32	5	(s)	0	19	1
Total	7,901	66	3,263	7,898	2,679	67	23,675	10,978

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-March 1994 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	10	2	2	(s)	1	320	4
Australia	(s)	29	2	1,093	1	(s)	1,490	17
Bahama Islands	1	8	0	0	1	0	1,070	12
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	196	0	0	197	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	6	3	(s)	1,894	1	(s)	1,932	21
Brazil	(s)	2	1	198	(s)	(s)	435	5
Canada	35	319	35	859	84	106	5,111	57
Chile	(s)	38	(s)	1	0	(s)	146	2
China, People's Republic of	0	2	(s)	0	1	(s)	864	10
China, Taiwan	3	51	1	5	2	1	2,733	30
Colombia	1	11	1	3	1	1	168	2
Costa Rica	4	141	2	0	0	(s)	979	11
Denmark	0	1	(s)	464	(s)	(s)	467	5
Dominican Republic	3	18	1	108	0	(s)	787	9
Ecuador	(s)	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	144	2
Egypt	1	7	(s)	0	(s)	0	8	(s)
El Salvador	1	9	1	0	0	(s)	227	3
Finland	1	2	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
France	(s)	6	4	230	3	(s)	242	3
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	88	1
Germany, FR	0	17	25	357	7	1	409	5
Greece	0	3	0	209	0	0	214	2
Guatemala	7	21	7	0	(s)	(s)	1,021	11
Guinea	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
Honduras	4	18	(s)	0	0	0	179	2
Hong Kong	1	11	3	0	0	(s)	219	2
India	(s)	63	1	0	1	0	174	2
Indonesia	0	84	(s)	0	(s)	0	485	5
Ireland	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	478	5
Israel	(s)	8	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	532	6
Italy	(s)	2	1	2,930	1	(s)	3,562	40
Jamaica	1	3	(s)	0	0	26	2,294	25
Japan	189	75	12	4,208	3	3	6,603	73
Korea, Republic of	2	18	4	246	1	246	7,196	80
Malaysia	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)
Mexico	11	402	62	280	22	344	9,603	107
Netherlands	(s)	80	2	1,805	4	(s)	3,285	36
Netherlands Antilles	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,395	15
New Zealand	0	4	1	125	(s)	0	131	1
Nigeria	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Panama	2	7	4	0	0	55	1,582	18
Peru	0	60	1	(s)	0	44	993	11
Philippines	(s)	32	1	(s)	(s)	1	34	(s)
Poland	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	90	0	(s)	254	3
Puerto Rico	146	42	3	0	0	3	440	5
Russia	0	7	0	(s)	(s)	2	35	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	10	(s)	37	0	1	50	1
Singapore	1	97	1	0	1	1	5,960	66
South Africa	0	79	(s)	154	(s)	0	233	3
Spain	0	1	1	2,827	(s)	0	3,603	40
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	31	(s)
Sweden	0	2	(s)	420	(s)	(s)	424	5
Switzerland	10	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	11	(s)
Thailand	(s)	11	1	3	0	1	1,021	11
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	9	(s)	0	1	299	310	3
Turkey	0	1	0	1,667	(s)	0	1,675	19
United Arab Emirates	0	10	0	112	(s)	2	125	1
United Kingdom	2	15	3	628	5	(s)	967	11
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	6	2	2	336	13	1	1,064	12
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	7,734	86
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	1	44	1	587	2	1	693	8
Total	438	1,919	186	22,073	158	1,145	82,446	916

^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, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

^b Includes miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

(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,
March 1994**
(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	1,553	(s)	0	6	7	29	-2	(s)	288	328	1,881
Algeria	22	0	0	3	7	29	0	0	217	257	278
Kuwait	476	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	476
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,055	0	0	3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	71	73	1,128
United Arab Emirates	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Other OPEC	1,457	(s)	24	47	114	158	-3	(s)	61	401	1,858
Gabon	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
Indonesia	50	0	0	0	0	58	0	(s)	3	62	111
Nigeria	402	(s)	0	0	0	39	0	(s)	0	39	441
Venezuela	915	0	24	47	114	61	-3	(s)	57	301	1,216
Non OPEC	3,326	107	274	52	-29	44	-291	-25	365	499	3,824
Angola	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	26	26	291
Argentina	85	0	-5	0	-5	0	0	(s)	(s)	-9	76
Australia	11	(s)	0	0	0	-2	-15	-1	(s)	-18	-7
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-1	(s)	3	43	0	(s)	(s)	44	44
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	8	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	29	37	37
Brazil	0	0	10	0	-4	0	-4	(s)	(s)	2	2
Canada	987	109	68	-3	78	-6	-7	-2	47	284	1,271
China, People's Republic of	104	0	3	0	0	-9	0	(s)	(s)	-6	98
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	-13	-6	(s)	-1	(s)	-26	-26
Colombia	167	-2	0	0	(s)	21	(s)	(s)	(s)	19	186
Congo	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Ecuador ^c	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	37
Egypt	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	45
France	0	1	18	0	(s)	3	-5	(s)	12	29	29
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	(s)	18	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	18	18
Guatemala	7	-1	-4	0	-6	0	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-5
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-1	7	6	6
Italy	0	0	16	0	(s)	-19	-26	(s)	(s)	-29	-29
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	0	-22	0	(s)	(s)	-24	-24
Japan	0	0	(s)	-9	-7	(s)	-72	-1	-6	-95	-95
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	-55	-7	-8	(s)	33	-37	-37
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	13	13	13
Mexico	1,014	-10	-59	7	-1	-22	-3	-5	34	-59	955
Netherlands	0	0	16	1	4	-11	-24	-2	1	-14	-14
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	-2	6	-11	19	0	(s)	65	77	77
Norway	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	108
Oman	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Panama	0	(s)	-4	-1	-14	-8	0	(s)	-2	-29	-29
Peru	0	0	0	0	-6	5	0	-1	-1	-4	-4
Puerto Rico	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	9	8	8
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	34	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	34
Spain	0	0	32	0	-15	-2	-46	(s)	5	-26	-26
Sweden	0	0	8	0	0	20	-14	(s)	(s)	15	15
Syria	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	7	7
Thailand	0	0	0	0	-4	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
Trinidad and Tobago	54	0	0	0	7	7	0	(s)	-10	4	58
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-22	(s)	0	-22	-22
United Kingdom	394	18	32	(s)	(s)	-6	-9	(s)	10	45	439
Virgin Islands	-40	0	110	51	85	55	0	(s)	24	325	284
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	11
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Other	0	-6	10	(s)	-58	-17	-25	-8	60	-43	-43
Total	6,336	107	298	105	92	232	-296	-26	713	1,228	7,564
Persian Gulf^d	1,531	(s)	0	3	(s)	0	-5	(s)	79	76	1,607

^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 hydrocarbons and oxygenates, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

^c On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^d Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(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-March 1994
(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	1,515	11	(s)	7	4	28	-2	(s)	260	309	1,823
Algeria	26	5	0	4	5	28	0	(s)	180	220	246
Kuwait	402	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	402
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,086	6	(s)	3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	80	90	1,176
United Arab Emirates	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Other OPEC	1,535	2	26	51	65	147	-4	-1	68	354	1,889
Gabon	146	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	147
Indonesia	63	0	0	(s)	-4	47	0	-1	9	50	113
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	406	(s)	0	0	0	29	0	(s)	3	32	438
Venezuela	920	2	26	51	70	70	-4	(s)	57	271	1,191
Non OPEC	3,076	122	178	36	-84	199	-238	-18	399	594	3,670
Angola	296	0	0	0	0	4	0	(s)	9	13	308
Argentina	42	0	-2	(s)	-2	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	1	43
Australia	4	(s)	0	(s)	-3	3	-12	(s)	(s)	-13	-9
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-4	46	0	(s)	(s)	40	40
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	3	0	(s)	8	-21	(s)	17	6	6
Brazil	0	(s)	11	0	-2	0	-2	(s)	(s)	6	6
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Canada	961	119	59	-4	65	4	-9	-2	57	289	1,250
China, People's Republic of	77	0	-2	0	-4	-3	1	(s)	(s)	-7	69
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	-3	-1	-17	-9	(s)	-1	(s)	-30	-30
Colombia	150	-2	0	(s)	(s)	31	(s)	(s)	4	33	183
Congo	16	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	31
Ecuador ^c	87	-2	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-2	85
Egypt	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	65
France	0	1	9	0	(s)	1	-3	(s)	18	26	26
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	8	13	13
Greece	0	(s)	10	0	0	0	-2	(s)	0	8	8
Guatemala	5	-1	-5	(s)	-5	0	0	(s)	(s)	-11	-6
India	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	8	6	6
Italy	0	(s)	19	0	(s)	-7	-33	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	0	-24	0	(s)	(s)	-25	-25
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-21	-3	(s)	-47	-1	-2	-73	-73
Korea, Republic of	-2	(s)	0	0	-58	-14	-3	(s)	43	-33	-34
Malaysia	5	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	10	10	14
Mexico	963	-11	-53	3	-1	-15	-3	-4	19	-66	896
Netherlands	0	(s)	6	(s)	-7	1	-20	-1	21	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	2	9	-8	54	0	(s)	55	112	112
Norway	122	6	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	4	12	134
Oman	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	8
Panama	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-10	-5	0	(s)	-1	-18	-18
Peru	0	0	0	0	-10	7	(s)	-1	1	-2	-2
Puerto Rico	(s)	(s)	-1	4	-1	(s)	0	(s)	9	10	10
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	12	0	(s)	0	4	0	(s)	(s)	4	7	19
Spain	0	(s)	11	0	-7	6	-31	(s)	13	-9	-9
Sweden	0	0	3	0	0	9	-5	(s)	(s)	7	7
Syria	6	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	5	5	11
Thailand	0	-1	0	0	-10	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
Trinidad and Tobago	64	(s)	0	0	3	13	0	(s)	-3	12	76
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-19	(s)	1	-18	-18
United Kingdom	263	16	16	(s)	(s)	2	-7	(s)	18	45	308
Virgin Islands	-86	0	94	48	74	62	0	(s)	38	316	230
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	3	12	12
Zaire	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	11
Other	10	-3	3	-1	-76	-1	-19	-6	46	-55	-45
Total	6,126	135	204	94	-14	374	-243	-20	727	1,256	7,382
Persian Gulf^d	1,489	6	(s)	3	(s)	0	-4	(s)	83	89	1,577

^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 hydrocarbons and oxygenates, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

^c On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^d Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(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,
March 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	16,232	74,047	753,646	12,145	71,805	927,875
Refinery	15,552	14,254	51,095	2,304	19,849	103,054
Tank Farms and Pipelines	674	58,599	97,466	9,022	31,418	197,179
Leases	6	1,194	14,829	819	1,617	18,465
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	590,256	0	0	590,256
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	18,921	18,921
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	146,300	154,048	233,264	18,666	97,518	649,796
Refinery	48,968	64,639	130,760	13,158	69,780	327,305
Bulk Terminal	73,045	52,088	61,987	2,790	21,493	211,403
Pipeline	24,226	34,817	36,161	2,472	6,175	103,851
Natural Gas Processing Plant	61	2,504	4,356	246	70	7,237
Pentanes Plus	71	2,702	4,535	173	83	7,564
Refinery	58	565	367	3	59	1,052
Bulk Terminal	4	1,262	2,467	2	12	3,747
Pipeline	0	484	815	74	0	1,373
Natural Gas Processing Plant	9	391	886	94	12	1,392
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,447	19,459	40,242	1,112	2,227	66,487
Refinery	1,137	2,154	6,494	436	1,219	11,440
Bulk Terminal	1,130	8,133	23,429	63	950	33,705
Pipeline	1,128	7,059	6,849	461	0	15,497
Natural Gas Processing Plant	52	2,113	3,470	152	58	5,845
Ethane/Ethylene	0	3,415	11,693	176	0	15,284
Refinery	0	1	527	0	0	528
Bulk Terminal	0	1,483	7,429	0	0	8,912
Pipeline	0	1,260	2,904	175	0	4,339
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	671	833	1	0	1,505
Propane/Propylene	2,409	9,229	13,051	382	398	25,469
Refinery	272	820	1,812	78	97	3,079
Bulk Terminal	1,039	3,433	6,960	59	275	11,766
Pipeline	1,063	4,155	2,816	161	0	8,195
Natural Gas Processing Plant	35	821	1,463	84	26	2,429
Normal Butane/Butylene	841	3,642	8,610	304	1,321	14,718
Refinery	741	843	2,561	195	797	5,137
Bulk Terminal	91	1,652	4,610	4	513	6,870
Pipeline	0	687	722	55	0	1,464
Natural Gas Processing Plant	9	460	717	50	11	1,247
Isobutane/Isobutylene	197	3,173	6,888	250	508	11,016
Refinery	124	490	1,594	163	325	2,696
Bulk Terminal	0	1,565	4,430	0	162	6,157
Pipeline	65	957	407	70	0	1,499
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	161	457	17	21	664
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,664	1,110	6,615	348	3,642	13,379
Refinery	1,201	367	2,357	126	3,102	7,153
Bulk Terminal	463	743	3,807	222	312	5,547
Pipeline	0	0	451	0	228	679
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	5	42	1	0	7	55
Refinery	5	42	1	0	7	55
Fuel Ethanol	90	833	488	68	193	1,672
Refinery	W	130	W	W	W	271
Bulk Terminal ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
ETBE	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	351
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	351

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1994 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,478	W	5,468	W	3,442	10,897
Refinery	1,055	W	1,880	W	3,087	6,280
Bulk Terminal	W	W	3,137	W	127	3,938
Pipeline	W	W	451	W	228	679
Other Oxygenates^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	10,271	15,638	50,514	2,366	25,404	104,193
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,790	4,219	13,859	526	4,466	25,860
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,999	2,609	7,938	415	4,725	17,686
Heavy Gas Oils	4,539	5,043	20,293	1,132	12,708	43,715
Residuum	943	3,767	8,424	293	3,505	16,932
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,154	9,377	14,202	2,462	7,570	37,765
Refinery	4,089	7,970	12,980	2,462	6,495	33,996
Bulk Terminal	65	445	918	0	35	1,463
Pipeline	0	962	304	0	1,040	2,306
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	70	0	26	0	3	99
Refinery	70	0	26	0	3	99
Finished Motor Gasoline	56,619	46,998	43,318	5,156	23,959	176,050
Refinery	14,970	11,514	17,482	2,588	10,649	57,203
Bulk Terminal	28,425	19,832	10,112	1,504	10,770	70,643
Pipeline	13,224	15,652	15,724	1,064	2,540	48,204
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	6,787	1,238	2,966	125	732	11,848
Refinery	1,834	831	765	42	211	3,683
Bulk Terminal	3,266	235	186	83	505	4,275
Pipeline	1,687	172	2,015	0	16	3,890
Other	49,832	45,760	40,352	5,031	23,227	164,202
Refinery	13,136	10,683	16,717	2,546	10,438	53,520
Bulk Terminal	25,159	19,597	9,926	1,421	10,265	66,368
Pipeline	11,537	15,480	13,709	1,064	2,524	44,314
Finished Aviation Gasoline	482	372	348	50	478	1,730
Refinery	49	95	279	38	169	630
Bulk Terminal	430	253	66	12	309	1,070
Pipeline	3	24	3	0	0	30
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	192	788	436	210	353	1,979
Refinery	0	351	227	137	36	751
Bulk Terminal	190	194	2	0	0	386
Pipeline	2	243	207	73	317	842
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7,908	6,726	12,694	680	7,792	35,800
Refinery	1,287	2,481	6,058	268	4,627	14,721
Bulk Terminal	3,238	2,002	2,385	229	2,239	10,093
Pipeline	3,383	2,243	4,251	183	926	10,986

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1994 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	2,583	1,172	903	88	58	4,804
Refinery	290	584	453	83	42	1,452
Bulk Terminal	2,161	519	126	5	12	2,823
Pipeline	132	69	324	0	4	529
Distillate Fuel Oil	33,334	27,343	25,460	2,466	10,983	99,586
Refinery	5,902	8,772	12,275	1,208	5,627	33,784
Bulk Terminal	21,078	10,518	5,990	646	4,336	42,568
Pipeline	6,354	8,053	7,195	612	1,020	23,234
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	11,864	16,405	12,953	1,586	7,071	49,879
Refinery	1,500	3,646	4,824	590	3,316	13,876
Bulk Terminal	7,342	6,867	3,689	474	3,151	21,523
Pipeline	3,022	5,892	4,440	522	604	14,480
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	21,470	10,938	12,507	880	3,912	49,707
Refinery	4,402	5,126	7,451	618	2,311	19,908
Bulk Terminal	13,736	3,651	2,301	172	1,185	21,045
Pipeline	3,332	2,161	2,755	90	416	8,754
Residual Fuel Oil^c	15,107	3,097	15,969	411	6,538	41,122
Refinery	4,289	2,130	6,161	411	4,976	17,967
Bulk Terminal	10,818	961	9,808	0	1,462	23,049
Pipeline	0	6	0	0	100	106
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	3,997	13	979	103	331	5,423
Refinery	1,459	13	931	103	331	2,837
Bulk Terminal	2,538	0	48	0	0	2,586
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	4,480	610	4,456	184	1,050	10,780
Refinery	1,702	304	771	184	741	3,702
Bulk Terminal	2,778	306	3,685	0	309	7,078
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	6,630	2,468	10,534	124	5,057	24,813
Refinery	1,128	1,813	4,459	124	3,904	11,428
Bulk Terminal	5,502	655	6,075	0	1,153	13,385
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	253	234	1,710	0	62	2,259
Refinery	253	234	1,710	0	62	2,259
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2	3	1,521	1	150	1,677
Refinery	2	3	1,521	1	150	1,677
Special Naphthas	99	318	1,545	1	45	2,008
Refinery	56	295	1,208	1	45	1,605
Bulk Terminal	43	23	337	0	0	403
Lubricants	2,535	1,522	5,284	0	1,704	11,045
Refinery	834	810	4,502	0	1,096	7,242
Bulk Terminal	1,701	712	782	0	608	3,803
Waxes	168	92	372	32	81	745
Refinery	168	92	372	32	81	745
Petroleum Coke	874	2,479	2,161	177	4,048	9,739
Refinery	874	2,479	2,161	177	4,048	9,739
Asphalt and Road Oil	6,005	14,295	3,935	2,922	2,011	29,168
Refinery	3,125	7,891	3,340	2,816	1,790	18,962
Bulk Terminal	2,880	6,404	595	106	221	10,206
Miscellaneous Products	462	323	1,474	11	327	2,597
Refinery	43	214	273	5	100	635
Bulk Terminal	419	87	1,163	1	227	1,897
Pipeline	0	22	38	5	0	65
Total Stocks, All Oils	162,532	228,095	986,910	30,811	139,323	1,577,671

^a Includes stocks held by producers.

^b Includes tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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, March 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil			Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
PAD District I	43,395	0	5,100	38,295	2,451	26,980	8,842	18,138	15,107	1,346
Connecticut	1,893	0	537	1,356	104	1,291	349	942	33	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	2,468	0	212	2,256	151	1,383	472	911	1,962	W
Florida	5,503	0	0	5,503	92	1,777	982	795	950	125
Georgia	1,745	0	0	1,745	66	822	533	289	155	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	969	0	0	969	162	1,479	426	1,053	764	W
Massachusetts	2,081	0	0	2,081	112	1,916	546	1,370	825	W
New Jersey	11,324	0	2,754	8,570	493	5,962	1,694	4,268	5,634	W
New York	7,817	0	1,260	6,557	356	4,045	766	3,279	2,683	W
North Carolina	1,687	0	0	1,687	245	1,171	548	623	241	W
Pennsylvania	4,321	0	281	4,040	342	3,986	1,179	2,807	961	W
Rhode Island	692	0	0	692	W	575	138	437	W	W
South Carolina	780	0	0	780	151	540	337	203	W	W
Virginia	1,950	0	56	1,894	157	1,969	819	1,150	498	W
West Virginia	165	0	0	165	W	64	53	11	W	W
PAD District II	31,346	0	1,066	30,280	1,103	19,290	10,513	8,777	3,091	5,074
Illinois	5,864	0	120	5,744	145	3,508	1,749	1,759	1,376	484
Indiana	3,973	0	7	3,966	100	2,750	1,154	1,596	271	W
Iowa	1,130	0	0	1,130	W	920	757	163	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	3,099	0	0	3,099	21	1,695	1,197	498	14	2,146
Kentucky	927	0	71	856	108	692	165	527	W	W
Michigan	3,146	0	14	3,132	99	1,609	759	850	136	452
Minnesota	2,213	0	546	1,667	W	1,422	950	472	219	W
Missouri	1,159	0	0	1,159	W	392	357	35	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	871	0	1	870	W	902	397	505	W	W
Ohio	3,806	0	8	3,798	300	2,016	1,074	942	218	W
Oklahoma	1,691	0	235	1,456	W	1,336	631	705	288	739
Tennessee	1,414	0	64	1,350	52	715	525	190	307	W
Wisconsin	2,053	0	0	2,053	W	1,333	798	535	32	W
PAD District III	27,594	0	951	26,643	579	18,265	8,513	9,752	15,969	10,235
Alabama	1,308	0	0	1,308	107	823	459	364	290	81
Arkansas	597	0	0	597	W	375	203	172	W	W
Louisiana	5,175	0	457	4,718	115	3,665	1,020	2,645	7,797	2,148
Mississippi	3,142	0	186	2,956	69	1,467	508	959	W	974
New Mexico	380	0	0	380	W	235	185	50	2	W
Texas	16,992	0	308	16,684	271	11,700	6,138	5,562	7,546	6,949
PAD District IV	4,092	0	125	3,967	88	1,854	1,064	790	411	221
Colorado	1,567	0	125	1,442	W	282	103	179	W	W
Idaho	264	0	0	264	W	242	181	61	W	W
Montana	1,243	0	0	1,243	W	502	324	178	61	17
Utah	603	0	0	603	W	503	248	255	182	99
Wyoming	415	0	0	415	W	325	208	117	W	53
PAD District V	21,419	0	716	20,703	54	9,963	6,467	3,496	6,438	398
Alaska	715	0	0	715	W	945	355	590	W	W
Arizona	791	0	56	735	W	227	156	71	W	W
California	14,006	0	660	13,346	42	5,725	4,456	1,269	3,992	102
Hawaii	570	0	0	570	W	547	112	435	W	W
Nevada	228	0	0	228	W	93	82	11	W	W
Oregon	1,029	0	0	1,029	W	684	405	279	163	W
Washington	4,080	0	0	4,080	W	1,742	901	841	1,206	23
U.S. Total	127,846	0	7,958	119,888	4,275	76,352	35,399	40,953	41,016	17,274

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, March 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	125	0	0	148	1,475	293	0	0	48,418
Petroleum Products	8,339	281	0	3,208	6,282	3,169	0	84,555	26,793
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	292	1	0	0	743
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,253	3,716	78	0	2,313	4,935
Unfinished Oils	8	0	0	27	105	0	0	236	270
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	366	1,608
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,523	260	0	1,158	1,252	1,717	0	45,423	12,362
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	11	0	0	91	0	3	0	3,393	120
Other	5,512	260	0	1,067	1,252	1,714	0	42,030	12,242
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	0	0	0	32	0	80	98
Jet Fuel	277	0	0	163	220	845	0	11,660	2,464
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	99	0	0	62	121
Kerosene-Type	277	0	0	163	121	845	0	11,598	2,343
Kerosene	7	0	0	38	0	0	0	131	25
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,499	0	0	404	261	496	0	22,879	3,753
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,870	0	0	196	199	441	0	10,248	2,712
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	629	0	0	208	62	55	0	12,631	1,041
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	41	416	0	0	623	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	9	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	78	97
Lubricants	0	10	0	102	9	0	0	589	324
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	56
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	53	58
Total	8,464	281	0	3,358	7,757	3,462	0	84,555	75,211

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,522	2,052	0	0	0	8,279	0
Petroleum Products	0	1,862	2,242	1,238	1,538	0	0	97	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	142	192	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,125	1,044	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	1,239	623	0	1,014	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1,239	623	0	1,014	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	292	62	0	212	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	59	0	138	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	292	3	0	74	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	265	285	0	312	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	155	196	0	257	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	110	89	0	55	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	36	0	0	0	0	0	97	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	1,862	4,764	3,288	1,538	0	0	8,376	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,
March 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	98	0	0	1,475	293	0	48,418
Petroleum Products	8,252	0	2,415	5,627	3,169	66,117	23,543
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	292	1	0	743
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,253	3,716	78	2,043	4,935
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1	0	0	72	1,547
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,463	0	384	1,164	1,717	34,226	10,791
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	3	2,826	0
Other	5,463	0	884	1,164	1,714	31,400	10,791
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	0	0	32	16	81
Jet Fuel	277	0	113	220	845	9,863	2,342
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	99	0	62	121
Kerosene-Type	277	0	113	121	845	9,801	2,221
Kerosene	7	0	0	0	0	131	25
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,489	0	164	224	496	19,766	3,079
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,870	0	88	162	441	9,122	2,506
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	619	0	76	62	55	10,644	573
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Total	8,350	0	2,415	7,102	3,462	66,117	71,961

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,522	2,052	0	4,102	0
Petroleum Products	0	1,796	2,242	1,236	1,538	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	142	192	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,125	1,044	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,239	623	0	1,014	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1,239	623	0	1,014	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	292	62	0	212	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	59	0	138	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	292	3	0	74	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	265	285	0	312	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	155	196	0	257	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	110	89	0	55	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1,796	4,764	3,288	1,538	4,102	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, March 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	27	0	0	148	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	87	281	0	793	655	0	18,438	585
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	0
Unfinished Oils	8	0	0	27	105	0	236	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	10	0	0	0	0	294	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	60	260	0	274	88	0	11,197	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	11	0	0	91	0	0	567	0
Other	49	260	0	183	88	0	10,630	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	50	0	0	1,797	90
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	50	0	0	1,797	90
Kerosene	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	10	0	0	240	37	0	3,113	495
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	108	37	0	1,126	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	10	0	0	132	0	0	1,987	495
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	41	416	0	623	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	503	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	41	416	0	120	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	9	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	1	0	0	0	0	78	0
Lubricants	0	10	0	102	9	0	589	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0
Total	114	281	0	941	655	0	18,438	585

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,177
Petroleum Products	1,356	16,497	3,250	66	0	0	97
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	270	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	32	204	270	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	250	44	61	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	150	11,047	1,571	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	567	120	0	0	0	0
Other	150	10,480	1,451	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	10	54	17	30	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	1,707	122	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	1,707	122	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	462	2,156	674	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	1,126	206	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	462	1,030	468	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	623	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	503	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	120	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	10	68	97	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	437	152	324	36	0	0	97
Waxes	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	119	56	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	53	58	0	0	0	0
Total	1,356	16,497	3,250	66	0	0	4,274

^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-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	148	125	23	51,065	1,916	49,149
Petroleum Products	87,763	8,620	79,143	37,374	12,659	24,715
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	885	293	592
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,566	0	3,566	6,060	5,047	1,013
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	858	1,783	-925
Propane/Propylene	3,541	0	3,541	3,826	2,113	1,713
Normal Butane/Butylene	1	0	1	483	895	-412
Isobutane/Isobutylene	24	0	24	893	256	637
Unfinished Oils	263	8	255	278	132	146
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	367	10	357	1,608	1	1,607
Finished Motor Gasoline	46,581	5,783	40,798	18,508	4,127	14,381
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	3,484	11	3,473	131	94	37
Other	43,097	5,772	37,325	18,377	4,033	14,344
Finished Aviation Gasoline	80	16	64	114	32	82
Jet Fuel	11,823	277	11,546	2,803	1,228	1,575
Naphtha-Type	62	0	62	180	99	81
Kerosene-Type	11,761	277	11,484	2,623	1,129	1,494
Kerosene	169	7	162	37	38	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil	23,283	2,499	20,784	6,537	1,161	5,376
0.05 percent sulfur and under	10,444	1,870	8,574	4,778	836	3,942
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	12,839	629	12,210	1,759	325	1,434
Residual Fuel Oil	664	0	664	0	457	-457
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	21	9	12	9	21	-12
Special Naphthas	78	1	77	97	0	97
Lubricants	691	10	681	324	111	213
Waxes	5	0	5	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	119	0	119	56	0	56
Miscellaneous Products	53	0	53	58	11	47
Total	87,911	8,745	79,166	88,439	14,575	73,864

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	11,806	48,418	-36,612	293	4,574	-4,281	0	8,279	-8,279
Petroleum Products	7,896	113,210	-105,314	3,169	5,016	-1,847	3,400	97	3,303
Pentanes Plus	484	743	-259	1	334	-333	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,760	7,248	-2,488	78	2,169	-2,091	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,178	409	1,769	0	844	-844	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,185	5,707	-4,522	75	807	-732	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,046	318	728	1	318	-317	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	351	814	-463	2	200	-198	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	105	506	-401	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10	1,974	-1,964	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,512	59,024	-57,512	1,717	1,637	80	2,253	0	2,253
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	3,513	-3,513	3	0	3	0	0	0
Other	1,512	55,511	-53,999	1,714	1,637	77	2,253	0	2,253
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	208	-208	32	0	32	30	0	30
Jet Fuel	220	14,416	-14,196	845	274	571	504	0	504
Naphtha-Type	99	183	-84	0	197	-197	138	0	138
Kerosene-Type	121	14,233	-14,112	845	77	768	366	0	366
Kerosene	0	156	-156	0	5	-5	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	261	26,897	-26,636	496	597	-101	577	0	577
0.05 percent sulfur and under	199	13,115	-12,916	441	453	-12	412	0	412
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	62	13,782	-13,720	55	144	-89	165	0	165
Residual Fuel Oil	416	623	-207	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	1	175	-174	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	116	949	-833	0	0	0	36	97	-61
Waxes	0	5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	175	-175	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	111	-100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19,702	161,628	-141,926	3,462	9,590	-6,128	3,400	8,376	-4,976

^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 distribute heating oil to remote areas.

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."

Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in the Detailed Statistics section of 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. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts
- Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

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-807	"Propane Telephone Survey"
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-819M	"Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"
EIA-819A	"Annual Oxygenate Capacity 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* (WPSR).

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey" is used to collect data on production, stocks, and imports of propane. These data are used to monitor the supply of propane and to report to the Congress and others on supplies when requested. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) surveys. Data are collected on a weekly basis during the heating season (October through March) and published in the *Winter Fuels Report*. During the non-heating season (April through September) data are collected on end-of-month stocks only. These data are published in the *WPSR*.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the MPSRS. These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery/blender and natural gas plant operations data; refinery/blender, 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 (PAD) 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 *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is published once a year in the *PSM* feature article entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the August 1993 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for 1992 compared with previous years.

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect preliminary data on production, imports, and stocks of oxygenates by PAD District. These

data are used to monitor the supply of oxygenates. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. Data are published in Appendix D of this publication and in the *WPSR*.

The Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report," is used to collect data on current and projected production capacity of oxygenates and annual production and end-of-year inventories of fuel ethanol. The results of this survey are published in the Oxygenate Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

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, operable capacity for atmospheric crude oil distillation units and downstream units, as well as production capacity and storage capacity for petroleum products. 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"
EIA-819M	"Monthly Oxygenate Telephone 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. In addition, the Form EIA-811 must be completed by merchant oxygenate plants that produce oxygenates. Approximately 330 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 160 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 220 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 com-

ponent products (fractionator). Approximately 720 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 40 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" - The sample of companies that report on the EIA-819M are selected from the universe of companies that report on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. The universe consists of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other nonrefinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 100 respondents report on the Form EIA-819M.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey Form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and is performed using software developed by EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production, oxygenate stocks, and oxygenate imports) during 1993. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

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 or merchant oxygenate plant 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/hydrogen/oxygenates 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, ship-

ments, 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.

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect data on production, stocks, and imports of oxygenates. Data on end-of-month stocks are reported on a custody basis regardless of ownership. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Collection Methods

Except for the EIA-819M, 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. Data collection for the 819M begins on the seventh working day of each month. Data are solicited by telephone or transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents 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, 816, and 819M. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values.

On the EIA-819M, data are aggregated for each geographic region. Estimation factors, which are derived from the previous year's data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, 817, and 819M 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. 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.

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, and lubricants 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.

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 on the PSM and corresponding PSA tables listed below. In addition, complementary suppression is performed to avoid any residual disclosure.

- Table 28, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," (inputs of oxygenates)
- Table 30, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 51, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products," (all products)
- Table D2, "Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by PAD Districts," and
- Table D3, "Monthly MTBE Production and Stocks by PAD Districts."

With the exception of the tables listed above, the tables in the *PSM* (and corresponding PSA 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.

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, other liquids production, and finished petroleum products production.

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 reported on Form EIA-816 and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by forcing the product supplied to be zero; thereby backing into field production.

Field production of finished petroleum products is calculated by (1) adding the amount of fuel ethanol that has been blended into finished motor gasoline, and (2) plus (+) or minus (-) the field production of motor gasoline blending components. Refer to Explanatory Note 8 for a further discussion of this calculation.

Negative field production of motor gasoline blending components represents an understatement for finished motor gasoline.

Negative field production of other finished motor gasoline represents an overstatement of other finished motor gasoline and an understatement of oxygenated motor gasoline.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and oxygenates, 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 oxygenates, 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 oxygenates 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 interdistrict 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/oxygenates 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 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.

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.

- 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

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																	
	11-92	12-92	1-93	2-93	3-93	4-93	5-93	6-93	7-93	8-93	9-93	10-93	11-93	12-93	1-94	2-94	3-94	4-94
Reported State Data ^c																		
1-14-93	1743	0																
2-14-93	4121	1725	0															
3-14-93	5636	4290	1717	0														
4-14-93	6820	6873	4048	1700	0													
5-14-93	6829	6877	5549	4119	1738	0												
6-14-93	7007	6989	6745	6237	4112	1664	0											
7-14-93	7009	6991	6753	6743	6353	4058	1577	0										
8-14-93	7005	7071	6756	6746	6762	6277	4053	1595	0									
9-14-93	7019	7085	6770	6762	6778	6680	6254	4089	1442	0								
10-14-93	7021	7086	6799	6793	6809	6696	6647	5974	3917	1542	0							
11-14-93	7025	7086	6870	6793	6809	6697	6649	6219	5297	4053	1490	0						
12-14-93	7021	7083	6868	6791	6807	6695	6647	6607	6487	5356	3960	1629	0					
1-14-94	7020	7084	6877	6870	6887	6723	6675	6636	6525	6564	6136	3819	1685	0				
2-14-94	7020	7084	6877	6872	6889	6725	6676	6636	6533	6569	6142	6252	3992	1697	0			
3-14-94	7020	7084	6877	6874	6889	6799	6678	6637	6544	6573	6147	6268	6276	3913	1668	0		
4-14-94	7020	7084	6895	6876	6840	6811	6782	6646	6545	6587	6166	6288	6358	6316	3928	1611	0	
5-14-94	7020	7084	6956	6937	6969	6875	6842	6710	6605	6647	6226	6352	6423	6374	5224	3889	1582	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production ^d																		
5-14-94	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	9	14	31	33
	Month of Production																	
	11-92	12-92	1-93	2-93	3-93	4-93	5-93	6-93	7-93	8-93	9-93	10-93	11-93	12-93	1-94	2-94	3-94	4-94
Production Estimates																		
Original ^e	7014	7078	7023	7001	6980	6904	6840	6771	6681	6771	6673	6788	6886	6886	6870	6735	6682	6607
Interim ^f	7027	7125	7008	6957	6976	6897	6833	6756	6654	6732	6711	6816	6888	6838	6777	6746	6719	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	6908	6925	7001	6732	6962	6620	6128	6496	6441	6472	6027	6667	6701	6534	6242	6400	6414	
Revised	6887	6951	6775	6812	6810	6714	6625	6600	6417	6569	6492	6685	6730	6548	6376	6436		
Final ^g	7024	7103																

^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 1992 (annual average of 75 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, Ohio, and Pennsylvania are counted as having monthly reported data in 1992 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 6-14-93.

^e 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* 1992, DOE/EIA 0340(92)/2.

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.

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

There are two types of errors usually associated with data produced from a survey -- nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Because the estimates for the monthly surveys 810 through 813, 816, and 817 are based on a complete census of the frame, there is no sampling error in the data presented. The data, however, are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors, sometimes referred to as biases, are those which can arise from a number of sources: (1) the inability to obtain data from all companies in the frame or sample (nonresponse and the method used to account for nonresponses), (2) definitional difficulties and/or improperly worded questions which lead to different interpretations, (3) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained from respondents, and (4) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation.

Response rates on the monthly surveys are very high. 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 sur-

veys 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.

Monthly data are compared to weekly data on a regular basis. Discrepancies between weekly and monthly data are documented and respondents are called when discrepancies are either large (usually over 300 thousand barrels) or consistent (e.g., weekly data are always lower than monthly data). In addition, 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 once a year in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply."

Sampling errors are those errors that occur when survey estimates are based on a sample rather than being derived from a complete census of the frame. The 819M data, which are based on sample estimates, serve as leading indicators of the PSRS monthly data for oxygenates. To assess the accuracy of the 819M statistics, data are compared with the monthly aggregate data for the EIA-810, 811, and 812 surveys. Although monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, and are considered to be the most accurate data available.

Data Revision

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. For Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 817 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.

For the EIA-819M data, a determination is made on whether to process the resubmissions based on the magnitude of the revision. Cell entries on publication tables are marked with an "R" for revised.

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. Preliminary 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 on a monthly and annual basis. 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 regularly 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 and reviewing the sample frame for the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more thorough coverage, the PSD periodically conducts a comprehensive frames investigation. These investigations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts

Crude Oil Lease Stock Adjustment

End-of-month crude oil stocks held on leases are reported on the EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report." However, only those companies that store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil are required to submit a report. Previous frames analysis has shown that crude oil stocks held on leases reported to the EIA are consistently lower than the lease stocks reported to individual states.

Up until 1983, monthly state government data on lease stocks were substituted for EIA data wherever possible in order to rectify the understatement of lease crude oil stocks. State data were available from three states -- Texas, New Mexico, and Montana. To calculate the "lease adjustment," a comparison between EIA reported data and the state government data was made and the difference added to the EIA data for the respective states.

In 1983, the EIA modified the Form EIA-813 to eliminate state data on crude oil stocks and began collecting crude oil stock data by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District. With this change, the "lease adjustment" could no longer be calculated on a state basis and was changed to a PAD District level.

Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

Beginning with the January 1989 data, adjustments are made to refinery inputs and product supplied of natural gas liquids (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 is made to refinery input in all 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 which began in 1987 grew as injections on NGLs into the TAPS increased. Data for 1988 was revised in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* to account for the adjustment.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

Beginning with the reporting of January 1993 data, adjustments were made to the product supplied series for finished motor gasoline. It was recognized that motor gasoline statistics published by the EIA through 1992 were underreported because the reporting system was not collecting all fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components being blended downstream from the refinery. The EIA was able to quantify these volumes and make corrective adjustments for 1992 in 1993 (refer to Table B2).

Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

Prior to 1993, an estimated 60 to 70 thousand barrels per day of fuel ethanol were added to motor gasoline to produce gasohol but were not included in the EIA finished motor gasoline production data. In 1992, the EIA attempted to collect these data from downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders but found that this effort was impractical and the results were inaccurate.

Beginning in January 1993, an estimate for the missing fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was calculated. This estimate was calculated as production (from the EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"), plus imports (from the EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"), minus inputs at refineries (from the EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report"), plus or minus stock change (from the EIA-819M survey). This estimate for the amount of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was added to Table 1 for Natural Gas Liquids Field Production (line 14) and in the Field Production column for finished motor gasoline in Tables 2 through 25 published in the *PSM*.

An estimate for the total amount of gasohol produced with the ethanol is given as 10 times the estimated fuel ethanol blended (this assumes a 10 percent ethanol blend). This amount is added to the column labeled field production of "oxygenated gasoline" and subtracted from the field production of "other" finished gasoline. The PAD District level detail was obtained by allocating the national level estimates according to the percent of gasohol sales from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States*, 1991.

Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

Prior to 1993, the EIA published a "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components. Since these components are to be blended into finished motor gasoline, there is no actual demand for this intermediate product. The EIA corrected this series by including the quantity of "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components with "other" finished motor gasoline. This change was accomplished in Tables 2 through 25 by adding product supplied for motor gasoline blending components to the column labeled field production of "other" motor gasoline, and subtracting it from the field production column for "motor gasoline blending components."

Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

Total end-of-month stocks of fuel ethanol are underreported in the PSRS because of the inability to collect data from downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders. Total stocks of fuel ethanol are assumed to be those reported by ethanol producers on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." The difference between the stocks reported on the EIA-819M and the stocks reported in the PSRS (from refiners, bulk terminal and pipeline operators) is added to the stocks shown for bulk terminals. If the stocks for the PSRS are higher than those reported on the EIA-819M, no adjustment is made.

Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Effective with January 1994 data, several enhancements were made to the tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* to reflect changes in the petroleum industry and to provide more meaningful petroleum statistics. These changes primarily affect data reported for imports, exports, and product supplied.

- On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). As of January 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador now appear under imports from Non-OPEC sources. No revision was made to 1993 data. Countries have been realphabetized accordingly. This

**Table B2. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment, 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Year/Month	Product Supplied 1992 Basis	Fuel Ethanol Adjustment	Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment	Product Supplied 1993 Basis	Difference
January	6,869	68	-8	6,929	60
February.....	6,963	68	-6	7,025	62
March	7,137	62	59	7,258	121
April.....	7,238	68	49	7,355	117
May	7,328	55	36	7,419	91
June	7,460	64	11	7,535	75
July.....	7,639	52	75	7,766	127
August.....	7,380	66	91	7,537	157
September	7,344	54	43	7,441	97
October	7,338	76	-14	7,400	62
November	7,102	91	68	7,261	159
December	7,396	100	66	7,562	166
Average	7,268	69	39	7,376	108

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

Source: • Fuel Ethanol Adjustment - 1992, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Appendix D. • Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment - 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II.

change is evident in Tables S3 and 35 through 44, 49 and 50.

- Exports data are now published for oxygenates and the sub-categories of finished motor gasoline (reformulated, oxygenated, and other) and distillate fuel oil

(0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

- Product supplied is now calculated for reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished motor gasoline as well as the sulfur categories of distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1993

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, 1994
(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.....	14,256	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Crude Oil.....	13,285	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Pentanes Plus	163	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	381	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	223	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	158	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	253	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	267	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-92	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Production	16,918	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Pentanes Plus	304	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
LPGs.....	1,710	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Ethane/Ethylene.....	527	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Propane/Propylene.....	892	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Normal Butane/Butylene	85	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	207	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	192	-9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-9
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-35	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,098	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Reformulated.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	2,418	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other	4,680	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,461	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	67	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,394	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene	105	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,117	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Residual Fuel Oil.....	813	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	130	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	215	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	51	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants.....	158	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	18	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	617	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	273	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Still Gas	633	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	46	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Imports	7,914	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43
Crude Oil.....	5,961	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Pentanes Plus	45	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	187	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Ethane/Ethylene.....	19	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	134	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Normal Butane/Butylene	31	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	3	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	27	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Unfinished Oils.....	495	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	6	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	206	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Reformulated.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other	206	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	116	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	11	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	105	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene	3	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	160	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Residual Fuel Oil.....	503	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	42	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	123	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	7	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants.....	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	4	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	25	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

(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, 1994
(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)....	1,619,626	-954	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-954
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	334,762	-457	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-457
Pentanes Plus.....	9,438	312	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	312
LPGs.....	78,682	-455	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-455
Ethane/Ethylene.....	16,927	-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-98
Propane/Propylene.....	33,992	-201	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-201
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	17,571	-173	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-173
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	10,192	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates..	11,325	-231	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-231
Unfinished Oils.....	100,403	-13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-13
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	41,335	-15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-15
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	80	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	194,674	-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-20
Reformulated.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	30,611	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Other.....	164,063	-28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-28
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	1,676	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	41,307	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	2,586	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	38,721	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene.....	4,374	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	118,134	-30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-30
Residual Fuel Oil.....	43,705	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	1,678	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,561	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	2,656	-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-99
Lubricants.....	11,755	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	810	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	8,950	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	22,913	57	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57
Miscellaneous Products.....	2,216	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Product Supplied.....	17,924	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38
Crude Oil.....	10	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Pentanes Plus.....	223	-8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-8
LPGs.....	2,390	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
Ethane/Ethylene.....	653	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Propane/Propylene.....	1,562	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	122	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	53	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	-158	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	6,916	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Reformulated.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	2,521	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Other.....	4,395	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	18	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,502	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	49	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,453	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene.....	97	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,692	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
0.05% & under.....	1,599	-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-20
Greater than 0.05%.....	2,093	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1,267	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	178	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	332	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	52	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Lubricants.....	143	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	18	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	380	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	172	-5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
Still Gas.....	633	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	57	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

(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.

Appendix D

EIA 819M Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 include provisions intended to reduce toxic vehicle emissions.

EIA-819M

Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," provides production data and preliminary stock data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. These data have been published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* since March 1992.

Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys. Final data on production and stocks of fuel ethanol and MTBE are presented in the Detailed Statistics section beginning with the March 1993 issue. The quantity of oxygenates blended into motor gasoline previously published in this appendix is now presented in the Highlights section.

Table D1. U.S. Summary Table, April 1994

Products	April 1994		March 1994		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	2,180	73	^R 2,482	80	9,496	79
Stocks	1,470	--	1,650	--	1,470	--
MTBE						
Production	4,207	140	4,001	129	15,946	133
Stocks	11,547	--	10,619	--	11,547	--

R=Revised.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

**Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration
for Defense Districts (PADD)**
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1993	76	73	77	76	74	76	69	66	72	76	85	85
1994	82	82	^R 80	73								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	2,036	1,929	1,878	2,069	2,314	2,499	2,459	2,768	2,633	2,640	2,275	2,105
1994	1,740	1,689	1,650	1,470								
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	117	64	62	41	136	112	37	157	135	82	241	162
1994	54	60	68	39								
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1993	74	71	75	74	73	74	67	64	70	74	83	83
1994	80	80	^R 78	71								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	1,094	1,124	1,143	1,310	1,322	1,413	1,570	1,408	1,314	1,269	981	779
1994	750	786	833	834								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	203	244	216	294	312	333	358	616	530	468	366	554
1994	431	452	488	397								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	61	44	45	41	42	45	47	47	50	85	70	88
1994	99	80	68	70								
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	561	453	412	383	502	596	447	540	604	736	617	522
1994	406	311	193	130								

R=Revised.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155	142	157	146	148	144
1994	123	140	129	140								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	10,648	10,148	10,550	11,953	13,476	14,544	16,044	17,047	15,510	13,139	11,468	9,744
1994	8,226	8,444	10,619	11,547								
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	1,881	1,833	1,492	1,598	2,201	2,578	2,429	3,062	2,604	2,402	2,141	1,339
1994	836	1,048	1,356	1,450								
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1993	102	101	99	124	117	111	139	125	139	130	129	126
1994	108	122	115	124								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	4,987	4,707	5,304	6,152	6,553	6,890	7,834	8,040	7,664	6,440	5,828	4,752
1994	4,057	4,756	5,375	5,768								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W								
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	3,536	3,333	3,516	3,921	4,427	4,774	5,452	5,481	4,782	3,883	3,134	3,302
1994	2,909	2,186	3,405	3,922								

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

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; $\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

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 constituent 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 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 oxygenates.

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.

Shaded areas in the definitions represent changes introduced in January 1994.

Benzene (C₆H₆). An aromatic hydrocarbon present in small proportion in some crude oils and made commercially from petroleum by the catalytic reforming of naphthenes in petroleum naphtha. Also made from coal in the manufacture of coke. Used as a solvent, in manufacturing detergents, synthetic fibers, and petrochemicals and as a component of high-octane gasoline.

Blending Components. See Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates with motor gasoline.

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 Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

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.

Captive Refinery Oxygenate Plants. Oxygenate production facilities located within or adjacent to a refinery complex.

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 black or brownish-black solid combustible substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without access to air. The rank of coal, which includes anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite, is based on fixed carbon, volatile matter, and heating value. Coal rank indicates the progressive alteration, or coalification, from lignite to anthracite. Lignite contains approximately 9 to 17 million BTU per ton. The heat contents of subbituminous and bituminous coal range from 16 to 24 million BTU per ton, and from 19 to 30 million BTU per ton, respectively. Anthracite contains approximately 22 to 28 million BTU per ton.

Commercial Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. See Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.

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.

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. Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under and Greater than 0.05% sulfur.

No. 1 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 1 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 1 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 420° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 2 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 2 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 540° and 640° F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 4.3 centistokes at 100° F.

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.

ETBE (Ethyl tertiary butyl ether) ($(CH_3)_3COC_2H_5$). An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ethane (C_2H_6). 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 (C_2H_4). 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, new supply of other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

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 oxygenates 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.

Fuel Ethanol (C_2H_5OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenates definition.

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 and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformat, benzene, toluene, and xylene). 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 produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

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; exists 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 sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

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.

Isobutylene (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

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 turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Commercial. Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for commercial use.

Military. Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for military use.

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° F to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene 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/isobutylene. 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.

Merchant Oxygenate Plants. Oxygenate production facilities that are not associated with a petroleum refinery. Production from these facilities is sold under contract or on the spot market to refiners or other gasoline blenders.

Methanol (CH_3OH). A light, volatile alcohol eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Middle Distillates. A general classification of refined petroleum products that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Military Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. See Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet 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. "Motor gasoline" includes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline, and other finished gasoline. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed.

Reformulated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211K of the Clean Air Act.

Oxygenated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles that has an oxygen content of 1.8 percent or higher, by weight. Includes gasohol.

Other Finished. Motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories.

Motor Gasoline Blending. Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components and oxygenates to produce finished motor gasoline (see definition of Motor Gasoline).

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 individual components and included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) ($\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COCH}_3$. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Nameplate Capacity. The maximum design production capacity specified by the manufacturer of a processing unit or the maximum amount of a product that can be produced running the manufacturing unit at full capacity.

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 ram-jet 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, and pentanes plus.

Natural Gas Processing Plant. 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, 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.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

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 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 operating refining capacity of the units.

Other Finished. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, 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.

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenated Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in unleaded gasoline. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules also provides for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight. Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

Fuel Ethanol. Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the "gasohol waiver").

Methanol. Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the "ARCO" waiver).

Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume cosolvent alcohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the "DuPont" waiver).

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether). Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM

D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the "Sun" waiver).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Persian Gulf. The countries that comprise the Persian Gulf are: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

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 defined during World War II for purposes of administering oil allocation.

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 (Petroleum). 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 oxygenates.

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 oxygenates, 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 oxygenates, 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.

Reformulated Gasoline. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished)**.

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 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.

TAME (Tertiary amyl methyl ether) $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

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. 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.

TBA (Tertiary butyl alcohol) ($\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COH}$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

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 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3$). Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of petroleum hydrocarbons, made by the catalytic reforming of petroleum naphthas containing methyl cyclohexane. A high-octane gasoline-blending agent, solvent, and chemical intermediate, base for TNT.

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 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)_2$). Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of hydrocarbons made the catalytic reforming of certain naphthenic petroleum fractions. Used as high-octane motor and aviation gasoline blending agents, solvents, chemical intermediates. Isomers are metaxylene, orthoxylene, paraxylene.

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