1 of 2

Petroleum Supply Monthly

April 1994

This publication and other Energy Information Administration (EIA) publications may be **purchased** from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

All telephone orders should be directed to:

U.S. Government Printing Office
McPherson Square Bookstore
1510 H Street N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 653-2050
FAX (202) 376-5055
9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., eastern time, M-F

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
(202) 783-3238
FAX (202) 512-2233
8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., eastern time, M-F

All mail orders should be directed to:

U.S. Government Printing Office
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

Complimentary subscriptions and single issues are available to certain groups of subscribers, such as public and academic libraries, Federal, State, local, and foreign governments, and the media. For further information, and for answers to questions on energy statistics, please contact EIA's National Energy Information Center. Address, telephone numbers, and hours appear below.

National Energy Information Center, EI-231
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048
Washington, DC 20585
(202) 586-8800

TTY: For people who are deaf
or hard of hearing: (202) 586-1181
9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., eastern time, M-F

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

Cities Service Co., page xxi (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
Standard Oil Co., page 1 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
Phillips 66 Co., page 33 (courtesy of Phillips 66 Company).
Texaco Inc., page 109 (courtesy of Texaco Inc.).
Standard Oil Co., page 113 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
Texaco Inc., page 127 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
American Petroleum Institute, page 133 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
Atlantic Richfield Co., page 139 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).

Released for printing: May 4, 1994

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (ISSN 0733-0553) is published monthly by the Energy Information Administration, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585, and sells for \$80.00 per year (price is subject to change without advance notice). Second-class postage paid at Washington, DC 20066-9998, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Energy Information Administration, EI-231, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585.

Cover: Artist's rendition of a graphic display with a profile of a drilling rig.

Printed with soy ink on recycled paper

Petroleum Supply Monthly

April 1994

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

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

MASTER

DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IS UNLIMITED

Data Available Electronically

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 (5:00 p.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

Electronic Publishing System (EPUB)

User Instructions

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

CONFIGURING YOUR PC SOFTWARE

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

Communication Parameters:

BAUD RATE: 300 - 2400 bps

DATA BITS: 8

STOP BITS: 1

PARITY: NONE

DUPLEX: FULL

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

ACCESS PHONE NUMBER

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

USING EPUB

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

National Energy Information Center, EI-231

Energy Information Administration

Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048

Washington, DC 20585

(202) 586-8800

Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday

Telecommunications device for the hearing-impaired only:

(202) 586-1181. Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday

EPUB ASSISTANCE

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

For questions about the content of EPUB reports, call (202) 586-8800, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

EPUB PROVIDES STATISTICAL INFORMATION, AS WELL AS DATA FROM THE FOLLOWING EIA PUBLICATIONS:

Heating fuel data, (April through September) updated the 2nd week of the month

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

Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source

The Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source (COGIS) is a project recently developed by the Energy Information Administration (EIA), in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce in an effort to provide more timely information to its customers. COGIS offers the latest oil and gas data published by the EIA. Selected data series from the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, the *Natural Gas Monthly*, the *Monthly Energy Review*, the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, the *Short Term Energy Outlook*, and the *Winter Fuels Report* are available. In addition, COGIS offers timely analysis of major oil and gas trends, and weekly and monthly highlights of oil and gas activity.

Anyone with a workstation connected to an Internet node, or with a personal computer and modem, can have immediate access to oil and gas industry information.

For information, call EIA's National Energy Information Center, (202) 586-8800. To open an account, call the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Analysis, (202) 482-1986.

Current fee schedule is listed below.

Charge	Means Used to Access the EBB		
	Up to 2400 Baud	9600 Baud	Internet (telnet only)
Annual Fee	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00
Connect Charge Credit	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00
<i>Connect Charges (per minute based on eastern time)</i>			
Weekdays: 8:00 a.m. - noon	\$0.20	\$0.40	\$0.40
Noon - 6:00 p.m.	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.25
6:00 p.m. - 8:00 a.m.	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.10
(Also weekends and holidays)			
<i>Annual Flat Fee Option (cannot use account between 8:00 a.m. and noon)</i>			
Maximum 1 hour per day	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00
Maximum 4 hours per day	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$400.00

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.

Contents

	Page
Feature Article	xiii
Highlights	xxi
Tables	
Summary Statistics	
S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1981-Present.....	2
S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981-Present.....	6
S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981-Present.....	8
S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1981-Present.....	17
S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981-Present.....	19
S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981-Present.....	21
S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1981-Present.....	23
S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1981-Present.....	25
S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1981-Present.....	27
S10. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition, 1981-Present.....	28
Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.....	29
Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes.....	30
Detailed Statistics	
National Statistics	
1. U.S. Petroleum Balance.....	35
2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	36
3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	37
4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	38
5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.....	39
Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	
6. PAD District I.....	40
7. Year-to-Date PAD District I.....	41
8. Daily Average PAD District I.....	42
9. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District I.....	43
10. PAD District II.....	44
11. Year-to-Date PAD District II.....	45
12. Daily Average PAD District II.....	46
13. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District II.....	47
14. PAD District III.....	48
15. Year-to-Date PAD District III.....	49
16. Daily Average PAD District III.....	50
17. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District III.....	51
18. PAD District IV.....	52
19. Year-to-Date PAD District IV.....	53
20. Daily Average PAD District IV.....	54
21. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District IV.....	55
22. PAD District V.....	56
23. Year-to-Date PAD District V.....	57
24. Daily Average PAD District V.....	58
25. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District V.....	59
Production of Crude Oil	
26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State.....	60
Natural Gas Processing	
27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts.....	61
Refinery Operations	
28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts.....	62
29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts.....	64
30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts.....	66
31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts.....	68

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

State of Entry

32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content	69
--	----

PAD District

33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	70
34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	71

Country of Origin

35. United States.....	72
36. PAD District I.....	74
37. PAD District II	76
38. PAD District III	78
39. PAD Districts IV and V	80
40. Year-to-Date United States	82
41. Year-to-Date PAD District I	84
42. Year-to-Date PAD District II	86
43. Year-to-Date PAD District III.....	88
44. Year-to-Date PAD Districts IV and V	90

Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District.....	92
46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District	93
47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination	94
48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination.....	96

Net Imports

49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country.....	98
50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country	99

Stocks

51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District	100
52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State	103

Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts	104
54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts	105
55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts	106
56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts	107

Illustrations

S1. Petroleum Overview, February 1993-Present.....	4
S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, February 1993-Present	4
S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, February 1993-Present	5
S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks, February 1993-Present	5
S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, February 1993-Present	16
S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, February 1993-Present	16
S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, February 1993-Present	18
S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, February 1993-Present.....	18
S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, February 1993-Present	20
S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, February 1993-Present	20
S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, February 1993-Present.....	22
S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, February 1993-Present	22
S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, January 1993-Present.....	24
S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, January 1993-Present	24
S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, January 1993-Present	26
S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, January 1993-Present.....	26

Appendices

A. District Descriptions and Maps	109
B. Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes.....	113
C. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1993.....	127
D. EIA-819M, Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report.....	133

Glossary

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms	139
---	-----

Articles

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

Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	January 1986
Western Countries Lead U.S. Petroleum Import Sources	January 1986
U.S. Petroleum Exports Show Slight Upturn	January 1986
Motor Gasoline Trends	February 1986
Oil Imports from Saudi Arabia	February 1986
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March 1986
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1986
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1986
Winter 1986-1987 Distillate Fuel Outlook	July 1986
Recent Trends for Middle Distillates	July 1986
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1986
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1986	November 1986
U.S. Petroleum Imports, 1986 Regional Highlights	December 1986
Leading Petroleum Importers, 1986	December 1986
U.S. Exports of Petroleum Products Reach Record High	December 1986
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	February 1987
Refinery Capacity: 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Trends Through 1986	March 1987
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1987
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1987
Petroleum Heating Fuels	July 1987
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1987/1988	July 1987
Petroleum Exports	August 1987
EIA Releases Annual Reserves Summary	August 1987
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1987
The Northeast-Distillate Fuel Oil Supply	November 1987
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1987	December 1987
U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends Through 1987	January 1988
Motor Gasoline Trends Through 1987	February 1988
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1988/1989	July 1988
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1988
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1988	December 1988
U.S. Petroleum Trade Trends: 1988	January 1989
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	July 1989
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1989/1990	July 1989
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1989
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1989	December 1989
U.S. Petroleum Trade Trends: 1989	January 1990
Motor Gasoline Outlook: 1990	February 1990
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1990
Heating Fuel Outlook: Winter 1990-91	July 1990
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1990
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991	February 1992
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	March 1992

Articles (Continued)

U.S. Petroleum Trade, 1991	April 1992
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1992
Three Dimensional Seismology-A New Perspective	December 1992
Summer 1993 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1993
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	May 1993
Drilling Sideways.....	June 1993
The Economics of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.....	July 1993
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

Feature Article

A refinery worker makes his way around a towering storage tank to check the tank level.

Summer 1994 Motor Gasoline Outlook

by Charles Dale and Robert Schmer

Continued improvement in the economy along with steady growth in employment and income are expected to result in increased highway travel. The Energy Information Administration's (EIA) *Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO)* Mid-World Oil Price Case forecasts about 1.6 percent growth in gasoline demand this summer (April 1 - September 1) over last. This article uses the *STEO* Mid-World Price Case as its starting point and considers three other scenarios to test unexpected yet feasible price and stock patterns in response to changes in underlying economic conditions. **The analysis concludes that adequate supplies of motor gasoline exist under all scenarios considered, with only modest price increases foreseen.**

The first scenario which might have the most significant impact on motor gasoline prices assumes a \$3.00 per barrel rise in the price of crude oil if, for example, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries were to agree to limit production. The effect of this crude price increase on retail gasoline markets is expected to be an approximate 3-cent per gallon rise in the first month, increasing to 6 cents in the second and following months. Such an increase in retail gasoline prices beyond the base case seasonal increment would have only a small impact on gasoline demand, decreasing average demand by only 15 thousand barrels per day during the driving season.

The second scenario considers a 2-percent demand increase, which is similar to last year's experience which would be met solely through increased refinery production and stock withdrawals. Refinery utilization is expected to increase by about 1 percentage point during the months of July through September to meet part of the increased demand. The balance of the increase would result in end-of-month August stocks dropping to a low level of 198 million barrels. Under this scenario, a 1-cent per gallon additional increase in the retail price of gasoline would be expected during the second half of the driving season.

The third scenario differs from the second only in that the 2-percent demand surge is met solely through incremental imports. Historically, incremental imports from Europe tend to occur when gasoline spot prices in New York Harbor exceed those in Rotterdam by 5 cents per gallon or more. Given such a price spread, imports would begin increasing in July and continue at an increased level through September, adding a premium to retail prices of about 5 cents per gallon (or the cost of incremental imports) during the late summer months.

Table FE1 contains historical and *STEO* Mid-World Oil Price values for the key variables considered in the analysis. Values for the three alternative cases considered are shown in Table FE2.

Table FE1. Motor Gasoline Demand and Supply Factors, Summers (April 1 - September 30) 1991 - 1994

Factor	History			STEO Mid Case Summer 1994
	Summer 1991	Summer 1992	Summer 1993	
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate (percent per year)	1.4	1.8	2.8	3.2
Disposable Personal Income (billions of \$ 1987)	\$3,509	\$3,579	\$3,699	\$3,820
Vehicle Miles Traveled (million miles per day)	6,220	6,453	6,618	6,787
Vehicle Fuel Efficiency (Index)	20.10	20.78	20.60	20.81
Summer Demand (million barrels per day)	7.37	7.40	7.65	7.77
Total Production (million barrels per day)	7.12	7.05	7.37	7.51
Net Imports (million barrels per day)	0.29	0.27	0.19	0.21
Stock Change (million barrels per day)	+0.04	-0.08	-0.11	-0.04
Stock Levels, begin/end (million barrels)	210/216	220/206	227/207	214/206
Refinery Operable Utilization Rate (percent)	88.0	89.6	93.2	93.7
Price of Imported Crude Oil (avg. per barrel)	\$18.34	\$19.04	\$16.63	\$13.75
Federal Tax Rate (avg. per gallon)	\$0.14	\$0.14	\$0.14	\$0.18
Retail Gasoline Price (avg. per gallon)	\$1.19	\$1.21	\$1.17	\$1.17

Source: *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*/*Petroleum Supply Annual*, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*/*Petroleum Marketing Annual*.

Unless otherwise referenced, data in this article are taken from the following: *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208 (March 25 (94-13) and predecessor reports); *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, April 1994, DOE/EIA-0109 (94/04); *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1992, DOE/EIA-0340, Volumes 1 and 2 and predecessor reports; *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, March 1994, DOE/EIA-0380 (94/03); *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202 (94/2Q) and predecessor reports. All data through 1992 are considered final and are not subject to further revision.

Current Situation

The U.S. economy is expected to continue the higher rate of recovery which began in the second half of 1992. Real gross domestic product (GDP) is projected to grow by 3.2 percent and real disposable income is expected to increase by 3.3 percent compared to last summer.

The most important determinants of gasoline demand are vehicle miles traveled and fuel efficiency. Vehicle miles traveled by all vehicles is projected by *STEO* to be about 2.6 percent higher this summer, while vehicle efficiency growth rates continue to decrease. As recently as 1989, vehicle efficiency improved about 3 percent annually, but by 1990 growth had fallen to nearly 1 percent. **Current fuel efficiency growth rate projections of about 1.5 percent reflect the dwindling number of older, less fuel-efficient vehicles remaining to be retired.**

Falling crude oil prices, especially in the second half of 1993, resulted in high refinery runs and high product stock levels. This in turn led to falling gasoline prices, which helped to stimulate gasoline demand. The U.S. average retail price of gasoline began 1993 at \$1.18 per gallon, reaching a peak of \$1.19 per gallon in October before falling and ending the year at \$1.14 per gallon. The low end-of-year price occurred in spite of a 4.3-cent per gallon gasoline tax increase that took effect on October 1, 1993, attempts by OPEC to maintain production quotas in the second half of the year, and motor gasoline oxygenate requirements in the Fall of 1993.

Operable refinery capacity of about 15.1 million barrels per day has been essentially unchanged since January 1, 1993. During June and July 1993 gross inputs to atmospheric crude oil distillation units exceeded 95 percent of operable capacity in order to meet the summer demand for gasoline. **High capacity utilization rates are expected again this summer as stocks are**

lower than last April and demand is expected to be 1.6 percent higher for the summer of 1994.

Net imports of motor gasoline have been going down in recent years while exports have been going up. Net imports of motor gasoline averaged over 4 percent of product supplied annually between 1986 and 1990, but dropped to under 3 percent during 1991 and 1992 and to 1.9 percent during 1993. Net imports may go even lower during 1994 due to low crude oil acquisition costs. **The outlook for continued low crude oil prices would tend to encourage high refinery runs, reducing the requirement for motor gasoline imports.**

Current stock patterns reflect the need to make changes in response to seasonal regulation shifts. Stocks of oxygenated gasoline have dropped rapidly since the winter program ended in most States on February 28, 1994. Preliminary statistics from the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* indicate that March 31, 1994 stocks of oxygenated gasoline will be less than 10 million barrels which compares to early June 1993 inventories. Stocks of motor gasoline are expected to fall in August as the low-RVP summer gasolines will be replaced by the increased supplies of oxygenated gasolines to meet the winter requirements during September and October. August inventories of motor gasoline were the lowest monthly level for both 1992 and 1993 at 201 million barrels and 200 million barrels respectively.

STEO Mid-World Oil Price Case

The Mid World Oil Price Case presented in EIA's second quarter *STEO* for the second and third quarters of 1994 underlies our analysis. Table FE1 compares this case to the historical values for key economic and market variables during the driving seasons of April through September 1991-1993.

Figure FE1. World Crude Oil Price

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, various issues, 1994.

Figure FE2. Average Retail Gasoline Prices

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Retail Motor Gasoline Prices*.

The STEO mid-price case estimates that the demand for motor gasoline over the summer, expressed as product supplied, could increase 1.6 percent from 1993, from 7.65 to 7.77 million barrels per day, a somewhat smaller increase from the previous year's growth rate of 3.4 percent. The projected demand growth reflects an improving economy, as Gross Domestic Product during the summer is projected to rise from 2.8 percent to 3.2 percent on an annual basis.

The increased gasoline demand could be met by increased domestic production, as net imports of gasoline are projected to increase from an average of 186,000 barrels per day during the Summer of 1993 to about 210,000 barrels per day in Summer 1994. Refinery output of motor gasoline could rise to 7.29 million barrels per day in 1994, a 0.8 percent increase over the 1993 level of 7.23 million barrels per day. Gasoline stocks and blending components (except oxygenates) are projected to end the season at 206 million barrels on September 30, 1994, close to the 207 million barrels ending level of September 1993. (Contrary to the forecasted stock build, data for the first two weeks in April show primary stocks declining a further 3.5 million barrels. Even though preliminary data show refinery production and product imports to be rising faster than expected, the second quarter stock build may be delayed, which could result in end of June primary stock levels 2 to 3 million barrels lower than forecasted.)

Refinery capacity utilization rates are projected to be 94 percent of operable capacity through most of the spring and summer. This projected figure is similar to that which occurred during the 1993 driving season, when the capacity utilization rate peaked at 95.3 percent during June and July, and no large scale disruptions occurred.

The STEO mid-price case estimates that the world crude oil price could be \$13.50 per barrel early in the season and rise to \$14 per barrel in July, about \$3.00 per barrel lower than in Summer 1993. The failure of OPEC in November 1993 and again in March 1994 to agree on a strategy to push oil prices higher could potentially cause oil prices to remain low throughout 1994. Retail gasoline

prices at the pump could average \$1.17 per gallon, the same level as a year earlier, as relatively weak crude oil prices offset the stronger economy and higher gasoline taxes.

To examine the critical assumptions in the STEO mid-price case, three scenarios were created to determine the sensitivity of retail prices and primary stock levels to changes in those assumptions. The scenarios were developed using EIA's Motor Gasoline Market Model (MGMM).¹ Table FE2 summarizes the results in the scenarios and shows the resulting impact on gasoline stocks and retail prices forecast in the STEO mid-price case. The monthly estimates for stocks and retail prices are shown in Figures FE3 and FE4, and are described below. The results indicate that even unforeseen developments should not result in major disruptions in gasoline supplies or prices in 1994.

Scenario 1: Crude Oil Price Spike

This scenario differs from the STEO mid-price case by examining the impact of a \$3.00-per-barrel increase in the price of imported crude oil in April and May. This increase could arise from a number of unforeseen events which raise the possibility of tighter world crude supplies. One such possibility is that OPEC would agree on a credible production limiting agreement during its June 1994 meeting. This would cause world oil markets to react by temporarily bidding up crude oil prices; probable overproduction by members of the cartel would then return prices to recent historical levels for the remainder of the summer driving season. In this scenario, actual world supply is not altered, and crude oil prices would begin to retreat after a few months, followed by longer term adjustments in stocks and retail prices.

The \$3.00 per barrel crude price increase would have an immediate effect on refining margins, given that crude oil accounts for most of the marginal cost of motor gasoline production. This would result in an immediate effect on wholesale market prices in response to the higher refinery cost and spot market uncertainties. Whereas crude oil prices would increase by approximately 7.1 cents per gallon in April, the retail price of gasoline would increase

¹ Energy Information Administration, Motor Gasoline Market Model Documentation Report, DOE/EIA-M054 (Washington, D.C., September 1993).

Table FE2. Motor Gasoline Demand and Supply Factors - Alternative Projections (April 1 - September 30)

Factor	STEO Mid Case	Scenarios		
		Crude Oil Spike (\$)	Demand Production High	Imports High
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate (percent per year)	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Summer Demand (million barrels per day)	7.77	7.75	7.84	7.83
Total Production (million barrels per day)	7.51	7.51	7.55	7.51
Net Imports (million barrels per day)	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.27
Stock Change (million barrels per day)	-0.04	-0.03	-0.08	-0.04
Stock Levels, begin/end (million barrels)	214/206	214/209	214/199	214/206
Refinery Operable Utilization Rate (percent)	93.7	93.7	94.4	93.7
Price of Imported Crude Oil (avg. per barrel)	\$13.75	\$14.75	\$13.75	\$13.75
Retail Gasoline Price (avg. per gallon)	\$1.17	\$1.19	\$1.17	\$1.19

Source: *Short-Term Energy Outlook, Petroleum Supply Monthly/Petroleum Supply Annual, Petroleum Marketing Monthly/Petroleum Marketing Annual.*

by only 6 cents during the month due to seasonal factors and increased refiner cost. Apart from seasonal factors, the effect of the crude price increase on retail gasoline markets is expected to be only 3 cents per gallon in the first month, increasing to 6 cents in the second month; although the motor gasoline price would not immediately rise by the full extent of the increased refinery cost, it would likely remain elevated for several months after crude oil prices returned to previous levels.

It is estimated that retail gasoline prices would have only a small effect on gasoline demand, decreasing average demand by only 15 thousand barrels per day during the driving season. The resulting lower stock withdrawals would leave end-of-September stocks at a level of 2.6 million barrels higher than the STEO case.

High Demand, With Alternative Supply Responses

Scenarios 2 and 3 examine the impact of a 2-percent increase in motor gasoline demand during the last 3 months of the summer driving season, over the STEO mid-price case. As in the previous scenario, this could occur for several reasons. One possibility is a surge in driving during the summer months, combined with little improvement in automobile efficiency. This increased driving could occur because of pent up consumer demand for vacations and increased economic activity due to the expected rapid economic upturn. This is not unlike what happened during the 1993 driving season when demand rose sharply during the late summer due to an expanding economy. The two scenarios differ in the manner in which the supply system responds -- scenario 2 relies on increased refinery production and incremental stock withdrawals, while scenario 3 relies solely on incremental imports. Each of these extremes is unlikely, as an unexpected surge in demand would probably be met through some combination of incremental supplies, including a short-term increase in refinery production, as well as additional imports. Nonetheless, these two scenarios illustrate the substantial flexibility in the supply system and provide for a range of gasoline stock levels and retail prices.

Scenario 2. High Demand, Met Through Increased Refinery Production

In this scenario, high demand during the months of July through September results in stock withdrawals larger than anticipated in the STEO mid-price case, given no change in the level of imports. Utilization of operable refinery capacity is allowed to increase by 1 percentage point during this period (1.3 percentage points in July) to help meet the excess demand. To meet the large excess of demand over supply, end-of-month August stocks fall to a low level of 198 million barrels. (Stocks dropped close to that level in August 1993, with no price response). The retail price of gasoline is projected to increase gradually, eventually reaching a 1.0 cent per gallon premium in September, with only a small dampening effect on gasoline demand. For the entire 6-month period, retail prices would average only 1/3 of a cent higher than the STEO mid-price case. It is important to note that the forecasted prices

do not take into account (and thus understate any current or subsequent price increases) any cost of restocking the low primary inventory levels estimated for this scenario.

Scenario 3. High Demand, Met Through Increased Imports

This scenario modifies the STEO case by assuming a demand increase of 2 percent larger than expected, with end-of-month stocks held to be the same level as the STEO mid-price case and the demand shortfall made up entirely by imports, which would likely come from Western Europe. These incremental motor gasoline imports are known to be sensitive to short-term price fluctuations. Large volumes of such shipments have historically come from the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp region of Northwest Europe, but for those shipments to take place, the variable costs of transportation must be covered. Historically, incremental imports have occurred when gasoline spot prices in New York Harbor show a differential of at least 5-cents per gallon over those in Rotterdam. Since European economies are likely to remain sluggish relative to the U.S. economy, as well as having apparent surplus gasoline inventories (as evidenced by current levels of exports to the U.S.), it is assumed that a relatively small spread of 5 - 7 cents per gallon would be sufficient to induce the required incremental imports into the U.S. It is further assumed that half of the original spot spread required to sustain the incremental imports is passed to the retail market in the first month, with the remainder during the second and subsequent months. Under these assumptions, imports would begin increasing in July and continue at a high level through September. The net effect on retail prices would be about 5 cents per gallon during the late summer months.

Figure FE3. Motor Gasoline Outlook: Prices 1994

Source: Energy Information Administration, estimates derived from regression analysis and *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, Second Quarter,

Conclusions

The scenario analysis using the EIA Motor Gasoline Market Model (MGMM) shows that gasoline supplies are ample to cover major contingencies such as price spikes caused by OPEC agreements or by increased demand caused by a rapidly improving economy. This analysis shows that even a \$3.00 per barrel spike (scenario 1) in the price of oil could be absorbed with a 6-cent per gallon rise in the price of gasoline over the STEO projection.

Higher demand could cause retail prices to be 4.4 to 6 cents per gallon higher by September than the STEO estimates, but incremental demand could easily be met through either increased production or increased imports (scenarios 2 and 3).

Figure FE4. Motor Gasoline Outlook: Stocks 1994

Source: Energy Information Administration, estimates derived from regression analysis and *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, Second Quarter, 1994.

Demand For Oxygenates and Oxygenated Gasoline

Demand

The demand for oxygenates and oxygenated gasoline was slightly less last season than for the previous, initial, oxygenated gasoline season. One of the causes of the decline was that the Hartford, CT, Syracuse, NY, Cleveland OH areas, and areas in Alaska where oxygenated fuels were required last year, did not participate this year. Their nonparticipation resulted in a decline of about 145,000 barrels per day of required oxygenated gasoline. Meanwhile, overall demand for gasoline was up about 1.6 percent in the Fourth Quarter of 1993 over the fourth quarter of 1992, adding about 35,000 barrels per day of oxygenated gasoline demand. Thus, net oxygenated gasoline requirements were down about 110,000 barrels per day (5 percent). Ethanol usage was affected more by the nonparticipation of the Cleveland and Syracuse areas, while Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) usage was primarily affected by the nonparticipation of Hartford.

Supply

The supply situation for oxygenates also showed some changes in 1993 from 1992, primarily with respect to MTBE supply. While demand for oxygenated gasoline was slightly less in the most recent oxygenated season than the first one, MTBE production capacity continued to increase. The results are shown in Figures FE5 and FE6. Comparing the Fourth Quarter of 1993 with the same period of the previous year, production was up over 25,000 barrels per day while the rate of stock drawdown decreased by 30-40,000 barrels per day. Partly in response to the surplus oxygenates last year, the total U.S. MTBE stock level at the end of September 1993 was 15,510 thousand barrels compared to 22,635 thousand barrels the previous year. However, the lower beginning stock level for the most recent oxygenated fuel season did not pose a problem because of the higher production levels.

Oxygenate Prices

MTBE spot prices since the beginning of April 1993 are shown in Figure FE7. During this period, MTBE prices were primarily determined by MTBE's value as a high octane blending component. The value of gasoline blending components move up and down with the price of gasoline, which in turn moves with the price of crude. The price pattern shown in Figure FE7 mirrors the pattern of crude oil prices.

Oxygenated Gasoline Price

EIA surveys the price of gasoline at retail outlets. To gauge the impact of meeting oxygenated gasoline standards, the relative prices of stations in PADD I nonattainment areas are compared to prices in PADD I attainment areas. Before the oxygenated gasoline season began, average prices at nonattainment areas were about 1.5 cents per gallon under those in attainment areas of PADD I. But in November, December, and January, when oxygenated gasolines were being sold in nonattainment areas, the nonattainment prices exceeded the attainment area prices by 2.5 cents per gallon. Thus, the impact on retail gasoline prices in PADD I was a net increase of about 4.0 cents per gallon for oxygenated versus conventional gasoline. Given the low price of crude oil and the marginal cost of making oxygenated gasoline, most refiners were again able to pass through their incremental costs to consumers.

Production Capacity

United States MTBE production capacity was expected to top 200,000 barrels per day on January 1, 1994. Future growth in MTBE capacity may be slower than previously expected, because MTBE prices have been weaker than expected the past two years. A number of proposed MTBE facilities have already been canceled.

Figure FE6. MTBE Monthly Stock Change

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, Week Ending March 18, 1994, Table B3.

Figure FE5. U.S. MTBE Production

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, Week Ending March 18, 1994, Table B3.

Figure FE7. MTBE Spot Prices U.S. Gulf Coast (1993/94 Weekly Data)

Source: *Octane Week*, various issues, 1994.

Highlights

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

Highlights

Total demand for petroleum products (measured as products supplied) averaged 17.7 million barrels per day during March 1994¹, **essentially unchanged from a year earlier**. The severe winter weather ended, and March temperatures across the United States averaged 7 percent warmer than during the same period last year and 11 percent **warmer than normal**². Economic activity was mixed as consumer prices rose slightly, but were offset by an increase in retail sales³.

Other March 1994 highlights include the following:

- Motor gasoline imports reach their **highest level for March since 1989**, as retail prices were low and demand was strong for this time of the year. Stocks were abnormally low, dropping to their **lowest level in 3 years**.
- **Distillate fuel oil production, imports, and stocks** were the **highest for March in years**, and demand remained strong.
- **Kerosene-type jet fuel demand was at an all-time high for March** and end-of-March stocks were the **lowest in 10 years**, due to continued cold-weather blending of jet fuel into diesel fuel oil.
- U.S. **inventories of propane** finished the 1994 winter heating season (March 31) at an estimated **24.0 million barrels**⁴.
- **Domestic crude oil production** declined to its **lowest level for March in 36 years**.
- Petroleum refiners performing scheduled maintenance and turnaround activities contributed significantly to the **drop in refinery operating utilization rate; its lowest March level since 1991**.

Motor Gasoline

Demand for motor gasoline at 7.4 million barrels per day was nearly **2 percent higher than in February 1994** and at the same level as March 1993. Imports averaged about 0.4 million barrels per day, bolstered by shipments of surplus European motor gasoline⁵. Reportedly, the increased gasoline shipments caused temporary bottlenecks at New York Harbor because of limited storage facilities. End-of-March stocks totaled 176 million barrels, the **lowest since 1991** and well below the seasonal range.

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

²Based on national population-weighted average heating degree-day data, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climate Analysis Center, "Heating Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for Mar 1994."

³"Consumer Prices Increased 0.3% During March," *The Wall Street Journal*, April 14, 1994, pp. A2 and A6.

⁴Propane data taken from Energy Information Administration Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System and Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

⁵"Europe Targets U.S. For North Sea Crude And Surplus Gasoline," *The Oil Daily*, April 8, 1994, pp. 1 and 4.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Despite the warm temperatures across large regions of the country during most of March, **demand for distillate fuel oil remained strong** and reached 3.3 million barrels per day. **Production** of 3.1 million barrels per day was the **highest for March since 1977**, and **imports** reached 0.3 million barrels per day. This was the **highest March level for distillate imports since 1989**. **Inventories** of 99 million barrels were at the **highest for March since 1987**. Low-sulfur stocks increased slightly to 50 million barrels, nearly **51 percent of the total**.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Continued diesel fuel blending helped to sustain kerosene-type jet fuel's **unusually high demand level** of 1.4 million barrels per day, a record high for March. **Inventories** plunged to 35 million barrels, the **lowest March level since 1984**. Refinery production of kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.3 million barrels per day during March, essentially unchanged from a year earlier.

Propane

U.S. **inventories** of propane finished the 1994 winter heating season (March 31) at an estimated **24.0 million barrels**. Despite the record first quarter 1994 stock draw, inventories were 10 percent higher than the level reported for the same period last year. See "Propane Supply Review, 1993-1994 Winter Heating Season," page xxiv for additional information.

Crude Oil

Crude oil production continued to decline to 6.7 million barrels per day, the **lowest March level since 1958**. **Crude oil imports** at 6.4 million barrels per day were high for this time of year, but **2 percent lower** than in March 1993.

Refinery Operations

Operating utilization rates reached a **3-year low** for March at 88 percent, as petroleum refiners removed major processing units from operations for scheduled maintenance and production turnaround activities. **Crude oil inputs** to atmospheric crude oil distillation units decreased to 12.8 million barrels per day, the **lowest level for any month since February 1992**.

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

Category	1994			1993	January—March	
	March	February	Difference ^a	March	1994	1993
Products Supplied	E17.7	18.3	E-0.6	17.7	E18.0	17.1
Finished Motor Gasoline	E7.4	7.3	E0.1	7.4	E7.2	7.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	E3.3	3.6	E-0.3	3.4	E3.5	3.3
Residual Fuel Oil	E1.1	1.5	E-0.4	1.1	E1.3	1.1
Jet Fuel	E1.5	1.5	E(s)	1.5	E1.5	1.5
Other Petroleum Products ^b	E4.4	4.5	E(s)	4.3	E4.5	4.2
Crude Oil Inputs	E12.8	13.1	E-0.3	13.2	E13.1	13.1
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	E88.0	89.8	E-1.8	90.8	E89.8	89.6
Imports	E8.4	8.5	E-0.1	8.3	E8.3	8.1
Crude Oil	E8.4	8.3	E0.1	8.5	E8.2	8.3
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	E0.1	0.0	E0.1	(s)	E(s)	(s)
Other	E8.3	8.3	E(s)	8.5	E8.2	8.3
Products	E2.0	2.2	E-0.2	1.8	E2.1	1.8
Finished Motor Gasoline	E0.4	0.3	E0.1	0.2	E0.3	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	E0.3	0.3	E(s)	0.2	E0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil	E0.4	0.6	E-0.2	0.4	E0.5	0.4
Jet Fuel	E0.1	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	E(s)	1.0	E0.9	1.0
Crude Oil	E0.1	0.1	E(s)	0.1	E0.1	0.1
Products	E0.8	0.8	E(s)	0.8	E0.8	0.9
Total Net Imports	E7.5	7.6	E-0.1	7.4	E7.4	7.0
Stock Change^d	E0.8	-1.4	E0.6	-0.4	E-1.0	-0.1
Crude Oil	E0.2	-0.2	E0.4	0.2	E(s)	0.2
Products	E-1.0	-1.2	E0.2	-0.6	E-1.0	-0.3
Total Stocks	E1581	1581	E1	1584	--	--
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	E928	917	E9	915	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	E589	587	E2	578	--	--
Other	E337	330	E7	337	--	--
Products	E655	663	E-8	669	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline	E176	187	E-10	187	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	E99	104	E-5	97	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil	E41	39	E1	41	--	--
Jet Fuel	E37	40	E-3	41	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^e	E302	293	E9	302	--	--

^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*.

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	13,181	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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,742	14,889	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity²	360	173	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	303	122	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	47	51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,091	15,041	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.7	89.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	89.6	88.7	NA	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; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, 1992, Table 16; Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Propane Supply Review, 1993-1994 Winter Heating Season

On April 7, 1994, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) issued its last *Winter Fuels Report* and *Weekly Propane Watch* and ended its collection of propane inventories on a weekly basis for the 1993-1994 winter heating season. From April through September 1994, the EIA will publish monthly propane inventory data in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Highlights of the 1993-1994 winter heating season included:

- Rebounding from an all-time low reached at the end of last year's heating season (March 31, 1993), U.S. stocks of propane were replenished at a record pace to an above average level of 61.3 million barrels by the start of the 1993-1994 heating season (September 30, 1993). This also marked the highest pre-heating season level of propane inventories since 1988.
- The first half of the 1993-1994 winter heating season (October through December) saw fairly strong demand for propane, due in part to weather that was slightly colder than normal during December 1993. However, agricultural sector demand for propane for crop drying was significantly below the record level set during the fall of 1992. During the fourth quarter 1992, 13 million barrels of propane were withdrawn from storage in the Midwest, the major crop drying region in the Nation. This compares with only 3.7 million barrels withdrawn from Midwest storage during the same period in 1993.
- The second half of the 1993-1994 winter heating season (January through March) set a record stock draw of over 27 million barrels, surpassing the old record of nearly 26 million barrels set during the same period in 1977.
- Despite the record first quarter 1994 stock draw, U.S. inventories of propane did not breach last year's record low level of 21.8 million barrels. U.S. propane stocks finished the 1994 heating season at an estimated 24.0 million barrels.
- U.S. and regional inventories of propane remained within or above their average ranges of the last 3 years during the first half of the 1993-1994 heating season. However, during the second half, propane stocks fell below their respective averages. Moreover, Gulf Coast inventories fell to 11.1 million barrels, their lowest level in nearly a quarter-century.
- Although January and February winter storms and record cold temperatures over portions of the Midwest and East Coast caused numerous supply and distribution problems, propane markets continued to function without any major disruptions.
- Despite the heavy draw on propane inventories during the second half of the 1993-1994 heating season, propane spot prices⁶ remained relatively stable with no apparent price spikes being reported anywhere in the Nation.

⁶Spot prices are the most widely-watched prices for propane in the United States and are considered representative of transactions at the major distribution hubs of Mont Belvieu, Texas, and Conway, Kansas.

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	1,543
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	^E 211	-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	^{RE} 8,586	^{RE} 6,745	^R 1,642	^R -164	^R -1,225	^R 18,302	^R 1,581
March	^E 8,549	^{PE} 6,682	^E 1,611	^E 231	^E -996	^E 17,667	^E 1,581
3-Mo. Average	^E 8,604	^{PE} 6,735	^E 1,623	^E 23	^E -1,010	^E 17,953	--
1993 3-Mo. Average	^E 9,075	^E 6,981	1,763	244	-334	17,126	--
1992 3-Mo. Average	9,157	7,365	1,693	153	-660	16,910	--

^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 ^f
	Total	Crude Oil ^e	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	6,588
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	R 8,501	R 6,313	R 2,187	R 882	R 116	R 766	R 7,619
March	E 8,413	E 6,387	E 2,027	E 867	E 103	E 764	E 7,546
3-Mo. Average	E 8,269	E 6,217	E 2,051	E 892	E 109	E 783	E 7,376
1993 3-Mo. Average	8,084	6,326	1,758	1,046	144	903	7,038
1992 3-Mo. Average	7,211	5,460	1,750	972	83	889	6,239

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, February 1993 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, February 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, February 1993 - Present

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

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks¹, February 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	1,809	4,398	258	4,141	83	5
1982 Average	8,649	1,896	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	3,428	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	1,674	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	6,896	49	6,847	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	RE 6,745	RE 1,594	R 6,313	0	R 6,313	R 37	0
March*	PE 6,682	PE 1,580	E 6,387	E 64	E 6,323	E 85	E 0
3-Mo. Average	PE 6,735	PE 1,611	E 6,217	E 22	E 6,195	E 265	E 0
1993 3-Mo. Average	E 6,981	E 1,641	6,326	11	6,315	146	(s)
1992 3-Mo. Average	7,365	1,794	5,460	0	5,460	269	(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	* -46	12,470	228	^d 58	594	230	363
1982 Average	174	-38	11,774	236	^d 59	* 644	294	* 350
1983 Average	234	* -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990 Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	906	566	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	13,280	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	896	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	96	11	--	--	--
1994 January	4	-19	13,285	110	10	922	587	335
February	(s)	R -164	R 13,132	R 116	R 12	R 917	587	R 330
March*	E 64	E 168	E 12,808	E 103	E 19	E 926	E 589	E 337
3-Mo. Average	E 23	E (s)	E 13,072	E 109	E 14	--	--	--
1993 3-Mo. Average	32	212	13,055	144	10	--	--	--
1992 3-Mo. Average	(s)	153	12,838	83	20	--	--	--

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	226	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
2-Mo. Average	230	28	0	0	363	363	0	0
1993 2-Mo. Average	202	15	0	0	195	176	0	0
1992 2-Mo. Average	212	47	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	882	830	92	81	884	738
1983	Average	(a)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	8	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(a)	0	168	132	48	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	1,198	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	Average	0	0	1,602	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	1,588	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	1,398	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	1,487
	2-Mo. Average	0	0	1,202	1,103	0	0	1,795	1,494
1993	2-Mo. Average	0	0	1,658	1,528	0	0	2,055	1,719
1992	2-Mo. Average	0	0	1,901	1,797	9	0	2,122	1,844

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 ^d		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	228	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	82	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 (c)	^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	158	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	182	151	81	65	0	0
1994	January	(c)	(c)	144	144	140	81	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	212	208	103	59	0	0
	2-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	176	174	122	71	0	0
1993	2-Mo. Average	47	43	89	88	44	44	0	0
1992	2-Mo. Average	59	52	97	97	83	79	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	408	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	283	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	1,299	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,080	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	2,082	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,026	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	1,183	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	4,082	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	2,087	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
	2-Mo. Average	436	408	1,194	923	1,929	1,576	3,724	3,070
1993	2-Mo. Average	823	816	1,340	984	2,343	1,975	4,398	3,694
1992	2-Mo. Average	462	439	1,075	723	1,776	1,391	3,896	3,235

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	(a)	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	(a)	630	341	48	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	488	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	38	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	28	21	38	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	(a)	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	48	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	781	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	1,085	814	79	73
	April	322	322	0	0	18	0	56	0	1,032	783	0	0
	May	287	287	13	13	6	0	41	0	1,119	874	40	40
	June	209	209	34	34	7	0	19	0	1,111	910	48	48
	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
	2-Mo. Average	317	311	6	0	52	0	11	0	1,296	947	64	62
1993	2-Mo. Average	351	351	0	0	18	0	12	0	1,058	780	53	53
1992	2-Mo. Average	305	305	10	10	56	0	15	0	1,095	809	113	108

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 ^b		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	784	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
	2-Mo. Average	183	141	113	113	20	0	15	7	969	936	39	0
1993	2-Mo. Average	169	153	--	--	42	0	0	0	834	786	14	0
1992	2-Mo. Average	136	102	--	--	50	0	0	0	800	763	20	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											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^b		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago	
		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	61	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	48	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	28	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
	2-Mo. Average	142	0	147	129	16	0	12	0	28	0	85	70
1993	2-Mo. Average	76	0	66	66	30	0	0	0	35	0	65	53
1992	2-Mo. Average	60	0	18	9	28	0	10	0	26	0	109	78

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	5,081	3,329
1984	Average	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,386	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	3,367	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	467	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	6,061	5,843
1990	Average	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,361	6,018	5,694
1991	Average	136	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	6,063
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	162	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
	2-Mo. Average	246	195	312	0	395	146	4,469	3,058	8,193	6,126
1993	2-Mo. Average	202	166	248	0	277	126	3,550	2,533	7,948	6,227
1992	2-Mo. Average	97	59	237	0	202	55	3,386	2,297	7,264	5,532

^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, February 1993 - Present

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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, February 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 ^{d,e}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
							Total ^g	Finished	
1981	Average	6,405	157	^f -28	2	6,588	253	203	—
1982	Average	6,338	197	^f -25	20	6,539	^f 235	^f 194	—
1983	Average	6,340	247	^f -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	^R 6,780	^R 281	^R 288	^R 77	^R 7,272	^R 227	187	11
	March	^E 6,799	^E 364	^E -334	^E 105	^E 7,392	^E 214	^E 176	NA
	3-Mo. Average	^E 6,896	^E 284	^E -105	^E 93	^E 7,191	—	—	—
1993	3-Mo. Average	7,106	206	105	117	7,089	—	—	—
1992	3-Mo. Average	6,809	256	2	73	6,990	—	—	—

^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.

^g 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.

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

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

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

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.

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	2,829	^d 192	-	-
1982	Average	2,606	93	-35	74	2,671	179	-	-
1983	Average	2,456	174	^d -124	64	2,690	140	-	-
1984	Average	2,681	272	57	51	2,845	161	-	-
1985	Average	2,687	200	-48	67	2,868	144	-	-
1986	Average	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	-	-
1987	Average	2,731	255	-56	66	2,976	134	-	-
1988	Average	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	-	-
1989	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	R 3,019	R 276	R -505	R 235	R 3,565	R 104	R 49	R 55
	March	E 3,090	E 315	E -29	E 161	E 3,272	E 99	E 50	E 49
	3-Mo. Average	3,077	249	-424	243	3,508	-	-	-
1993	3-Mo. Average	2,883	213	-480	245	3,330	-	-	-
1992	3-Mo. Average	2,744	229	-504	258	3,219	-	-	-

^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, February 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, February 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 ^a	
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	926	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	R 859	R 586	R -152	R 127	R 1,470	R 39
	March*	E 822	E 432	E 26	E 154	E 1,074	E 41
	3-Mo. Average	E 830	E 504	E -44	E 115	E 1,263	-
1993	3-Mo. Average	826	354	-22	133	1,069	-
1992	3-Mo. Average	971	418	-93	224	1,257	-

^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, February 1993 - Present

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

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

Note: The Observed Minimum for total jet fuel stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.2 million barrels, occurring in February 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				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	82	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	1,499	1,284	41	34
1990	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,822	1,340	52	46
1991	Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,298	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	1,348	1,198	45	40
	June	1,374	1,234	86	-21	45	1,438	1,308	45	39
	July	1,473	1,328	81	59	62	1,433	1,280	48	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	1,483	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	R 1,379	R 1,331	R 138	R -41	R 35	R 1,522	R 1,471	R 40	R 38
	March*	E 1,352	E 1,304	E 90	E -79	E 36	E 1,485	E 1,439	E 37	E 35
	3-Mo. Average	E 1,398	E 1,343	E 114	E -28	E 37	E 1,503	E 1,454	--	--
1993	3-Mo. Average	1,447	1,319	100	-21	86	1,462	1,363	--	--
1992	3-Mo. Average	1,337	1,194	50	-56	31	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, January 1993 - Present

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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, January 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	
1981	Average	745	70	^c 18	8	18	76
1982	Average	711	63	-59	4	31	^c 54
1983	Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	^c 48
1984	Average	808	67	^c 7	4	30	58
1985	Average	818	67	-50	3	48	39
1986	Average	817	110	64	4	28	63
1987	Average	828	88	-41	8	24	48
1988	Average	863	108	7	8	31	50
1989	Average	862	111	-82	11	24	32
1990	Average	878	118	48	(s)	28	49
1991	Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	48
1992	January	949	90	-282	(s)	72	39
	February	955	86	-200	(s)	27	33
	March	940	68	-15	(s)	26	33
	April	961	80	120	0	24	38
	May	977	72	253	(s)	23	44
	June	978	66	206	(s)	27	50
	July	964	68	176	(s)	35	56
	August	946	85	117	(s)	25	59
	September	931	71	51	(s)	25	61
	October	933	104	-88	(s)	30	58
	November	964	99	-243	0	33	51
	December	977	131	-385	0	45	39
	Average	956	88	-24	(s)	33	--
1993	January	965	72	-173	1	31	33
	February	959	78	-261	(s)	37	28
	March	971	85	-140	(s)	32	22
	April	973	112	233	(s)	40	29
	May	942	96	262	0	30	37
	June	958	75	286	0	23	45
	July	958	105	232	0	26	52
	August	945	116	184	0	27	58
	September	956	132	116	0	17	61
	October	953	107	-10	0	13	61
	November	964	138	-136	0	17	57
	December	982	102	-183	0	25	51
	Average	959	102	34	(s)	28	--
1994	January	892	134	-555	0	19	34
	February	908	119	-316	6	30	25
	2-Mo. Average	900	127	-442	3	24	--
1993	2-Mo. Average	962	75	-215	(s)	33	--
1992	2-Mo. Average	952	88	-243	(s)	50	--

^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, January 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, January 1993 - Present

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

Table 89. 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	1,499
1983	Average	1,642	190	^c -4	253	73	1,509
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	1,558
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	108	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	1,957	206	188	304	35	1,632
	October	1,877	195	-129	372	21	1,819
	November	1,751	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
	2-Mo. Average	1,757	185	-699	363	36	2,242
1993	2-Mo. Average	1,873	122	-379	405	46	1,922
1992	2-Mo. Average	1,867	134	-410	356	57	1,999

^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	888	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	908	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	2,384	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
2-Mo. Average	2,748	754	378	613	252	2,259	-
1993 2-Mo. Average	2,926	733	373	886	277	2,123	-
1992 2-Mo. Average	2,673	657	193	833	256	2,047	-

^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 February 1994).

- EIA, *Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System* (except domestic crude oil production) (March 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 March 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, February 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 44,633	E 1,594	E 96,020	E 1,627
(2) Lower 48 States	E 144,240	E 5,151	E 302,945	E 5,135
(3) Total U.S.	E 188,873	E 6,745	E 398,965	E 6,762
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	176,774	6,313	361,566	6,128
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	3,244	116	6,645	113
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	173,530	6,197	354,921	6,016
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1	(s)	-113	-2
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	4,601	164	5,197	88
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-336	-12	-647	-11
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	1,023	37	21,189	359
(12) Total Other Sources	5,287	189	25,626	434
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	367,690	13,132	779,512	13,212
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	47,713	1,704	101,669	1,723
(15) Net Imports ^c	1,170	42	2,538	43
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	1,149	41	2,312	39
(17) Total NGL Supply	50,032	1,787	106,519	1,805
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1,826	-65	-14,555	-247
(19) Net Imports	13,187	471	29,412	499
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	3,818	136	8,671	147
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	18,782	671	42,519	721
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	336	12	647	11
(23) Total Other Liquids	34,297	1,225	66,694	1,130
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	452,019	16,144	952,725	16,148
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	46,504	1,661	89,270	1,513
(26) Exports	21,058	752	46,203	783
(27) Imports (Net)	25,446	909	43,067	730
(28) Total New Supply of Products	477,465	17,052	995,791	16,878
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	34,978	1,249	72,292	1,225
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	512,443	18,302	1,068,083	18,103
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	203,617	7,272	418,026	7,085
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	99,819	3,565	214,283	3,632
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	41,152	1,470	80,415	1,363
(34) Jet Fuel	42,629	1,522	89,184	1,512
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	58,166	2,077	132,253	2,242
(36) Other ^d	66,724	2,383	133,274	2,259
(37) Crude Oil	336	12	647	11
(38) Total Products Supplied	512,443	18,302	1,068,083	18,103
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	330,161	--	330,161	--
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	587,193	--	587,193	--
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	186,603	--	186,603	--
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	103,985	--	103,985	--
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	39,440	--	39,440	--
(44) Jet Fuel	40,155	--	40,155	--
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	65,407	--	65,407	--
(46) Other ^d	227,781	--	227,781	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,580,725	--	1,580,725	--
(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,
February 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 188,873	--	176,774	1,023	-4,600	0	367,690	3,244	336	917,354
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	45,989	13,263	6,299	--	-14,424	--	14,065	1,261	64,629	73,696
Pentanes Plus	8,592	--	1,192	--	-1,149	--	4,449	22	6,462	8,289
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	37,377	13,263	5,107	--	-13,275	--	9,616	1,240	58,166	65,407
Ethane/Ethylene	14,352	698	1,006	--	-452	--	0	0	16,508	16,475
Propane/Propylene	13,944	11,482	3,344	--	-8,859	--	164	841	36,624	25,133
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,329	803	515	--	-4,430	--	5,180	399	3,498	13,141
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,752	280	242	--	466	--	4,272	0	1,536	10,658
Other Liquids	3,618	--	13,553	--	1,826	--	13,407	366	1,772	154,969
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,510	--	1,486	--	-332	--	5,209	119	0	10,993
Unfinished Oils	--	--	11,836	--	2,731	--	7,377	0	1,728	103,134
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	308	--	231	--	-563	--	855	247	0	40,772
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-10	--	-34	0	44	70
Finished Petroleum Products	1,744	400,691	41,397	--	-21,703	--	--	19,619	445,706	434,706
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,744	188,096	7,858	--	-8,071	--	--	2,152	203,617	186,603
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	20,520	27,964	0	--	-11,935	--	--	32	60,387	18,676
Other	-18,776	160,132	7,858	--	3,864	--	--	2,119	143,231	167,927
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	590	2	--	11	--	--	0	581	1,687
Jet Fuel	--	38,612	3,852	--	-1,152	--	--	987	42,629	40,155
Naphtha-Type	--	1,334	33	--	-343	--	--	266	1,444	2,243
Kerosene-Type	--	37,278	3,819	--	-809	--	--	722	41,184	37,912
Kerosene	--	2,523	365	--	301	--	--	4	2,583	4,675
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	84,518	7,720	--	-14,149	--	--	6,568	99,819	103,985
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	40,705	1,675	--	-7,183	--	--	1,288	48,275	48,702
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	43,813	6,045	--	-6,966	--	--	5,279	51,545	55,283
Residual Fuel Oil	--	24,052	16,400	--	-4,265	--	--	3,565	41,152	39,440
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	3,961	1,107	--	396	--	--	0	4,672	2,074
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	7,108	3,298	--	171	--	--	0	10,235	1,732
Special Naphthas	--	1,070	159	--	-394	--	--	36	1,587	2,262
Lubricants	--	4,528	55	--	-154	--	--	527	4,210	11,601
Waxes	--	597	34	--	-9	--	--	52	588	801
Petroleum Coke	--	16,823	26	--	1,019	--	--	5,868	9,962	9,969
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	9,412	479	--	4,143	--	--	51	5,697	27,056
Still Gas	--	17,518	0	--	0	--	--	0	17,518	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,273	42	--	450	--	--	8	857	2,666
Total	240,403	413,944	238,023	1,023	-38,901	0	395,162	24,690	512,443	1,580,725

^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-February 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 398,965	--	361,566	21,189	-5,084	0	779,512	6,645	647	917,354
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	96,168	25,506	13,499	--	-43,535	--	30,927	2,155	145,626	73,696
Pentanes Plus	18,015	--	2,581	--	-2,312	--	9,492	43	13,373	8,289
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	78,153	25,506	10,918	--	-41,223	--	21,435	2,112	132,253	65,407
Ethane/Ethylene	29,824	1,559	1,601	--	-3,755	--	0	0	36,739	16,475
Propane/Propylene	29,203	23,872	7,513	--	-26,064	--	164	1,442	85,046	25,133
Normal Butane/Butylene	7,306	-546	1,469	--	-11,825	--	12,103	669	7,282	13,141
Isobutane/Isobutylene	11,820	621	335	--	421	--	9,168	0	3,187	10,658
Other Liquids	8,671	--	29,945	--	14,555	--	26,648	533	-3,120	154,989
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9,451	--	2,325	--	-1,546	--	13,039	285	0	10,993
Unfinished Oils	--	--	27,193	--	14,714	--	15,643	0	-3,164	103,134
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-780	--	427	--	1,397	--	-1,998	248	0	40,772
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-8	--	-36	0	44	70
Finished Petroleum Products	5,501	854,100	78,352	--	-31,069	--	44,092	924,930	434,706	434,706
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,501	404,379	14,254	--	947	--	5,161	418,026	186,603	186,603
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	--	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	47,210	76,226	0	--	-15,257	--	144	138,549	18,676	18,676
Other	-41,709	328,153	14,254	--	16,204	--	5,017	279,477	167,927	167,927
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,021	8	--	-124	--	0	1,153	1,687	1,687
Jet Fuel	--	83,904	7,460	--	-51	--	2,231	89,184	40,155	40,155
Naphtha-Type	--	3,402	386	--	-114	--	948	2,954	2,243	2,243
Kerosene-Type	--	80,502	7,074	--	63	--	1,283	86,230	37,912	37,912
Kerosene	--	5,768	482	--	588	--	52	5,590	4,675	4,675
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	181,155	12,694	--	-37,283	--	18,849	214,283	103,985	103,985
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	85,083	3,125	--	-14,049	--	4,410	97,847	48,702	48,702
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	96,072	9,569	--	-23,234	--	12,439	116,436	55,283	55,283
Residual Fuel Oil	--	49,240	31,983	--	-4,756	--	5,564	80,415	39,440	39,440
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	8,002	2,397	--	209	--	0	10,190	2,074	2,074
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	13,762	7,123	--	357	--	0	20,528	1,732	1,732
Special Naphthas	--	2,665	372	--	-254	--	82	3,209	2,262	2,262
Lubricants	--	9,414	94	--	-201	--	1,067	8,642	11,601	11,601
Waxes	--	1,144	71	--	-51	--	111	1,155	801	801
Petroleum Coke	--	35,945	138	--	1,458	--	12,879	21,746	9,969	9,969
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	17,882	1,248	--	8,005	--	82	11,043	27,056	27,056
Still Gas	--	37,129	0	--	0	--	0	37,129	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	2,690	48	--	87	--	15	2,636	2,666	2,666
Total	509,305	879,606	483,362	21,189	-65,133	0	837,087	53,425	1,068,083	1,580,725

^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,
February 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 6,745	-	6,313	37	-164	0	13,132	116	12
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,642	474	225	-	-515	-	502	45	2,308
Pentanes Plus	307	-	43	-	-41	-	159	1	231
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,335	474	182	-	-474	-	343	44	2,077
Ethane/Ethylene	513	25	36	-	-16	-	0	0	590
Propane/Propylene	498	410	119	-	-316	-	6	30	1,308
Normal Butane/Butylene	119	29	18	-	-158	-	185	14	125
Isobutane/Isobutylene	205	10	9	-	17	-	153	0	55
Other Liquids	136	-	484	-	65	-	479	13	63
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	125	-	53	-	-12	-	186	4	0
Unfinished Oils	-	-	423	-	98	-	263	0	62
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	11	-	8	-	-20	-	31	9	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-	-	0	-	(s)	-	-1	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	62	14,310	1,478	-	-775	-	-	708	15,918
Finished Motor Gasoline	62	6,718	281	-	-288	-	-	77	7,272
Reformulated	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0
Oxygenated	733	999	0	-	-426	-	-	1	2,157
Other	-671	5,719	281	-	138	-	-	76	5,115
Finished Aviation Gasoline	-	21	(s)	-	(s)	-	-	0	21
Jet Fuel	-	1,379	138	-	-41	-	-	35	1,522
Naphtha-Type	-	48	1	-	-12	-	-	9	52
Kerosene-Type	-	1,331	136	-	-29	-	-	26	1,471
Kerosene	-	90	13	-	11	-	-	(s)	92
Distillate Fuel Oil	-	3,019	276	-	-505	-	-	235	3,565
0.05 percent sulfur and under	-	1,454	60	-	-257	-	-	46	1,724
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	-	1,565	216	-	-249	-	-	189	1,841
Residual Fuel Oil	-	859	586	-	-152	-	-	127	1,470
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	-	141	40	-	14	-	-	0	167
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	-	254	118	-	6	-	-	0	366
Special Naphthas	-	38	6	-	-14	-	-	1	57
Lubricants	-	162	2	-	-6	-	-	19	150
Waxes	-	21	1	-	(s)	-	-	2	21
Petroleum Coke	-	601	1	-	36	-	-	210	356
Asphalt and Road Oil	-	336	17	-	148	-	-	2	203
Still Gas	-	626	0	-	0	-	-	0	626
Miscellaneous Products	-	45	2	-	16	-	-	(s)	31
Total	8,586	14,764	8,501	37	-1,389	0	14,113	882	18,302

^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-February 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 6,762	--	6,126	359	-86	0	13,212	113	11
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,630	432	229	--	-738	--	824	37	2,468
Pentanes Plus	305	--	44	--	-39	--	181	1	227
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,325	432	185	--	-699	--	363	36	2,242
Ethane/Ethylene	505	26	27	--	-64	--	0	0	623
Propane/Propylene	495	405	127	--	-442	--	3	24	1,441
Normal Butane/Butylene	124	-9	25	--	-200	--	205	11	123
Isobutane/isobutylene	200	11	6	--	7	--	155	0	54
Other Liquids	147	--	506	--	247	--	452	9	-53
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	160	--	39	--	-26	--	221	5	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	481	--	249	--	265	0	-54
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-13	--	7	--	24	--	-34	4	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-1	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	93	14,476	1,328	--	-627	--	--	747	15,677
Finished Motor Gasoline	93	6,854	242	--	16	--	--	87	7,085
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	800	1,292	0	--	-259	--	--	2	2,348
Other	-707	5,562	242	--	275	--	--	85	4,737
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	17	(s)	--	-2	--	--	0	20
Jet Fuel	--	1,422	126	--	-1	--	--	38	1,512
Naphtha-Type	--	58	7	--	-2	--	--	16	50
Kerosene-Type	--	1,364	120	--	1	--	--	22	1,462
Kerosene	--	98	8	--	10	--	--	1	95
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,070	215	--	-632	--	--	286	3,632
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,442	53	--	-238	--	--	75	1,658
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,628	162	--	-394	--	--	211	1,973
Residual Fuel Oil	--	835	542	--	-81	--	--	94	1,363
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	136	41	--	4	--	--	0	173
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	233	121	--	6	--	--	0	348
Special Naphthas	--	45	6	--	-4	--	--	1	54
Lubricants	--	160	2	--	-3	--	--	18	146
Waxes	--	19	1	--	-1	--	--	2	20
Petroleum Coke	--	609	2	--	25	--	--	218	369
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	303	21	--	136	--	--	1	187
Still Gas	--	629	0	--	0	--	--	0	629
Miscellaneous Products	--	46	1	--	1	--	--	(s)	45
Total	8,632	14,909	8,193	359	-1,104	0	14,168	906	16,103

^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,
February 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 803	--	39,483	707	19	2,470	0	38,520	2	0	15,297
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	729	1,042	1,533	--	4,212	118	--	393	27	6,978	3,240
Pentanes Plus	75	--	0	--	0	-79	--	76	1	77	165
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	654	1,042	1,533	--	4,212	197	--	317	26	6,901	3,075
Ethane/Ethylene	230	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	230	0
Propane/Propylene	292	1,236	1,518	--	4,212	355	--	0	20	6,883	2,237
Normal Butane/Butylene	99	-224	15	--	0	-189	--	240	5	-166	700
Isobutane/Isobutylene	33	30	0	--	0	31	--	77	0	-45	138
Other Liquids	1,069	--	5,865	--	271	-207	--	6,139	1	1,272	15,979
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,161	--	566	--	0	225	--	1,502	(s)	0	1,288
Unfinished Oils	--	--	5,115	--	286	18	--	4,154	0	1,229	9,550
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-93	--	184	--	-15	-408	--	484	(s)	0	5,125
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	--	--	0	--	0	-42	--	-1	0	43	16
Finished Petroleum Products	195	46,092	35,702	--	71,179	-5,860	--	--	676	166,352	129,568
Finished Motor Gasoline	195	21,631	7,768	--	37,132	-1,922	--	--	15	68,633	56,992
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,026	8,056	0	--	9,862	-4,767	--	--	15	23,696	9,502
Other	-831	13,575	7,768	--	27,270	2,845	--	--	(s)	44,937	47,490
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	-1	0	--	44	-157	--	--	0	200	420
Jet Fuel	--	2,321	3,784	--	11,419	1,855	--	--	1	15,668	10,043
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	51	-52	--	--	(s)	103	225
Kerosene-Type	--	2,321	3,784	--	11,368	1,907	--	--	(s)	15,566	9,818
Kerosene	--	212	280	--	343	292	--	--	1	542	1,862
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	11,868	7,357	--	21,350	-6,481	--	--	63	46,991	35,955
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	3,652	1,495	--	6,314	-2,227	--	--	14	13,674	11,026
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	8,214	5,862	--	15,036	-4,254	--	--	49	33,317	24,929
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,201	15,756	--	321	-743	--	--	280	20,761	14,075
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	398	195	--	-9	-9	--	--	0	593	249
Special Naphthas	--	16	44	--	39	10	--	--	7	82	130
Lubricants	--	503	37	--	357	149	--	--	94	654	2,729
Waxes	--	142	20	--	0	0	--	--	9	153	158
Petroleum Coke	--	1,411	0	--	0	-63	--	--	218	1,256	1,061
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,424	459	--	148	1,085	--	--	3	943	5,369
Still Gas	--	1,906	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,906	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	62	2	--	35	124	--	--	5	-30	525
Total	2,796	47,134	82,563	707	75,681	-3,479	0	45,052	705	166,602	164,084

^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-February 1984
(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 1,555	--	72,194	4,470	78	977	0	77,319	2	0	15,297
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,465	1,766	2,965	--	9,205	-2,252	--	676	48	16,927	3,240
Pentanes Plus	150	--	0	--	0	-123	--	128	5	140	165
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,315	1,766	2,965	--	9,205	-2,129	--	550	43	16,787	3,075
Ethane/Ethylene	477	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	477	0
Propane/Propylene	575	2,366	2,867	--	9,155	-1,413	--	0	37	16,359	2,237
Normal Butane/Butylene	201	-577	78	--	50	-744	--	412	6	78	700
Isobutane/Isobutylene	62	-23	0	--	0	28	--	138	0	-127	138
Other Liquids	2,306	--	10,628	--	610	-171	--	13,090	1	624	15,979
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,213	--	813	--	0	-272	--	3,297	1	0	1,288
Unfinished Oils	--	--	9,484	--	634	613	--	8,924	0	581	9,550
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	94	--	331	--	-24	-486	--	886	1	0	5,125
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-26	--	-17	0	43	16
Finished Petroleum Products	142	93,854	64,727	--	147,700	-28,593	--	--	2,215	332,802	129,568
Finished Motor Gasoline	142	44,956	13,966	--	78,771	-2,714	--	--	38	140,511	56,992
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	2,361	17,539	0	--	19,596	-6,055	--	--	38	45,513	9,502
Other	-2,218	27,417	13,966	--	59,175	3,341	--	--	(s)	94,998	47,490
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	24	0	--	72	-193	--	--	0	289	420
Jet Fuel	--	4,653	7,323	--	22,665	1,109	--	--	45	33,487	10,043
Naphtha-Type	--	28	320	--	171	-46	--	--	1	564	225
Kerosene-Type	--	4,625	7,003	--	22,494	1,155	--	--	44	32,923	9,818
Kerosene	--	398	328	--	575	209	--	--	2	1,090	1,862
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	23,558	11,998	--	43,679	-26,789	--	--	1,147	104,887	35,955
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	6,722	2,746	--	16,170	-8,937	--	--	58	34,519	11,026
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	16,846	9,252	--	27,509	-17,852	--	--	1,092	70,367	24,929
Residual Fuel Oil	--	8,695	29,333	--	585	-2,215	--	--	338	40,490	14,075
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	810	452	--	-9	-26	--	--	0	1,279	249
Special Naphthas	--	36	106	--	140	-92	--	--	13	361	130
Lubricants	--	1,014	64	--	860	34	--	--	230	1,674	2,729
Waxes	--	244	47	--	2	-3	--	--	26	270	158
Petroleum Coke	--	3,099	0	--	0	150	--	--	359	2,590	1,061
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,360	1,106	--	258	1,872	--	--	5	1,847	5,369
Still Gas	--	3,877	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,877	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	120	4	--	102	65	--	--	11	150	525
Total	5,469	95,620	150,514	4,470	157,593	-30,039	0	91,067	2,266	350,353	164,064

^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, February 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	--	1,409	25	1	88	0	1,376	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	37	55	--	150	4	--	14	1	249
Pentanes Plus	3	--	0	--	0	-3	--	3	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	37	55	--	150	7	--	11	1	246
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	44	54	--	150	13	--	0	1	246
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-8	1	--	0	-7	--	9	(s)	-6
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	1	0	--	0	1	--	3	0	-2
Other Liquids	38	--	209	--	10	-7	--	219	(s)	45
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	41	--	20	--	0	8	--	54	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	183	--	10	1	--	148	0	44
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-3	--	7	--	-1	-15	--	17	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-2	--	(s)	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	7	1,646	1,275	--	2,542	-209	--	--	24	5,655
Finished Motor Gasoline	7	773	277	--	1,326	-69	--	--	1	2,451
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	37	288	0	--	352	-170	--	--	1	846
Other	-30	485	277	--	974	102	--	--	(s)	1,605
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	2	-6	--	--	0	7
Jet Fuel	--	83	135	--	408	66	--	--	(s)	560
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	2	-2	--	--	(s)	4
Kerosene-Type	--	83	135	--	406	68	--	--	(s)	556
Kerosene	--	8	10	--	12	10	--	--	(s)	19
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	424	263	--	763	-231	--	--	2	1,678
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	130	53	--	226	-80	--	--	(s)	488
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	293	209	--	537	-152	--	--	2	1,190
Residual Fuel Oil	--	150	563	--	11	-27	--	--	9	741
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	14	7	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	21
Special Naphthas	--	1	2	--	1	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Lubricants	--	18	1	--	13	5	--	--	3	23
Waxes	--	5	1	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	--	50	0	--	0	-2	--	--	8	45
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	51	16	--	5	39	--	--	(s)	34
Still Gas	--	68	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	68
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	(s)	--	1	4	--	--	(s)	-1
Total	100	1,663	2,949	25	2,703	-124	0	1,609	25	5,950

^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-February 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 26	—	1,224	76	1	17	0	1,310	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	25	30	50	—	156	-36	—	11	1	287
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	-2	—	2	(s)	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22	30	50	—	156	-36	—	9	1	285
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	40	49	—	155	-24	—	0	1	277
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	-10	1	—	1	-13	—	7	(s)	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	2	0	-2
Other Liquids	39	—	180	—	10	-3	—	222	(s)	11
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	38	—	14	—	0	-5	—	56	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	161	—	11	10	—	151	0	10
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2	—	6	—	(s)	-8	—	15	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	2	1,591	1,097	—	2,503	-465	—	—	38	5,641
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	762	237	—	1,335	-46	—	—	1	2,382
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	40	297	0	—	332	-103	—	—	1	771
Other	-38	465	237	—	1,003	57	—	—	(s)	1,610
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	1	-3	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	79	124	—	384	19	—	—	1	568
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	5	—	3	-1	—	—	(s)	10
Kerosene-Type	—	78	119	—	381	20	—	—	1	558
Kerosene	—	7	6	—	10	4	—	—	(s)	18
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	399	203	—	740	-454	—	—	19	1,778
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	114	47	—	274	-151	—	—	1	585
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	286	157	—	466	-303	—	—	19	1,193
Residual Fuel Oil	—	147	497	—	10	-38	—	—	6	686
Petrochemical Feedstocks *	—	14	8	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	22
Special Naphthas	—	1	2	—	2	-2	—	—	(s)	6
Lubricants	—	17	1	—	15	1	—	—	4	28
Waxes	—	4	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	53	0	—	0	3	—	—	6	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	40	19	—	4	32	—	—	(s)	31
Still Gas	—	66	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	66
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	2	1	—	—	(s)	3
Total	93	1,621	2,551	76	2,671	-509	0	1,544	38	5,938

^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.

* 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, February 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 16,291	--	20,238	1,375	46,287	-2,599	0	86,790	0	0	75,430
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,369	2,564	2,883	--	4,138	-5,875	--	3,900	147	19,782	22,331
Pentanes Plus	1,255	--	34	--	651	-401	--	1,167	17	1,157	3,157
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,114	2,564	2,849	--	3,487	-5,474	--	2,733	130	18,625	19,174
Ethane/Ethylene	2,210	0	866	--	-283	85	--	0	0	2,708	4,181
Propane/Propylene	3,217	2,814	1,659	--	2,820	-4,187	--	164	63	14,470	8,692
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,024	-273	185	--	380	-1,582	--	1,496	67	1,335	3,408
Isobutane/Isobutylene	663	23	139	--	570	210	--	1,073	0	112	2,893
Other Liquids	-248	--	27	--	1,026	1,132	--	479	(s)	-806	25,825
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	311	--	0	--	0	3	--	308	(s)	0	1,072
Unfinished Oils	--	--	26	--	142	422	--	552	0	-806	15,614
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-559	--	1	--	884	707	--	-381	0	0	9,139
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	2,119	92,142	477	--	15,387	-1,597	--	--	268	111,453	109,121
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,119	47,706	64	--	10,530	-1,744	--	--	14	62,149	50,187
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	15,595	3,834	0	--	-224	-10	--	--	5	19,210	1,168
Other	-13,477	43,872	64	--	10,754	-1,734	--	--	8	42,939	48,999
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	67	2	--	80	39	--	--	0	110	366
Jet Fuel	--	6,267	33	--	2,220	350	--	--	21	8,149	8,057
Naphtha-Type	--	298	33	--	173	-116	--	--	0	620	729
Kerosene-Type	--	5,969	0	--	2,047	466	--	--	21	7,529	7,328
Kerosene	--	1,338	0	--	117	313	--	--	0	1,142	1,352
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	20,424	244	--	2,555	-2,852	--	--	87	25,988	28,800
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	10,112	151	--	1,482	-2,933	--	--	1	14,677	17,125
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	10,312	93	--	1,073	81	--	--	86	11,311	11,675
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,441	18	--	-499	-82	--	--	40	2,000	2,877
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,077	19	--	9	27	--	--	0	1,078	207
Special Naphthas	--	358	68	--	107	-99	--	--	10	622	363
Lubricants	--	555	18	--	219	-87	--	--	32	847	1,630
Waxes	--	56	7	--	0	0	--	--	3	60	107
Petroleum Coke	--	3,640	0	--	0	324	--	--	43	3,273	2,247
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,109	0	--	41	2,211	--	--	18	1,921	12,698
Still Gas	--	3,793	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,793	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	311	6	--	8	3	--	--	1	321	250
Total	26,531	94,706	23,625	1,375	66,638	-8,939	0	91,169	415	130,430	232,707

^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-February 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 34,199	—	40,258	2,961	100,944	-1,376	0	179,738	0	0	75,430
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	17,774	5,131	5,520	—	8,594	-14,136	—	8,311	258	42,586	22,331
Pentanes Plus	2,608	—	71	—	1,407	-813	—	2,614	30	2,255	3,157
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,166	5,131	5,449	—	7,187	-13,323	—	5,697	229	40,330	19,174
Ethane/Ethylene	4,783	0	866	—	-1,073	-203	—	0	0	4,779	4,181
Propane/Propylene	6,805	5,710	3,878	—	6,408	-10,356	—	164	94	32,899	8,692
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,273	-737	496	—	771	-3,181	—	3,235	134	2,615	3,408
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,305	158	209	—	1,081	417	—	2,298	0	38	2,893
Other Liquids	-198	—	68	—	1,716	3,435	—	268	(s)	-2,117	25,825
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	639	—	0	—	0	47	—	592	(s)	0	1,072
Unfinished Oils	—	—	29	—	34	1,490	—	690	0	-2,117	15,614
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-837	—	39	—	1,682	1,898	—	-1,014	(s)	0	9,139
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	4,425	191,467	932	—	34,296	1,700	—	—	637	228,802	109,121
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,425	99,426	117	—	24,659	2,169	—	—	96	126,361	50,167
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	35,880	7,781	0	—	-365	-25	—	—	84	43,236	1,168
Other	-31,455	91,645	117	—	25,024	2,194	—	—	12	83,125	48,999
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	86	8	—	132	-67	—	—	0	293	366
Jet Fuel	—	12,592	66	—	4,464	85	—	—	84	16,953	8,057
Naphtha-Type	—	736	66	—	182	-44	—	—	1	1,027	729
Kerosene-Type	—	11,856	0	—	4,282	129	—	—	83	15,926	7,328
Kerosene	—	2,779	0	—	230	274	—	—	46	2,689	1,352
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	43,621	501	—	5,249	-5,484	—	—	90	54,765	28,800
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	21,443	311	—	3,328	-4,517	—	—	2	29,597	17,125
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	22,178	190	—	1,921	-967	—	—	88	25,168	11,675
Residual Fuel Oil	—	5,128	16	—	-1,088	-102	—	—	96	4,062	2,877
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	2,190	35	—	9	31	—	—	0	2,203	207
Special Naphthas	—	727	139	—	186	12	—	—	20	1,020	363
Lubricants	—	1,266	30	—	389	-6	—	—	68	1,623	1,630
Waxes	—	104	11	—	0	-27	—	—	6	136	107
Petroleum Coke	—	7,603	0	—	0	738	—	—	103	6,762	2,247
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	7,490	0	—	41	4,099	—	—	27	3,405	12,698
Still Gas	—	7,801	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	7,801	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	674	9	—	25	-22	—	—	1	729	250
Total	56,200	196,618	46,778	2,961	145,550	-10,377	0	188,317	896	269,271	232,707

^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, February 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 582	—	723	49	1,653	-93	0	3,100	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	299	92	103	—	148	-210	—	139	5	707
Pentanes Plus	45	—	1	—	23	-14	—	42	1	41
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	254	92	102	—	125	-196	—	98	5	665
Ethane/Ethylene	79	0	31	—	-10	3	—	0	0	97
Propane/Propylene	115	101	59	—	101	-150	—	6	2	517
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	-10	7	—	14	-57	—	53	2	48
Isobutane/Isobutylene	24	1	5	—	20	8	—	38	0	4
Other Liquids	-9	—	1	—	37	40	—	17	(s)	-29
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	11	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	11	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1	—	5	15	—	20	0	-29
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-20	—	(s)	—	32	25	—	-14	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	76	3,291	17	—	550	-57	—	—	10	3,960
Finished Motor Gasoline	76	1,704	2	—	376	-62	—	—	(s)	2,220
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	557	137	0	—	-8	(s)	—	—	(s)	686
Other	-481	1,567	2	—	384	-62	—	—	(s)	1,534
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	(s)	—	3	1	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	224	1	—	79	13	—	—	1	291
Naphtha-Type	—	11	1	—	6	-4	—	—	0	22
Kerosene-Type	—	213	0	—	73	17	—	—	1	269
Kerosene	—	48	0	—	4	11	—	—	0	41
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	729	9	—	91	-102	—	—	3	928
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	361	5	—	53	-105	—	—	(s)	524
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	368	3	—	38	3	—	—	3	404
Residual Fuel Oil	—	87	1	—	-18	-3	—	—	1	71
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	38	1	—	(s)	1	—	—	0	39
Special Naphthas	—	13	2	—	4	-4	—	—	(s)	22
Lubricants	—	20	1	—	8	-3	—	—	1	30
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	130	0	—	0	12	—	—	2	117
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	147	0	—	1	79	—	—	1	69
Still Gas	—	135	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	135
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Total	948	3,382	844	49	2,367	-319	0	3,256	15	4,658

^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-February 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 580	—	682	50	1,711	-23	0	3,046	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	301	87	94	—	146	-240	—	141	4	722
Pentanes Plus	44	—	1	—	24	-14	—	44	1	38
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	257	87	92	—	122	-226	—	97	4	684
Ethane/Ethylene	81	0	15	—	-18	-3	—	0	0	81
Propane/Propylene	115	97	66	—	109	-176	—	3	2	558
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	-12	8	—	13	-54	—	55	2	44
Isobutane/isobutylene	22	3	4	—	18	7	—	39	0	1
Other Liquids	-3	—	1	—	29	58	—	5	(s)	-36
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	11	—	0	—	0	1	—	10	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	1	25	—	12	0	-36
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-14	—	1	—	29	32	—	-17	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	75	3,246	16	—	561	29	—	—	11	3,878
Finished Motor Gasoline	75	1,685	2	—	418	37	—	—	2	2,142
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	608	132	0	—	-6	(s)	—	—	1	733
Other	-533	1,553	2	—	424	37	—	—	(s)	1,409
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	(s)	—	2	-1	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	213	1	—	76	1	—	—	1	287
Naphtha-Type	—	12	1	—	3	-1	—	—	(s)	17
Kerosene-Type	—	201	0	—	73	2	—	—	1	270
Kerosene	—	47	0	—	4	5	—	—	1	46
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	739	8	—	89	-93	—	—	2	928
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	363	5	—	56	-77	—	—	(s)	502
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	376	3	—	33	-16	—	—	1	427
Residual Fuel Oil	—	87	(s)	—	-18	-2	—	—	2	69
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	37	1	—	(s)	1	—	—	0	37
Special Naphthas	—	12	2	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	17
Lubricants	—	21	1	—	7	(s)	—	—	1	28
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	129	0	—	0	13	—	—	2	115
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	127	0	—	1	69	—	—	(s)	58
Still Gas	—	132	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	132
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	12
Total	953	3,333	793	50	2,467	-176	0	3,192	15	4,564

^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 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 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 88,752	--	107,400	-1,107	-33,747	-4,684	0	165,977	5	0	741,913
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	30,694	7,745	1,127	--	-6,343	-8,050	--	6,734	925	33,614	44,922
Pentanes Plus	5,060	--	811	--	-385	-674	--	2,012	0	4,148	4,738
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	25,634	7,745	316	--	-5,958	-7,376	--	4,722	925	29,466	40,184
Ethane/Ethylene	11,151	698	0	--	1,125	-539	--	0	0	13,513	12,109
Propane/Propylene	9,025	6,139	0	--	-6,532	-4,656	--	0	736	12,552	13,229
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,079	829	232	--	-135	-2,408	--	2,309	189	1,915	7,914
Isobutane/isobutylene	4,379	79	84	--	-416	227	--	2,413	0	1,486	6,932
Other Liquids	2,456	--	6,630	--	-1,297	886	--	4,892	119	1,892	70,758
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,946	--	149	--	0	323	--	1,654	118	0	5,463
Unfinished Oils	--	--	6,435	--	-428	1,012	--	3,104	0	1,891	49,915
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	510	--	46	--	-869	-471	--	157	1	0	15,338
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	22	--	-23	0	1	42
Finished Petroleum Products	-346	178,926	4,725	--	-91,131	-9,327	--	--	10,083	91,418	124,867
Finished Motor Gasoline	-346	79,714	0	--	-50,274	-2,460	--	--	1,836	29,718	47,857
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,642	5,893	0	--	-9,657	-1,746	--	--	0	-376	4,226
Other	-1,987	73,821	0	--	-40,617	-714	--	--	1,836	30,095	43,631
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	389	0	--	-132	92	--	--	0	165	411
Jet Fuel	--	19,441	8	--	-14,987	-2,327	--	--	11	6,778	13,473
Naphtha-Type	--	729	0	--	-156	-188	--	--	0	761	758
Kerosene-Type	--	18,712	8	--	-14,831	-2,139	--	--	11	6,017	12,715
Kerosene	--	860	85	--	-422	-207	--	--	(s)	730	1,281
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	37,547	0	--	-24,404	-4,060	--	--	2,705	14,498	25,603
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	17,143	0	--	-8,212	-1,582	--	--	545	9,968	11,406
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	20,404	0	--	-16,192	-2,478	--	--	2,159	4,531	14,197
Residual Fuel Oil	--	9,641	359	--	178	-1,539	--	--	1,778	9,939	16,805
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	9,483	4,191	--	0	621	--	--	0	13,053	3,171
Special Naphthas	--	656	45	--	-146	-294	--	--	17	832	1,727
Lubricants	--	2,895	0	--	-712	-149	--	--	316	2,016	5,537
Waxes	--	316	3	--	0	-1	--	--	30	290	438
Petroleum Coke	--	7,488	0	--	0	431	--	--	3,371	3,686	2,699
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,122	0	--	-189	203	--	--	20	1,710	4,231
Still Gas	--	7,719	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	7,719	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	655	34	--	-43	363	--	--	(s)	283	1,634
Total	121,556	186,671	119,882	-1,107	-132,518	-21,175	0	177,603	11,133	126,924	982,460

^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-February 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 186,793	--	227,533	6,250	-76,285	-10,317	0	354,603	5	0	741,913
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	64,013	15,083	3,551	--	-13,743	-25,387	--	15,296	1,566	77,429	44,922
Pentanes Plus	10,672	--	1,784	--	-831	-1,360	--	4,130	0	8,855	4,738
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	53,341	15,083	1,767	--	-12,912	-24,027	--	11,166	1,566	68,574	40,184
Ethane/Ethylene	23,107	1,559	595	--	2,626	-3,561	--	0	0	31,448	12,109
Propane/Propylene	18,802	12,980	394	--	-14,484	-13,715	--	0	1,201	30,206	13,229
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,354	196	683	--	-296	-6,893	--	5,815	365	3,650	7,914
Isobutane/Isobutylene	9,078	348	95	--	-758	142	--	5,351	0	3,270	6,932
Other Liquids	3,769	--	17,465	--	-2,326	7,355	--	12,773	285	-1,505	70,758
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,853	--	149	--	0	-816	--	4,534	284	0	5,463
Unfinished Oils	--	--	17,259	--	-668	8,466	--	9,631	0	-1,506	49,915
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-84	--	57	--	-1,658	-310	--	-1,376	1	0	15,338
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	15	--	-16	0	1	42
Finished Petroleum Products	462	386,853	11,582	--	-190,667	-3,839	--	--	23,553	188,496	124,867
Finished Motor Gasoline	462	174,612	0	--	-108,477	-887	--	--	4,229	63,254	47,857
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	3,777	18,793	0	--	-19,269	-2,416	--	--	1	5,716	4,226
Other	-3,315	155,819	0	--	-89,208	1,529	--	--	4,229	57,538	43,631
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	644	0	--	-220	88	--	--	0	336	411
Jet Fuel	--	42,522	18	--	-29,657	-161	--	--	396	12,648	13,473
Naphtha-Type	--	1,997	0	--	-226	-6	--	--	343	1,434	758
Kerosene-Type	--	40,525	18	--	-29,431	-155	--	--	53	11,214	12,715
Kerosene	--	2,199	134	--	-722	103	--	--	(s)	1,508	1,281
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	82,815	0	--	-49,925	-3,549	--	--	8,227	28,212	25,603
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	36,145	0	--	-20,286	-582	--	--	2,940	13,501	11,406
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	46,670	0	--	-29,639	-2,967	--	--	5,287	14,711	14,197
Residual Fuel Oil	--	19,211	2,125	--	503	-805	--	--	2,517	20,127	16,805
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	18,499	8,990	--	0	614	--	--	0	26,875	3,171
Special Naphthas	--	1,790	122	--	-326	-167	--	--	43	1,710	1,727
Lubricants	--	5,877	0	--	-1,415	-268	--	--	601	4,129	5,537
Waxes	--	626	6	--	-2	-11	--	--	56	585	438
Petroleum Coke	--	15,999	80	--	0	508	--	--	7,458	8,113	2,699
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,369	53	--	-299	616	--	--	25	3,482	4,231
Still Gas	--	16,377	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	16,377	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,313	34	--	-127	80	--	--	(s)	1,140	1,634
Total	255,037	401,936	260,111	6,250	-283,021	-32,188	0	382,672	25,409	264,420	982,460

^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 III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 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 3,170	—	3,836	-40	-1,205	-167	0	5,928	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,096	277	40	—	-227	-288	—	241	33	1,200
Pentanes Plus	181	—	29	—	-14	-24	—	72	0	148
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	916	277	11	—	-213	-263	—	169	33	1,052
Ethane/Ethylene	398	25	0	—	40	-19	—	0	0	483
Propane/Propylene	322	219	0	—	-233	-166	—	0	26	448
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	30	8	—	-5	-86	—	82	7	68
Isobutane/Isobutylene	156	3	3	—	-15	8	—	86	0	53
Other Liquids	88	—	237	—	-46	32	—	175	4	68
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	70	—	5	—	0	12	—	59	4	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	230	—	-15	36	—	111	0	68
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	18	—	2	—	-31	-17	—	6	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	-12	6,390	169	—	-3,255	-333	—	—	360	3,265
Finished Motor Gasoline	-12	2,847	0	—	-1,796	-88	—	—	66	1,061
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	59	210	0	—	-345	-62	—	—	0	-13
Other	-71	2,636	0	—	-1,451	-26	—	—	66	1,075
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	14	0	—	-5	3	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	694	(s)	—	-535	-83	—	—	(s)	242
Naphtha-Type	—	26	0	—	-6	-7	—	—	0	27
Kerosene-Type	—	668	(s)	—	-530	-76	—	—	(s)	215
Kerosene	—	31	3	—	-15	-7	—	—	(s)	26
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,341	0	—	-872	-145	—	—	97	518
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	612	0	—	-293	-57	—	—	19	356
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	729	0	—	-578	-89	—	—	77	162
Residual Fuel Oil	—	344	13	—	6	-55	—	—	63	355
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	339	150	—	0	22	—	—	0	466
Special Naphthas	—	23	2	—	-5	-11	—	—	1	30
Lubricants	—	103	0	—	-25	-5	—	—	11	72
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	267	0	—	0	15	—	—	120	132
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	76	0	—	-7	7	—	—	1	61
Still Gas	—	276	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	276
Miscellaneous Products	—	23	1	—	-2	13	—	—	(s)	10
Total	4,341	6,667	4,282	-40	-4,733	-756	0	6,343	398	4,533

^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-February 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 3,166	—	3,856	106	-1,293	-175	0	6,010	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,085	256	60	—	-233	-430	—	259	27	1,312
Pentanes Plus	181	—	30	—	-14	-23	—	70	0	150
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	904	256	30	—	-219	-407	—	189	27	1,162
Ethane/Ethylene	392	26	10	—	45	-60	—	0	0	533
Propane/Propylene	319	220	7	—	-245	-232	—	0	20	512
Normal Butane/Butylene	40	3	12	—	-5	-117	—	99	6	62
Isobutane/Isobutylene	154	6	2	—	-13	2	—	91	0	55
Other Liquids	64	—	296	—	-39	125	—	216	5	-26
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	65	—	3	—	0	-14	—	77	5	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	293	—	-11	143	—	163	0	-26
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1	—	1	—	-28	-5	—	-23	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	8	6,557	196	—	-3,232	-65	—	—	399	3,195
Finished Motor Gasoline	8	2,960	0	—	-1,839	-15	—	—	72	1,072
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	64	319	0	—	-327	-41	—	—	(s)	97
Other	-56	2,641	0	—	-1,512	26	—	—	72	975
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	11	0	—	-4	1	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	721	(s)	—	-503	-3	—	—	7	214
Naphtha-Type	—	34	0	—	-4	(s)	—	—	6	24
Kerosene-Type	—	687	(s)	—	-499	-3	—	—	1	190
Kerosene	—	37	2	—	-12	2	—	—	(s)	26
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,404	0	—	-846	-60	—	—	139	478
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	613	0	—	-344	-10	—	—	50	229
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	791	0	—	-502	-50	—	—	90	249
Residual Fuel Oil	—	326	36	—	9	-14	—	—	43	341
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	314	152	—	0	10	—	—	0	456
Special Naphthas	—	30	2	—	-6	-3	—	—	1	29
Lubricants	—	100	0	—	-24	-5	—	—	10	70
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	271	1	—	0	9	—	—	126	138
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	74	1	—	-5	10	—	—	(s)	59
Still Gas	—	278	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	278
Miscellaneous Products	—	22	1	—	-2	1	—	—	(s)	19
Total	4,323	6,812	4,409	106	-4,797	-546	0	6,486	431	4,482

^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, February 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 11,463	--	2,959	1,404	-3,718	-365	0	12,473	0	0	11,066
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,433	148	594	--	-2,007	-21	--	530	3	1,656	1,317
Pentanes Plus	789	--	347	--	-266	9	--	173	3	685	179
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,644	148	247	--	-1,741	-30	--	357	0	971	1,138
Ethane/Ethylene	760	0	0	--	-842	2	--	0	0	-84	185
Propane/Propylene	1,172	242	161	--	-500	-50	--	0	0	1,125	422
Normal Butane/Butylene	441	-109	67	--	-245	0	--	228	0	-74	336
Isobutane/Isobutylene	271	15	19	--	-154	18	--	129	0	4	195
Other Liquids	165	--	0	--	0	-67	--	168	0	64	5,396
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	105	--	0	--	0	-7	--	112	0	0	270
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	-70	0	64	2,545
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	60	--	0	--	0	-66	--	126	0	0	2,581
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-19	13,403	106	--	1,321	936	--	--	18	13,857	12,921
Finished Motor Gasoline	-19	6,839	5	--	504	535	--	--	10	6,784	5,672
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	410	348	0	--	19	-427	--	--	9	1,194	381
Other	-429	6,493	5	--	485	962	--	--	1	5,591	5,291
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2	0	--	8	-7	--	--	0	17	49
Jet Fuel	--	908	0	--	857	-63	--	--	0	1,828	850
Naphtha-Type	--	257	0	--	-166	-16	--	--	0	107	195
Kerosene-Type	--	651	0	--	1,023	-47	--	--	0	1,721	655
Kerosene	--	102	0	--	-38	-38	--	--	0	102	113
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,419	97	--	-10	58	--	--	3	3,445	3,059
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,066	27	--	62	26	--	--	0	2,129	1,979
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,353	70	--	-72	32	--	--	3	1,318	1,080
Residual Fuel Oil	--	216	2	--	0	-50	--	--	0	268	321
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	15	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	16	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	4	-4	0
Waxes	--	28	2	--	0	-3	--	--	0	33	28
Petroleum Coke	--	402	0	--	0	24	--	--	0	378	142
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	836	0	--	0	478	--	--	1	357	2,666
Still Gas	--	557	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	557	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	79	0	--	0	3	--	--	0	76	20
Total	15,042	13,551	3,659	1,404	-4,404	483	0	13,171	21	15,577	30,700

^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-February 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 23,937	--	6,271	3,248	-7,122	-41	0	26,375	0	0	11,066
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	7,083	240	1,282	--	-4,056	-29	--	1,221	9	3,348	1,317
Pentanes Plus	1,589	--	726	--	-576	0	--	381	9	1,349	179
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,494	240	556	--	-3,480	-29	--	840	0	1,999	1,138
Ethane/Ethylene	1,455	0	0	--	-1,553	9	--	0	0	-107	185
Propane/Propylene	2,507	561	335	--	-1,079	-53	--	0	0	2,317	422
Normal Butane/Butylene	975	-242	190	--	-525	29	--	584	0	-215	336
Isobutane/isobutylene	557	-19	31	--	-323	-14	--	256	0	4	195
Other Liquids	409	--	0	--	0	342	--	-271	0	338	5,396
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	277	--	0	--	0	25	--	252	0	0	270
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-182	--	-156	0	338	2,545
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	132	--	0	--	0	499	--	-367	0	0	2,581
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-38	28,368	173	--	1,652	2,493	--	--	31	27,631	12,921
Finished Motor Gasoline	-38	14,295	12	--	402	1,140	--	--	17	13,514	5,672
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	944	1,109	0	--	38	-274	--	--	15	2,350	381
Other	-982	13,186	12	--	364	1,414	--	--	2	11,164	5,291
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	26	0	--	16	2	--	--	0	40	49
Jet Fuel	--	1,930	0	--	1,528	137	--	--	0	3,321	850
Naphtha-Type	--	554	0	--	-294	-56	--	--	0	316	195
Kerosene-Type	--	1,376	0	--	1,822	193	--	--	0	3,005	655
Kerosene	--	302	0	--	-83	53	--	--	0	166	113
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	7,219	153	--	-211	265	--	--	5	6,891	3,059
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	4,316	54	--	-70	248	--	--	0	4,052	1,979
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	2,903	99	--	-141	17	--	--	5	2,839	1,080
Residual Fuel Oil	--	488	4	--	0	-81	--	--	0	573	321
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	38	0	--	0	-2	--	--	0	40	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	1	-1	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	7	-7	0
Waxes	--	53	3	--	0	-2	--	--	0	58	28
Petroleum Coke	--	868	0	--	0	-115	--	--	0	983	142
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,767	1	--	0	1,100	--	--	2	666	2,666
Still Gas	--	1,195	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,195	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	187	0	--	0	-4	--	--	0	191	20
Total	31,392	28,608	7,726	3,248	-9,526	2,765	0	27,325	40	31,317	30,700

^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, February 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 409	--	108	50	-133	-13	0	445	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	123	5	21	--	-72	-1	--	19	(s)	59
Pentanes Plus	28	--	12	--	-10	(s)	--	6	(s)	24
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	94	5	9	--	-62	-1	--	13	0	35
Ethane/Ethylene	27	0	0	--	-30	(s)	--	0	0	-3
Propane/Propylene	42	9	6	--	-18	-2	--	0	0	40
Normal Butane/Butylene	16	-4	2	--	-9	0	--	8	0	-3
Isobutane/isobutylene	10	1	1	--	-6	1	--	5	0	(s)
Other Liquids	6	--	0	--	0	-2	--	6	0	2
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	-3	0	2
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2	--	0	--	0	-2	--	5	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-1	479	4	--	47	33	--	--	1	495
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1	244	(s)	--	18	19	--	--	(s)	242
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	15	12	0	--	1	-15	--	--	(s)	43
Other	-15	232	(s)	--	17	34	--	--	(s)	200
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	32	0	--	31	-2	--	--	0	65
Naphtha-Type	--	9	0	--	-6	-1	--	--	0	4
Kerosene-Type	--	23	0	--	37	-2	--	--	0	61
Kerosene	--	4	0	--	-1	-1	--	--	0	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	122	3	--	(s)	2	--	--	(s)	123
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	74	1	--	2	1	--	--	0	76
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	48	3	--	-3	1	--	--	(s)	47
Residual Fuel Oil	--	8	(s)	--	0	-2	--	--	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks *	--	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	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	30	0	--	0	17	--	--	(s)	13
Still Gas	--	20	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	3
Total	537	484	131	50	-157	17	0	470	1	556

^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.

* 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-February 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 406	--	106	55	-121	-1	0	447	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	120	4	22	--	-69	(s)	--	21	(s)	57
Pentanes Plus	27	--	12	--	-10	0	--	6	(s)	23
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	93	4	9	--	-59	(s)	--	14	0	34
Ethane/Ethylene	25	0	0	--	-26	(s)	--	0	0	-2
Propane/Propylene	42	8	6	--	-18	-1	--	0	0	39
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	-4	3	--	-9	(s)	--	10	0	-4
Isobutane/isobutylene	9	(s)	1	--	-5	(s)	--	4	0	(s)
Other Liquids	7	--	0	--	0	6	--	-5	0	6
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-3	--	-3	0	6
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2	--	0	--	0	8	--	-6	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-1	481	3	--	26	42	--	--	1	466
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1	242	(s)	--	7	19	--	--	(s)	229
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	16	19	0	--	1	-5	--	--	(s)	40
Other	-17	223	(s)	--	6	24	--	--	(s)	189
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	33	0	--	26	2	--	--	0	56
Naphtha-Type	--	9	0	--	-5	-1	--	--	0	5
Kerosene-Type	--	23	0	--	31	3	--	--	0	51
Kerosene	--	5	0	--	-1	1	--	--	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	122	3	--	-4	4	--	--	(s)	117
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	73	1	--	-1	4	--	--	0	69
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	49	2	--	-2	(s)	--	--	(s)	48
Residual Fuel Oil	--	8	(s)	--	0	-1	--	--	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks *	--	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	--	15	0	--	0	-2	--	--	0	17
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	30	(s)	--	0	19	--	--	(s)	11
Still Gas	--	20	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	3
Total	532	485	131	55	-161	47	0	463	1	531

^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.

* 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, February 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 ^c	Stock Change ^d	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^e	
Crude Oil	E 71,565	--	6,714	-1,356	-8,841	578	0	63,930	3,237	336	73,648
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,744	1,764	162	--	0	-596	--	2,508	159	2,599	1,886
Pentanes Plus	1,413	--	0	--	0	-4	--	1,021	0	396	50
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,331	1,764	162	--	0	-592	--	1,487	159	2,203	1,836
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	140	--	0	0	--	0	0	141	0
Propane/Propylene	236	1,051	6	--	0	-321	--	0	21	1,595	553
Normal Butane/Butylene	686	580	16	--	0	-251	--	907	138	488	783
Isobutane/isobutylene	406	133	0	--	0	-20	--	580	0	-21	500
Other Liquids	376	--	1,031	--	0	82	--	1,729	246	-650	37,011
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	-14	--	771	--	0	-876	--	1,633	0	0	2,900
Unfinished Oils	--	--	260	--	0	1,273	--	-363	0	-650	25,510
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	390	--	0	--	0	-325	--	469	246	0	8,589
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	10	--	-10	0	0	12
Finished Petroleum Products	-205	70,116	367	--	3,244	-5,855	--	--	6,773	70,626	58,229
Finished Motor Gasoline	-205	32,206	21	--	2,108	-2,480	--	--	277	36,333	25,915
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,847	8,835	0	--	0	-4,985	--	--	3	16,663	3,399
Other	-2,052	22,371	21	--	2,108	2,505	--	--	274	19,669	22,516
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	133	0	--	0	44	--	--	0	89	441
Jet Fuel	--	9,675	27	--	491	-967	--	--	955	10,205	7,732
Naphtha-Type	--	50	0	--	98	29	--	--	265	-146	336
Kerosene-Type	--	9,625	27	--	393	-996	--	--	690	10,351	7,396
Kerosene	--	11	0	--	0	-59	--	--	3	67	67
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	11,262	22	--	509	-814	--	--	3,710	8,897	10,568
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	7,732	2	--	354	-467	--	--	728	7,827	7,166
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	3,530	20	--	155	-347	--	--	2,982	1,070	3,402
Residual Fuel Oil	--	7,553	267	--	0	-1,851	--	--	1,488	8,183	5,362
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^g	--	96	0	--	0	-71	--	--	0	167	179
Special Naphthas	--	40	2	--	0	-11	--	--	2	51	41
Lubricants	--	575	0	--	136	-67	--	--	81	697	1,705
Waxes	--	55	2	--	0	-5	--	--	10	52	70
Petroleum Coke	--	3,882	26	--	0	303	--	--	2,236	1,369	3,820
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	921	20	--	0	166	--	--	9	766	2,092
Still Gas	--	3,543	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,543	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	166	0	--	0	-43	--	--	1	208	237
Total	74,479	71,682	8,294	-1,356	-5,597	-5,791	0	66,167	12,415	72,911	170,774

^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-February 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 152,480	--	15,310	4,260	-17,615	F '93	0	141,477	6,638	647	73,648
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	5,833	3,266	181	--	0	-1,731	--	5,421	274	5,336	1,866
Pentanes Plus	2,996	--	0	--	0	-16	--	2,239	(s)	773	50
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,837	3,286	181	--	0	-1,715	--	3,182	274	4,563	1,836
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	140	--	0	0	--	0	0	142	0
Propane/Propylene	514	2,315	19	--	0	-527	--	0	110	3,265	553
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,503	814	22	--	0	-1,036	--	2,057	163	1,155	783
Isobutane/Isobutylene	818	157	0	--	0	-152	--	1,125	0	2	500
Other Liquids	2,384	--	1,784	--	0	3,594	--	788	246	-460	37,011
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,469	--	1,363	--	0	-532	--	4,364	(s)	0	2,900
Unfinished Oils	--	--	421	--	0	4,327	--	-3,446	0	-460	25,510
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-85	--	0	--	0	-204	--	-127	246	0	8,589
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	3	--	-3	0	0	12
Finished Petroleum Products	510	153,538	958	--	7,019	-2,830	--	--	17,655	147,199	58,229
Finished Motor Gasoline	510	71,090	159	--	4,645	1,239	--	--	781	74,384	25,915
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	4,249	31,004	0	--	0	-6,487	--	--	7	41,733	3,399
Other	-3,739	40,086	159	--	4,645	7,726	--	--	774	32,651	22,516
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	241	0	--	0	46	--	--	0	195	441
Jet Fuel	--	22,207	53	--	1,000	-1,221	--	--	1,706	22,775	7,732
Naphtha-Type	--	87	0	--	167	38	--	--	603	-387	336
Kerosene-Type	--	22,120	53	--	833	-1,259	--	--	1,102	23,163	7,396
Kerosene	--	90	0	--	0	-51	--	--	3	138	67
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	23,932	42	--	1,208	-1,726	--	--	7,379	19,529	10,568
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	16,457	14	--	858	-261	--	--	1,412	16,178	7,166
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	7,475	28	--	350	-1,465	--	--	5,967	3,351	3,402
Residual Fuel Oil	--	15,718	505	--	0	-1,553	--	--	2,612	15,164	5,362
Petrochemical Feedstocks	--	227	43	--	0	-51	--	--	0	321	179
Special Naphthas	--	112	5	--	0	-7	--	--	6	118	41
Lubricants	--	1,257	0	--	166	39	--	--	162	1,222	1,705
Waxes	--	117	4	--	0	-8	--	--	22	107	70
Petroleum Coke	--	8,376	58	--	0	177	--	--	4,959	3,298	3,820
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,896	88	--	0	318	--	--	24	1,642	2,092
Still Gas	--	7,879	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	7,879	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	396	1	--	0	-32	--	--	2	427	237
Total	161,207	156,824	18,233	4,260	-10,596	4,706	0	147,686	24,814	152,722	170,774

^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, February 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 2,556	--	240	-48	-316	21	0	2,283	116	12
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	98	63	6	--	0	-21	--	90	6	93
Pentanes Plus	50	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	36	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	48	63	6	--	0	-21	--	53	6	79
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	5	--	0	0	--	0	0	5
Propane/Propylene	9	38	(s)	--	0	-11	--	0	1	57
Normal Butane/Butylene	25	21	1	--	0	-9	--	32	5	17
Isobutane/isobutylene	15	5	0	--	0	-1	--	21	0	-1
Other Liquids	13	--	37	--	0	3	--	62	9	-23
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	-1	--	28	--	0	-31	--	58	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	9	--	0	45	--	-13	0	-23
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	14	--	0	--	0	-12	--	17	9	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-7	2,504	14	--	116	-209	--	--	313	2,522
Finished Motor Gasoline	-7	1,150	1	--	75	-89	--	--	10	1,298
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	66	351	0	--	0	-178	--	--	(s)	595
Other	-73	799	1	--	75	89	--	--	10	702
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	5	0	--	0	2	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	346	1	--	18	-35	--	--	34	364
Naphtha-Type	--	2	0	--	4	1	--	--	9	-5
Kerosene-Type	--	344	1	--	14	-36	--	--	25	370
Kerosene	--	(s)	0	--	0	-2	--	--	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	402	1	--	18	-29	--	--	133	318
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	276	(s)	--	13	-17	--	--	26	280
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	126	1	--	6	-12	--	--	107	38
Residual Fuel Oil	--	270	10	--	0	-66	--	--	53	292
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	3	0	--	0	-3	--	--	0	6
Special Naphthas	--	1	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Lubricants	--	21	0	--	5	-2	--	--	3	25
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	139	1	--	0	11	--	--	80	49
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	33	1	--	0	6	--	--	(s)	27
Still Gas	--	127	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	127
Miscellaneous Products	--	6	0	--	0	-2	--	--	(s)	7
Total	2,660	2,567	296	-48	-200	-207	0	2,435	443	2,604

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 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-February 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 2,584	—	259	72	-299	96	0	2,398	113	11
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	99	56	3	—	0	-29	—	92	5	90
Pentanes Plus	51	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	38	(s)	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	48	56	3	—	0	-29	—	54	5	77
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	2	—	0	0	—	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	9	39	(s)	—	0	-9	—	0	2	55
Normal Butane/Butylene	25	14	(s)	—	0	-18	—	35	3	20
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	3	0	—	0	-3	—	19	0	(s)
Other Liquids	40	—	30	—	0	61	—	13	4	-8
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	42	—	23	—	0	-9	—	74	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	7	—	0	73	—	-58	0	-8
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1	—	0	—	0	-3	—	-2	4	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	9	2,602	16	—	119	-48	—	—	299	2,495
Finished Motor Gasoline	9	1,205	3	—	79	21	—	—	13	1,261
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	72	525	0	—	0	-110	—	—	(s)	707
Other	-63	679	3	—	79	131	—	—	13	553
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	376	1	—	17	-21	—	—	29	386
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	3	1	—	—	10	-7
Kerosene-Type	—	375	1	—	14	-21	—	—	19	393
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	406	1	—	20	-29	—	—	125	331
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	279	(s)	—	15	-4	—	—	24	274
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	127	(s)	—	6	-25	—	—	101	57
Residual Fuel Oil	—	266	9	—	0	-26	—	—	44	257
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	4	1	—	0	-1	—	—	0	5
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Lubricants	—	21	0	—	3	1	—	—	3	21
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	142	1	—	0	3	—	—	84	56
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	32	1	—	0	5	—	—	(s)	28
Still Gas	—	134	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	134
Miscellaneous Products	—	7	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	7
Total	2,732	2,658	309	72	-180	80	0	2,503	421	2,589

^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	December 1993		January-December 1993	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 834	E 27	E 9,555	E 26
Florida	499	16	E 5,521	E 15
New York	E 28	E 1	E 351	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 154	E 5	E 1,940	E 5
Virginia	1	(s)	E 8	E (s)
West Virginia	154	5	E 2,038	E 6
Adjustment ^a	-3	(s)	E -303	E -1
PAD District II	E 18,475	E 596	E 232,220	E 636
Illinois	1,400	45	19,050	52
Indiana	229	7	2,761	8
Kansas	4,043	130	49,837	137
Kentucky	272	9	4,323	12
Michigan	E 991	E 32	E 13,255	E 36
Missouri	11	(s)	E 127	E (s)
Nebraska	384	12	4,896	13
North Dakota	2,490	80	30,908	85
Ohio	E 755	E 24	E 8,700	E 24
Oklahoma	7,680	248	95,942	263
South Dakota	128	4	1,492	4
Tennessee	31	1	419	1
Adjustment ^a	63	2	E 511	E 1
PAD District III	E 98,611	E 3,181	E 1,176,867	E 3,224
Alabama	1,610	52	18,665	51
Arkansas	E 782	E 25	E 10,032	E 27
Louisiana ^b	E 11,560	E 373	E 137,450	E 377
Mississippi	1,874	60	E 21,725	E 60
New Mexico	5,977	193	68,422	187
Texas ^b	51,551	1,663	613,746	1,681
Federal Offshore PAD District III	25,690	829	E 298,596	E 818
Adjustment ^a	-432	-14	E 8,230	E 23
PAD District IV	E 12,570	E 405	E 153,534	E 421
Colorado	E 2,526	E 81	E 28,482	E 78
Montana	1,459	47	E 17,281	E 47
Utah	1,795	58	21,190	58
Wyoming	7,301	236	E 86,346	E 237
Adjustment ^a	-511	-16	E 235	E 1
PAD District V	E 81,497	E 2,629	E 923,756	E 2,531
Alaska ^b	E 51,936	E 1,675	E 577,774	E 1,583
South Alaska	1,209	39	13,786	38
North Slope	50,580	1,632	563,853	1,545
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	147	5	E 135	E (s)
Arizona	6	(s)	73	(s)
California ^b	24,891	803	292,517	801
Nevada	123	4	1,861	5
Federal Offshore PAD District V	4,412	142	50,580	139
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	130	4	E 948	E 3
U.S. Total^b	E 211,987	E 6,838	E 2,495,932	E 6,838

^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 - 7,245; California: State - 1,766; Louisiana: State - E1,924; Texas: State - 129; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E41,165.

(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, February 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	121	608	729	444	323	7,602	8,369
Pentanes Plus	9	66	75	112	81	1,062	1,255
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	112	542	654	332	242	6,540	7,114
Ethane	50	180	230	52	0	2,158	2,210
Propane	40	252	292	160	153	2,904	3,217
Normal Butane	22	77	99	64	89	871	1,024
Isobutane	0	33	33	56	0	607	663
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	26	47	73	114	67	2,908	3,089
Pentanes Plus	1	11	12	20	34	361	415
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	25	36	61	94	33	2,547	2,674
Ethane	0	0	0	14	0	710	724
Propane	20	26	46	43	23	1,121	1,187
Normal Butane	5	4	9	21	10	541	572
Isobutane	0	6	6	16	0	175	191

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	16,695	2,935	5,800	615	4,649	30,694	3,433	2,744	45,969
Pentanes Plus	2,770	555	1,043	163	529	5,060	789	1,413	8,592
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	13,925	2,380	4,757	452	4,120	25,634	2,644	1,331	37,377
Ethane	5,929	1,186	1,933	94	2,009	11,151	760	1	14,352
Propane	5,046	753	1,666	193	1,367	9,025	1,172	238	13,944
Normal Butane	2,083	-2,137	545	118	470	1,079	441	686	3,329
Isobutane	867	2,578	613	47	274	4,379	271	406	5,752
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	415	1,164	1,350	138	141	3,208	266	67	6,703
Pentanes Plus	153	371	334	13	32	903	101	14	1,445
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	262	793	1,016	125	109	2,305	165	53	5,258
Ethane	34	255	86	97	8	480	2	0	1,206
Propane	167	242	503	14	68	994	101	36	2,364
Normal Butane	43	154	285	9	25	516	51	10	1,158
Isobutane	18	142	142	5	8	315	11	7	530

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,
February 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	36,007	2,513	38,520	57,377	10,695	18,718	86,790
Natural Gas Liquids	393	0	393	2,307	390	1,203	3,900
Pentanes Plus	76	0	76	527	32	608	1,167
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	317	0	317	1,780	358	595	2,733
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	164	164
Normal Butane	240	0	240	1,076	276	144	1,496
Isobutane	77	0	77	704	82	287	1,073
Other Liquids	6,019	120	6,139	1,237	293	-1,051	479
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,499	3	1,502	108	95	105	308
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	85	3	88	16	0	29	45
Oxygenates	W	W	1,414	92	95	76	263
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	179
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,406	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	4,022	132	4,154	1,509	32	-989	552
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	499	-15	484	-380	166	-167	-381
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0
Total Input to Refineries	42,419	2,633	45,052	60,921	11,378	18,870	91,169
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,284	90	1,375	2,136	382	675	3,192
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,437	97	1,534	2,259	378	677	3,315
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	89.4	92.8	89.6	94.5	101.0	99.6	96.3
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	590	19	609	791	123	197	1,110
Catalytic Hydrocracking	57	4	61	119	0	7	125
Delayed and Fluid Coking	88	0	88	170	56	60	286
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.84	0.90	0.84	1.05	2.00	0.71	1.09
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.73	36.52	32.05	34.32	29.80	36.07	34.13
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,437	97	1,534	2,259	378	677	3,315
Operating	1,329	97	1,426	2,253	378	670	3,301
Idle	108	0	108	6	0	8	14
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	1,053	0	428	1,481

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	14,335	80,052	64,130	4,821	2,639	165,977	12,473	63,930	367,690
Natural Gas Liquids	953	3,236	2,100	249	196	6,734	530	2,508	14,065
Pentanes Plus	460	1,156	147	147	102	2,012	173	1,021	4,449
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	493	2,080	1,953	102	94	4,722	357	1,487	9,616
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164
Normal Butane	403	846	1,007	53	0	2,309	228	907	5,180
Isobutane	90	1,234	946	49	94	2,413	129	580	4,272
Other Liquids	-446	6,597	-1,363	6	98	4,892	168	1,729	13,407
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	120	864	653	1	16	1,654	112	1,633	5,209
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	71	119	181	0	0	371	0	238	742
Oxygenates	49	745	472	W	W	1,283	112	1,395	4,467
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	284
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	34
MTBE	W	604	W	W	W	1,070	W	1,393	4,006
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	143
Unfinished Oils (net)	-551	5,928	-2,271	8	-10	3,104	-70	-363	7,377
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-15	-194	277	-3	92	157	126	469	855
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-1	-22	0	0	-23	0	-10	-34
Total Input to Refineries	14,842	89,885	64,867	5,076	2,933	177,603	13,171	68,167	395,162
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	514	2,880	2,342	167	94	5,998	451	2,329	13,345
Operable Capacity (daily average)	568	3,226	2,675	211	95	6,774	510	2,909	15,041
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	90.5	89.3	87.6	79.2	99.6	88.5	88.6	80.1	88.7
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	166	1,016	741	18	31	1,972	151	648	4,489
Catalytic Hydrocracking	22	159	147	0	0	329	4	394	913
Delayed and Fluid Coking	4	320	354	8	0	687	38	447	1,546
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.74	1.13	1.33	1.57	0.42	1.18	1.29	1.17	1.12
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	39.15	32.48	30.84	31.70	40.73	32.54	33.57	25.23	31.58
Operable Capacity (daily average)	568	3,226	2,675	211	95	6,774	510	2,909	15,041
Operating	568	3,199	2,675	211	95	6,747	510	2,885	14,869
Idle	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	24	173
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	50	1,571	53	0	0	1,674	0	37,045	40,200

^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,
February 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	1,040	2	1,042	1,880	271	413	2,564
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	1,211	25	1,236	1,975	250	589	2,814
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-202	-22	-224	-132	8	-149	-273
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	31	-1	30	37	13	-27	23
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	20,596	1,035	21,631	31,992	5,862	9,852	47,706
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	8,056	0	8,056	792	1,151	1,891	3,834
Other	12,540	1,035	13,575	31,200	4,711	7,961	43,872
Finished Aviation Gasoline	-1	0	-1	21	35	11	67
Jet Fuel	2,321	0	2,321	4,098	896	1,273	6,267
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	110	20	168	298
Kerosene-Type	2,321	0	2,321	3,988	876	1,105	5,969
Commercial	2,338	0	2,338	3,910	876	1,087	5,873
Military	-17	0	-17	78	0	18	96
Kerosene	136	76	212	956	92	290	1,338
Distillate Fuel Oil	11,239	627	11,866	13,022	2,633	4,769	20,424
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,410	242	3,652	6,677	999	2,436	10,112
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	7,829	385	8,214	6,345	1,634	2,333	10,312
Residual Fuel Oil	4,112	89	4,201	1,973	273	195	2,441
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	689	26	715	0	0	27	27
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,170	63	3,233	355	0	79	434
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	253	0	253	1,618	273	89	1,980
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	386	0	386	432	0	12	450
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	12	0	12	602	0	25	627
Special Naphthas	0	16	16	233	0	125	358
Lubricants	278	225	503	355	0	200	555
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	278	225	503	355	0	200	555
Waxes	0	142	142	32	0	24	56
Petroleum Coke	1,389	22	1,411	2,339	579	722	3,640
Marketable	520	0	520	1,344	413	480	2,237
Catalyst	869	22	891	995	166	242	1,403
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,153	271	1,424	2,579	914	616	4,109
Still Gas	1,775	131	1,906	2,588	397	808	3,793
Miscellaneous Products	22	40	62	196	53	62	311
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	22	40	62	196	53	62	311
Total	44,458	2,676	47,134	63,298	12,005	19,403	94,706
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,039	-43	-2,082	-2,377	-627	-533	-3,537

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
February 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	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	488	4,679	2,445	89	44	7,745	148	1,764	13,263
Ethane/Ethylene	2	491	205	0	0	698	0	0	698
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	546
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	152
Propane/Propylene	514	3,295	2,213	52	65	6,139	242	1,051	11,482
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7,981
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,501
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	804	-21	30	-23	829	-109	580	803
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	695
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	108
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-67	89	48	7	2	79	15	133	280
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	180
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	100
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,340	39,606	28,638	1,374	1,756	79,714	6,839	32,206	188,096
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	874	2,542	2,335	5	137	5,893	346	9,835	27,964
Other	7,466	37,064	26,303	1,369	1,619	73,821	6,493	22,371	160,132
Finished Aviation Gasoline	154	171	64	0	0	389	2	133	590
Jet Fuel	1,207	8,794	8,898	284	258	19,441	908	9,675	38,612
Naphtha-Type	219	-1	365	122	24	729	257	50	1,334
Kerosene-Type	988	8,795	8,533	162	234	18,712	651	9,625	37,278
Commercial	852	8,090	8,297	162	0	17,401	651	8,487	34,750
Military	136	705	236	0	234	1,311	0	1,138	2,528
Kerosene	46	495	300	10	9	860	102	11	2,523
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,234	17,504	14,939	1,239	631	37,547	3,419	11,262	84,518
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,580	9,135	4,850	947	631	17,143	2,066	7,732	40,705
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,654	8,369	10,089	292	0	20,404	1,353	3,530	43,813
Residual Fuel Oil	352	6,137	2,851	280	21	9,641	216	7,553	24,052
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	92	461	610	39	0	1,202	23	797	2,764
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	177	1,101	414	201	21	1,914	42	999	6,622
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	83	4,575	1,827	40	0	6,525	151	5,757	14,666
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	8C	2,811	263	0	-2	3,152	0	-27	3,961
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	95	3,686	2,550	0	0	6,331	15	123	7,108
Special Naphthas	89	337	102	128	0	656	0	40	1,070
Lubricants	W	1,713	W	W	W	2,895	0	575	4,528
Naphthenic	W	389	W	W	W	821	0	230	1,051
Paraffinic	W	1,324	W	W	W	2,074	0	345	3,477
Waxes	8	145	108	55	0	316	28	55	597
Petroleum Coke	293	3,559	3,528	90	18	7,488	402	3,882	16,823
Marketable	34	2,007	2,719	72	0	4,832	244	3,002	10,835
Catalyst	259	1,552	809	18	18	2,656	158	880	5,988
Asphalt and Road Oil	236	502	312	923	149	2,122	836	921	9,412
Still Gas	575	4,356	2,583	162	43	7,719	557	3,543	17,518
Miscellaneous Products	60	289	306	0	0	655	79	166	1,273
Fuel Use	11	0	119	0	0	130	0	0	130
Nonfuel Use	49	289	187	0	0	525	79	166	1,143
Total	15,295	94,784	68,526	5,139	2,927	186,671	13,551	71,882	413,944
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-453	-4,899	-3,659	-63	6	-9,068	-380	-3,715	-18,782

^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,
February 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	13,901	452	14,353	9,282	2,003	2,262	13,547
Petroleum Products	45,961	3,033	48,994	40,259	8,756	14,951	63,966
Pentanes Plus	131	0	131	309	42	266	617
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	950	9	959	1,262	209	587	2,058
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Propane/Propylene	204	3	207	713	28	195	936
Normal Butane/Butylene	617	3	620	258	83	241	582
Isobutane/isobutylene	129	3	132	290	98	149	537
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,152	8	1,160	282	86	38	406
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	4	4	23	0	0	23
Oxygenates	W	W	1,156	259	86	38	383
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	160
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	971	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,035	515	9,550	10,684	462	4,468	15,614
Naphthas and Lighter	2,626	101	2,727	2,949	196	954	4,099
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,599	15	1,614	1,888	72	525	2,485
Heavy Gas Oils	3,888	308	4,196	3,395	187	1,729	5,311
Residuum	922	91	1,013	2,452	7	1,280	3,719
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,873	113	4,986	5,387	968	1,706	8,061
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	16	0	16	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	14,527	502	15,029	6,761	1,639	2,872	11,272
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,886	0	1,886	282	280	221	783
Other	12,641	502	13,143	6,479	1,359	2,651	10,489
Finished Aviation Gasoline	64	0	64	50	11	36	97
Jet Fuel	1,350	0	1,350	2,407	175	486	3,068
Naphtha-Type	13	0	13	158	53	116	327
Kerosene-Type	1,337	0	1,337	2,249	122	370	2,741
Kerosene	9	17	108	322	16	324	664
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,743	458	6,201	5,065	1,193	2,214	8,472
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,711	202	1,913	1,965	454	883	3,302
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	4,032	256	4,288	3,100	739	1,331	5,170
Residual Fuel Oil	4,053	59	4,112	1,659	221	84	1,964
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,233	41	1,274	0	0	13	13
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,680	18	1,698	263	0	28	291
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,140	0	1,140	1,396	221	43	1,660
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	243	0	243	190	0	14	204
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	6	0	6	3	0	0	3
Special Naphthas	0	47	47	169	0	177	346
Lubricants	468	418	886	761	0	0	761
Waxes	0	158	158	94	0	13	107
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	1,061	0	1,061	660	1,481	106	2,247
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,182	687	2,869	4,092	2,246	1,538	7,876
Miscellaneous Products	16	42	58	102	5	22	129
Total Stocks, All Oils	59,862	3,485	63,347	49,541	10,759	17,213	77,513

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
February 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	1,218	26,166	16,094	1,133	434	45,045	1,862	23,002	97,809
Petroleum Products	10,843	72,273	47,851	4,436	1,602	137,005	13,893	67,137	330,995
Pentanes Plus	94	76	30	12	10	222	5	24	999
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,120	2,863	2,722	30	27	6,762	443	1,003	11,225
Ethane/Ethylene	39	294	0	0	0	333	0	0	336
Propane/Propylene	266	881	651	10	6	1,814	88	141	3,186
Normal Butane/Butylene	421	1,042	1,498	12	7	2,980	233	529	4,944
Isobutane/Isobutylene	394	646	573	8	14	1,635	122	333	2,759
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	97	1,511	473	15	9	2,105	122	2,305	6,098
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	34
Oxygenates	97	1,511	472	W	W	2,104	122	2,299	6,064
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	298
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	324
MTBE	W	1,349	W	W	W	1,853	W	2,291	5,388
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	54
Unfinished Oils	3,088	26,076	19,378	966	407	49,915	2,545	25,510	103,134
Naphthas and Lighter	1,055	7,563	4,266	295	169	13,348	521	4,190	24,885
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	470	4,442	3,590	163	66	8,731	830	5,292	18,952
Heavy Gas Oils	1,122	9,801	7,853	411	172	19,359	876	12,292	42,034
Residuum	441	4,270	3,669	97	0	8,477	318	3,736	17,263
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,562	7,340	4,639	124	466	14,131	2,581	7,352	37,111
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	42	0	0	42	0	12	70
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,786	11,866	5,355	405	167	19,579	2,865	11,726	60,471
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	1,374	504	0	0	1,878	214	1,826	6,587
Other	1,786	10,492	4,851	405	167	17,701	2,651	9,900	53,884
Finished Aviation Gasoline	80	199	89	0	0	368	41	145	715
Jet Fuel	474	3,382	2,943	168	64	7,031	366	3,537	15,352
Naphtha-Type	68	109	231	113	11	532	137	24	1,033
Kerosene-Type	406	3,273	2,712	55	53	6,499	229	3,513	14,319
Kerosene	69	473	273	10	0	825	83	46	1,726
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,051	6,915	4,201	510	201	12,878	1,723	4,625	33,899
0.05 percent sulfur and under	379	2,784	1,064	288	138	4,653	939	2,977	13,784
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	672	4,131	3,137	222	63	8,225	784	1,648	20,115
Residual Fuel Oil	222	3,905	2,708	162	21	7,018	321	3,721	17,136
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	38	101	773	3	0	915	46	315	2,563
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	23	371	255	120	21	790	146	515	3,440
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	161	3,433	1,680	39	0	5,313	129	2,891	11,133
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	30	1,148	364	0	9	1,551	0	76	2,074
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	47	1,462	111	0	0	1,620	0	103	1,732
Special Naphthas	126	978	99	96	0	1,299	1	41	1,734
Lubricants	24	2,991	1,155	522	0	4,692	0	1,033	7,372
Waxes	9	195	208	26	0	438	28	70	801
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	222	2,473	0	0	2,699	142	3,820	9,969
Asphalt and Road Oil	927	488	436	1,390	221	3,462	2,613	1,895	18,715
Miscellaneous Products	33	183	152	0	0	368	14	93	662
Total Stocks, All Oils	12,061	98,439	63,945	5,569	2,036	182,050	15,755	90,139	428,804

^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
February 1994**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.6	0.1	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.9
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	45.5	39.6	45.1	50.9	48.6	49.1	50.2
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.8	0.0	5.4	6.8	8.2	6.2	6.8
Kerosene	0.3	2.9	0.5	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	28.1	23.7	27.8	22.1	24.6	26.9	23.4
Residual Fuel Oil	10.3	3.4	9.8	3.4	2.5	1.1	2.8
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4
Lubricants	0.7	8.5	1.2	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.6
Waxes	0.0	5.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.5	0.8	3.3	4.0	5.4	4.1	4.2
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.9	10.3	3.3	4.4	8.5	3.5	4.7
Still Gas	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.6	4.3
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-5.1	-1.6	-4.9	-4.0	-5.9	-3.0	-4.1

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	3.5	5.4	4.0	1.8	1.7	4.6	1.2	2.8	3.5
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	52.8	41.5	41.4	23.3	55.2	42.1	49.0	43.4	44.8
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.6	0.0	0.6	2.5	0.9	0.4	2.1	0.1	0.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7.2	10.2	13.8	3.4	8.9	11.1	5.3	15.1	9.9
Kerosene	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.5	20.4	24.2	25.7	24.0	22.2	27.6	17.7	22.5
Residual Fuel Oil	2.6	7.1	4.6	5.8	0.8	5.7	1.7	11.9	6.4
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	3.3	0.4	0.0	-0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	4.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.2	1.9
Special Naphthas	0.7	0.4	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
Lubricants	0.3	2.0	1.0	10.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.9	1.2
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke	2.1	4.1	5.7	1.9	0.7	4.4	3.2	6.1	4.5
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.7	0.6	0.5	19.1	5.7	1.3	6.7	1.5	2.5
Still Gas	4.2	5.1	4.2	3.4	1.6	4.6	4.5	5.6	4.7
Miscellaneous Products	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.3	-5.7	-5.9	-1.3	0.2	-5.4	-3.1	-5.8	-5.0

^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,
February 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	4,012	4,493	7,251	15,756
Delaware	0	369	129	498
Florida	0	81	885	946
Georgia	0	0	226	226
Maine	90	0	758	848
Maryland	59	155	482	696
Massachusetts	170	1,119	528	1,817
New Hampshire	0	0	582	582
New Jersey	571	272	1,350	2,193
New York	1,972	1,675	384	4,031
North Carolina	0	0	522	522
Pennsylvania	1,112	842	38	1,992
Rhode Island	0	0	100	100
South Carolina	38	0	435	473
Vermont	0	0	7	7
Virginia	0	0	825	825
PAD District II	16	0	0	16
Michigan	16	0	0	16
PAD District III	43	0	316	359
Louisiana	0	0	316	316
Texas	43	0	0	43
PAD District IV	1	1	0	2
Montana	1	1	0	2
PAD District V	13	0	254	267
California	0	0	222	222
Washington	13	0	32	45
U.S. Total	4,085	4,494	7,821	16,400

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	39,463	34,545	93,199	2,853	6,714	176,774	6,313
Natural Gas Liquids	1,533	2,883	1,127	594	162	6,299	225
Pentanes Plus	0	34	811	347	0	1,192	43
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,533	2,849	318	247	162	5,107	182
Ethane	0	866	0	0	140	1,006	36
Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	1,518	1,813	0	161	6	3,298	118
Propylene	0	46	0	0	0	46	2
Normal Butane	15	185	232	67	16	515	18
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	139	84	19	0	242	9
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	5,865	27	6,630	0	1,031	13,553	484
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	566	0	149	0	771	1,486	53
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	123	0	149	0	0	272	10
Oxygenates	443	0	0	0	771	1,214	43
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTBE	443	0	0	0	771	1,214	43
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	5,115	26	6,435	0	260	11,836	423
Naphthas and Lighter	265	26	1,204	0	0	1,495	53
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,445	0	2,550	0	41	5,036	180
Residuum	2,405	0	2,681	0	219	5,305	189
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	184	1	46	0	0	231	8
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	35,702	477	4,725	106	387	41,397	1,478
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,768	64	0	5	21	7,858	281
Reromulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7,768	64	0	5	21	7,858	281
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	2	0	0	0	2	(9)
Jet Fuel	3,784	33	8	0	27	3,852	138
Naphtha-Type	0	33	0	0	0	33	1
Kerosene-Type	3,784	0	8	0	27	3,819	136
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,605	0	0	0	2	1,607	57
Other	2,179	0	8	0	25	2,212	79
Kerosene	280	0	85	0	0	365	13
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,357	244	0	97	22	7,720	276
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	16	16	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	16	16	1
Other	7,357	244	0	97	6	7,704	275
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,435	151	0	27	2	1,675	60
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	5,862	93	0	70	4	6,029	215
Residual Fuel Oil	15,756	16	359	2	267	16,400	586
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	15,756	16	359	2	267	16,400	586
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	4,012	16	43	1	13	4,085	146
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	4,493	0	0	1	0	4,494	161
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	7,251	0	316	0	254	7,821	279
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	195	19	893	0	0	1,107	40
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,298	0	0	3,298	118
Special Naphthas	44	68	45	0	2	159	6
Lubricants	37	18	0	0	0	55	2
Waxes	20	7	3	2	2	34	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	26	26	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	459	0	0	0	20	479	17
Miscellaneous Products	2	6	34	0	0	42	2
Total	82,563	37,932	105,681	3,553	8,294	238,023	8,501

^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-February 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	72,194	67,639	200,544	5,879	15,310	361,566	6,128
Natural Gas Liquids	2,965	5,520	3,551	1,282	181	13,499	229
Pentanes Plus	0	71	1,784	726	0	2,581	44
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,965	5,449	1,767	556	181	10,918	185
Ethane	0	866	494	0	140	1,500	25
Ethylene	0	0	101	0	0	101	2
Propane	2,867	3,780	394	335	19	7,415	126
Propylene	0	98	0	0	0	98	2
Normal Butane	78	496	663	190	22	1,469	25
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	209	95	31	0	335	6
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	10,628	68	17,485	0	1,784	29,945	508
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	813	0	149	0	1,363	2,325	39
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	123	0	149	0	0	272	5
Oxygenates	690	0	0	0	1,363	2,053	35
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	60	60	1
MTBE	690	0	0	0	1,303	1,993	34
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	9,484	29	17,259	0	421	27,193	461
Naphthas and Lighter	480	29	2,268	0	0	2,777	47
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	4,130	0	6,162	0	101	10,393	176
Residuum	4,874	0	8,829	0	320	14,023	238
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	331	39	57	0	0	427	7
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	64,727	932	11,562	173	958	78,352	1,328
Finished Motor Gasoline	13,966	117	0	12	159	14,254	242
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	13,966	117	0	12	159	14,254	242
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	8	0	0	0	8	(s)
Jet Fuel	7,323	66	18	0	53	7,460	126
Naphtha-Type	320	66	0	0	0	386	7
Kerosene-Type	7,003	0	18	0	53	7,074	120
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	2,858	0	0	0	2	2,860	48
Other	4,145	0	18	0	51	4,214	71
Kerosene	328	0	134	0	0	462	8
Distillate Fuel Oil	11,998	501	0	153	42	12,694	215
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	16	16	(s)
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	16	16	(s)
Other	11,998	501	0	153	26	12,678	215
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,746	311	0	54	14	3,125	53
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9,252	190	0	99	12	9,553	162
Residual Fuel Oil	29,333	16	2,125	4	505	31,983	542
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	29,333	16	2,125	4	505	31,983	542
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	7,389	16	43	1	174	7,623	129
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	6,992	0	0	3	0	6,995	119
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	14,952	0	2,082	0	331	17,365	294
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	452	35	1,867	0	43	2,397	41
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	7,123	0	0	7,123	121
Special Naphthas	106	139	122	0	5	372	6
Lubricants	64	30	0	0	0	94	2
Waxes	47	11	6	3	4	71	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	80	0	58	138	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,106	0	53	1	88	1,248	21
Miscellaneous Products	4	9	34	0	1	48	1
Total	150,514	74,159	233,122	7,334	18,233	483,362	8,193

^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
February 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	41,067	198	1,452	0	0	377	195	875	228	0
Algeria	573	198	470	0	0	225	195	875	228	0
Kuwait	11,838	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	28,656	0	982	0	0	152	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	49,558	0	889	46	927	1,838	1,471	3,427	0	0
Gabon	5,817	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0
Indonesia	1,650	0	0	0	0	1	0	1,210	0	0
Nigeria	15,601	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	0
Venezuela	26,490	0	889	46	927	1,837	1,471	1,572	0	0
Non OPEC	88,149	4,909	9,495	185	6,931	1,637	6,054	12,098	137	159
Angola	7,890	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,207	0	0
Belgium	0	0	516	0	0	0	0	458	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	299	0	38	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	0
Canada	27,819	3,669	103	1	1,678	110	2,654	524	27	159
China, People's Republic of	1,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,672	0	271	0	0	0	0	1,217	0	0
Congo	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	717	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	0	0
Ecuador ^d	2,697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	17	861	0	283	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	328	0	0	0	197	328	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	335	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	0	25	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	968	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	1,319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	25,919	274	0	0	0	32	0	222	85	0
Netherlands	0	0	404	0	0	0	0	433	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	25	1,107	0	261	215	198	1,530	0	0
Norway	4,650	573	191	0	0	0	0	156	0	0
Peru	0	0	142	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Portugal	0	0	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	442	0	0	0	0	436	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	0
Syria	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	0
United Kingdom	6,502	351	483	0	479	0	0	330	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,442	184	2,370	1,280	2,434	2,128	0	0
Yemen	0	0	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	457	0	0	0	258	0	0	69	0	0
Total	176,774	5,107	11,836	231	7,858	3,852	7,720	16,400	365	159
Persian Gulf^e	40,494	0	982	0	0	152	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

2 of 2

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
February 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	3,038	0	0	618	7,076	48,143	1,467	253	1,719
Algeria	0	3,038	0	0	528	5,757	6,330	20	206	226
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,838	423	0	423
Saudi Arabia	95	0	0	0	90	1,319	29,975	1,023	47	1,071
Other OPEC	0	0	0	243	245	9,086	58,644	1,770	325	2,094
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	111	5,928	208	4	212
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	9	1,220	2,870	59	44	103
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	534	16,135	557	19	576
Venezuela	0	0	0	243	236	7,221	33,711	946	258	1,204
Non OPEC	1,012	260	55	236	1,919	45,087	131,236	3,077	1,610	4,687
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	357	8,247	282	13	295
Argentina	365	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	13	13
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2,207	2,207	0	79	79
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	974	974	0	35	35
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	0	12	12
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	143	143	0	5	5
Canada	55	260	55	236	838	10,369	38,188	994	370	1,364
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,243	44	0	44
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,488	5,160	131	53	184
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	717	1,247	19	26	45
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	142	142	0	5	5
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,697	96	0	96
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,195	43	0	43
France	0	0	0	0	0	1,161	1,161	0	41	41
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	856	856	0	31	31
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	0	12	12
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	8	0	8
India	242	0	0	0	0	507	507	0	18	18
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	181	181	0	6	6
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	968	968	0	35	35
Japan	10	0	0	0	2	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	32	0	0	0	25	1,376	1,376	0	49	49
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	133	133	539	15	5	19
Mexico	0	0	0	0	557	1,170	27,089	926	42	967
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	353	1,190	1,190	0	43	43
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	3,336	3,336	0	119	119
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	920	5,570	166	33	199
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	322	322	0	12	12
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	656	656	0	23	23
Puerto Rico	308	0	0	0	0	308	308	0	11	11
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	379	379	0	14	14
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	460	460	0	16	16
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	878	878	0	31	31
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	192	192	0	7	7
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	231	231	0	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	329	2,579	80	12	92
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,623	8,125	232	58	290
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,838	9,838	0	351	351
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	296	296	0	11	11
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	697	25	0	25
Other	0	0	0	0	6	333	790	16	12	28
Total	1,107	3,298	55	479	2,782	61,249	238,023	6,313	2,187	8,501
Persian Gulf^e	95	0	0	0	90	1,319	41,813	1,446	47	1,493

^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
February 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	4,763	198	321	0	0	377	195	832	228	0
Algeria	0	198	321	0	0	225	195	832	228	0
Saudi Arabia	4,763	0	0	0	0	152	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	18,014	0	0	0	927	1,837	1,471	3,111	0	0
Gabon	4,892	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,210	0	0
Nigeria	9,236	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	0
Venezuela	3,886	0	0	0	927	1,837	1,471	1,256	0	0
Non OPEC	16,686	1,335	4,794	184	6,841	1,570	5,691	11,813	52	44
Angola	4,009	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,207	0	0
Belgium	0	0	344	0	0	0	0	458	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	299	0	36	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	0
Canada	1,605	411	0	0	1,588	75	2,291	461	27	44
Colombia	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,217	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	717	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	0	0
Egypt	702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	170	0	283	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	326	0	0	0	197	328	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	335	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	0	25	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	968	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	433	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	445	0	261	215	198	1,530	0	0
Norway	4,650	573	191	0	0	0	0	156	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Portugal	0	0	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	442	0	0	0	0	436	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	0
United Kingdom	3,003	351	0	0	479	0	0	330	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,442	184	2,370	1,280	2,434	2,128	0	0
Yemen	0	0	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	258	0	0	69	0	0
Total	39,463	1,533	5,115	184	7,768	3,784	7,357	15,756	280	44
Persian Gulf^c	4,763	0	0	0	0	152	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
February 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	90	2,241	7,004	170	80	250
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,999	1,999	0	71	71
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	90	242	5,005	170	9	179
Other OPEC	0	0	0	243	0	7,589	25,603	643	271	914
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	111	5,003	175	4	179
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,210	1,210	0	43	43
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	534	9,770	330	19	349
Venezuela	0	0	0	243	0	5,734	9,620	139	205	344
Non OPEC	195	0	37	216	498	33,270	49,956	596	1,188	1,784
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	357	4,366	143	13	156
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2,207	2,207	0	79	79
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	802	802	0	29	29
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	0	12	12
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	143	143	0	5	5
Canada	7	0	37	216	14	5,171	6,776	57	185	242
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,217	1,742	19	43	62
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	717	717	0	26	26
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	142	142	0	5	5
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	25	0	25
France	0	0	0	0	0	453	453	0	16	16
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	3	854	854	0	31	31
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	0	12	12
India	0	0	0	0	0	265	265	0	9	9
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	181	181	0	6	6
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	968	968	0	35	35
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	123	123	1,618	53	4	58
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	353	1,003	1,003	0	36	36
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,649	2,649	0	95	95
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	920	5,570	166	33	199
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	180	180	0	6	6
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	656	656	0	23	23
Puerto Rico	188	0	0	0	0	188	188	0	7	7
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	379	379	0	14	14
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	878	878	0	31	31
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	192	192	0	7	7
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	329	329	0	12	12
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,160	4,163	107	41	149
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,838	9,838	0	351	351
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	296	296	0	11	11
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	697	25	0	25
Other	0	0	0	0	3	330	330	0	12	12
Total	195	0	37	459	588	43,100	82,563	1,409	1,539	2,949
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	90	242	5,005	170	9	179

^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
February 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	2,512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	5,477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	26,556	2,849	26	1	64	33	244	16	0	68
Canada	20,344	2,849	26	1	64	33	244	16	0	68
Colombia	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	5,313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34,545	2,849	26	1	64	33	244	16	0	68
Persian Gulf^e	2,512	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
February 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
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,512	90	0	90
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,113	40	0	40
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,399	50	0	50
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,477	196	0	196
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,854	66	0	66
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,623	129	0	129
Non OPEC	19	0	18	0	49	3,387	29,943	948	121	1,069
Canada	19	0	18	0	47	3,385	23,729	727	121	847
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	526	19	0	19
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	13	0	13
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,313	190	0	190
Total	19	0	18	0	49	3,387	37,932	1,234	121	1,355
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,512	90	0	90

^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
February 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	31,939	0	1,131	0	0	0	0	43	0	0
Algeria	573	0	149	0	0	0	0	43	0	0
Kuwait	8,872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	22,494	0	982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	24,417	0	889	46	0	0	0	316	0	0
Gabon	925	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	4,511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	18,981	0	889	46	0	0	0	316	0	0
Non OPEC	36,843	316	4,415	0	0	8	0	0	85	45
Angola	3,881	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	832	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
China, People's Republic of	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,621	0	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	2,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	17	691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	1,319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	19,111	274	0	0	0	8	0	0	85	0
Netherlands	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	25	662	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
Singapore	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,499	0	463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	93,199	316	6,435	46	0	8	0	359	85	45
Persian Gulf^e	31,366	0	982	0	0	0	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
February 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	3,038	0	0	528	4,835	36,774	1,141	173	1,313
Algeria	0	3,038	0	0	528	3,758	4,331	20	134	155
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,872	317	0	317
Saudi Arabia	95	0	0	0	0	1,077	23,571	803	38	842
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	9	1,260	25,677	872	45	917
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	925	33	0	33
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,511	161	0	161
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	1,251	20,232	678	45	723
Non OPEC	798	260	0	0	460	6,387	43,230	1,316	228	1,544
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,881	139	0	139
Argentina	365	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	13	13
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	172	172	0	6	6
Canada	29	260	0	0	0	370	1,202	30	13	43
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	674	24	0	24
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	271	2,892	94	10	103
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	530	19	0	19
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,324	83	0	83
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	493	18	0	18
France	0	0	0	0	0	708	708	0	25	25
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	8	0	8
India	242	0	0	0	0	242	242	0	9	9
Japan	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	32	0	0	0	25	1,376	1,376	0	49	49
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	15	0	15
Mexico	0	0	0	0	432	799	19,910	683	29	711
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	187	187	0	7	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	687	687	0	25	25
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	142	142	0	5	5
Puerto Rico	120	0	0	0	0	120	120	0	4	4
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	241	241	0	9	9
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	231	231	0	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,250	80	0	80
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	463	3,962	125	17	142
Other	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Total	893	3,298	0	0	997	12,482	105,681	3,329	446	3,774
Persian Gulf^e	95	0	0	0	0	1,077	32,443	1,120	38	1,159

^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-CPEC 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
February 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin ^c	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	2,853	247	0	0	5	0	97	2	0	0
Canada	2,853	247	0	0	5	0	97	2	0	0
Total	2,853	247	0	0	5	0	97	2	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	1,853	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,853	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	1,850	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,850	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	3,211	162	260	0	21	26	22	267	0	2
Canada	2,185	162	41	0	21	2	22	45	0	2
China, People's Republic of	569	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	24	0	222	0	0
Singapore	0	0	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,714	162	260	0	21	27	22	267	0	2
Persian Gulf^e	1,853	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
February 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	0	349	700	3,553	102	25	127
Canada	0	0	0	0	349	700	3,553	102	25	127
Total	0	0	0	0	349	700	3,553	102	25	127
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,853	66	0	66
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,853	66	0	66
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	236	237	1,887	59	8	67
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,651	59	(s)	59
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	236	236	236	0	8	8
Non OPEC	0	0	0	20	563	1,343	4,554	115	48	163
Canada	0	0	0	20	428	743	2,928	78	27	105
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	20	0	20
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	133	133	133	0	5	5
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	248	248	0	9	9
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	219	219	0	8	8
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	457	16	0	16
Total	0	0	0	20	799	1,580	8,294	240	56	296
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,853	66	0	66

^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 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-February 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	88,175	983	5,510	0	0	429	195	1,634	228	0
Algeria	1,671	407	1,077	0	0	225	195	1,634	228	0
Kuwait	21,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	65,075	576	4,433	0	0	204	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	92,965	143	3,104	46	2,122	3,160	2,890	8,289	0	0
Gabon	10,288	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0
Indonesia	4,169	0	657	0	0	1	0	2,386	0	0
Nigeria	24,080	0	257	0	0	0	0	1,416	0	0
Venezuela	54,428	143	2,190	46	2,122	3,159	2,890	4,376	0	0
Non OPEC	180,426	9,792	18,579	381	12,132	3,871	9,609	22,060	234	372
Angola	18,369	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	0	0
Argentina	1,124	0	0	11	0	0	0	20	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	361	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,089	0	0
Belgium	0	0	592	0	0	0	0	700	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	631	0	36	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	0
Canada	55,873	7,607	923	39	3,398	143	4,537	897	75	318
China, People's Republic of	3,676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	8,305	0	346	0	0	0	0	2,149	0	0
Congo	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,318	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	0	0
Ecuador ^d	6,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	4,407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	35	1,239	0	283	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	662	0	0	0	197	328	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	335	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	0	25	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	1,198	0	0	0	0	3
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	2,982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	55,216	652	0	0	0	42	0	299	134	0
Netherlands	0	0	1,419	0	0	0	0	433	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	50	2,944	0	261	621	198	4,278	0	0
Norway	7,636	573	324	0	0	0	0	156	0	0
Peru	0	0	142	0	0	0	0	511	0	0
Portugal	0	0	852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	320	50	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	330	0	0	0	379	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	717	0	0	0	0	380	0	0
Spain	0	0	719	0	0	0	0	677	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	0
Syria	500	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	4,103	0	0	0	0	0	0	930	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	11,480	875	1,331	0	479	0	0	330	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,265	331	5,059	2,744	4,056	3,896	0	51
Yemen	0	0	296	0	0	0	0	405	0	0
Zaire	1,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	919	0	0	0	488	0	0	69	0	0
Total	361,566	10,918	27,193	427	14,254	7,460	12,694	31,983	462	372
Persian Gulf^e	86,504	576	4,433	0	0	204	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-February 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	6,616	0	0	2,026	17,716	105,891	1,494	300	1,795
Algeria	0	6,616	0	0	1,501	11,883	13,554	28	201	230
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,429	363	0	363
Saudi Arabia	95	0	0	0	525	5,833	70,908	1,103	99	1,202
Other OPEC	229	0	0	636	245	20,864	113,829	1,576	354	1,929
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	111	10,399	174	2	176
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	9	3,053	7,222	71	52	122
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,673	25,753	408	28	436
Venezuela	229	0	0	636	236	16,027	70,455	923	272	1,194
Non OPEC	2,073	507	94	612	2,900	83,216	263,642	3,058	1,410	4,469
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	357	18,726	311	6	317
Argentina	365	0	0	0	0	396	1,520	19	7	26
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	362	362	0	6	6
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	3,089	3,089	0	52	52
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,292	1,292	0	22	22
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	667	667	0	11	11
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	143	143	0	2	2
Canada	108	507	94	334	1,585	20,565	76,438	947	349	1,296
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	80	80	3,756	62	1	64
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	2,495	10,800	141	42	183
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,318	1,848	9	22	31
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	142	142	0	2	2
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,653	113	0	113
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	4,408	75	(s)	75
France	13	0	0	0	0	1,570	1,570	0	27	27
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	10	1,197	1,197	0	20	20
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	0	6	6
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	4	0	4
India	242	0	0	0	0	507	507	0	9	9
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	181	181	0	3	3
Italy	0	0	0	0	4	1,205	1,205	0	20	20
Japan	10	0	0	0	3	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	75	0	0	0	25	3,082	3,082	0	52	52
Malaysia	351	0	0	0	133	484	890	7	8	15
Mexico	293	0	0	0	559	1,979	57,195	936	34	969
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	430	2,282	2,282	0	39	39
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	8,352	8,352	0	142	142
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,053	8,689	129	18	147
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	653	653	0	11	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	852	852	0	14	14
Puerto Rico	545	0	0	0	0	915	915	0	16	16
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	709	709	0	12	12
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,097	1,097	0	19	19
Spain	0	0	0	278	0	1,674	1,674	0	28	28
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	192	192	0	3	3
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	231	731	8	4	12
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	930	5,033	70	16	85
Turkey	71	0	0	0	0	71	71	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	3,015	14,495	195	51	246
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	18,402	18,402	0	312	312
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	701	701	0	12	12
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,007	17	0	17
Other	0	0	0	0	70	627	1,546	16	11	26
Total	2,397	7,123	94	1,248	5,171	121,796	483,362	6,128	2,064	8,193
Persian Gulf^e	95	0	0	0	525	5,833	92,337	1,466	99	1,565

^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-February 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	7,544	590	321	0	0	404	195	1,591	228	0
Algeria	0	407	321	0	0	225	195	1,591	228	0
Saudi Arabia	7,544	183	0	0	0	179	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	32,870	0	1,515	0	2,122	3,159	2,890	7,192	0	0
Gabon	8,438	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	657	0	0	0	0	2,225	0	0
Nigeria	16,706	0	257	0	0	0	0	1,416	0	0
Venezuela	7,726	0	601	0	2,122	3,159	2,890	3,440	0	0
Non OPEC	31,780	2,375	7,648	331	11,844	3,760	8,913	20,550	100	106
Angola	7,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,089	0	0
Belgium	0	0	344	0	0	0	0	700	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	631	0	36	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	0
Canada	3,463	927	313	0	3,110	75	3,841	832	75	52
China, People's Republic of	1,291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,149	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
Egypt	1,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	548	0	283	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	662	0	0	0	197	328	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	335	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	0	25	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	1,198	0	0	0	0	3
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	433	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	652	0	261	621	198	4,278	0	0
Norway	7,149	573	191	0	0	0	0	156	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	511	0	0
Portugal	0	0	852	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	0	0	0	677	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	561	0	0	0	0	0	0	930	0	0
United Kingdom	5,000	875	324	0	479	0	0	330	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,265	331	5,059	2,744	4,056	3,896	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	488	0	0	69	0	0
Total	72,194	2,965	9,484	331	13,966	7,323	11,998	29,333	328	106
Persian Gulf^c	7,544	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-February 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	3,589	11,133	128	61	189
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,967	2,967	0	50	50
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	260	622	8,166	128	11	138
Other OPEC	0	0	0	583	0	17,461	50,331	557	296	853
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	111	8,549	143	2	145
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	2,882	2,882	0	49	49
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,673	18,379	283	28	312
Venezuela	0	0	0	583	0	12,795	20,521	131	217	348
Non OPEC	452	0	64	523	604	57,270	89,050	539	971	1,509
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	357	7,630	123	6	129
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	(s)	(s)
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	3,089	3,089	0	52	52
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,044	1,044	0	18	18
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	667	667	0	11	11
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	143	143	0	2	2
Canada	14	0	64	245	31	9,579	13,042	59	162	221
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,291	22	0	22
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	2,149	3,648	25	36	62
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,318	1,318	0	22	22
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	142	142	0	2	2
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,408	24	0	24
France	13	0	0	0	0	844	844	0	14	14
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	8	1,195	1,195	0	20	20
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	0	6	6
India	0	0	0	0	0	265	265	0	4	4
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	181	181	0	3	3
Italy	0	0	0	0	4	1,205	1,205	0	20	20
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	123	123	3,252	53	2	55
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	430	1,080	1,080	0	18	16
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	6,010	6,010	0	102	102
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	920	8,069	121	16	137
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	511	511	0	9	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	852	852	0	14	14
Puerto Rico	425	0	0	0	0	795	795	0	13	13
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	379	379	0	6	6
Spain	0	0	0	278	0	1,674	1,674	0	28	28
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	192	192	0	3	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	930	1,491	10	16	25
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,008	7,008	85	34	119
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	18,402	18,402	0	312	312
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	296	296	0	5	5
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,007	17	0	17
Other	0	0	0	0	5	562	562	0	10	10
Total	452	0	64	1,106	864	78,320	150,514	1,224	1,327	2,551
Persian Gulf^d	0	0	0	0	260	622	8,166	128	11	138

^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-February 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	5,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	2,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	2,948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	9,606	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	7,752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	52,973	5,449	29	39	117	66	501	16	0	139
Angola	946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	40,798	5,449	29	39	117	66	501	16	0	139
Colombia	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	8,883	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	67,639	5,449	29	39	117	66	501	16	0	139
Persian Gulf^e	5,060	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-February 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	5,060	86	0	86
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,112	36	0	36
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,948	50	0	50
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,606	163	0	163
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,854	31	0	31
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,752	131	0	131
Non OPEC	35	0	30	0	99	6,520	59,493	898	111	1,008
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	946	16	0	16
Canada	35	0	30	0	97	6,518	47,316	691	110	802
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	526	9	0	9
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,820	31	0	31
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,883	151	0	151
Total	35	0	30	0	99	6,520	74,159	1,146	111	1,257
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,060	86	0	86

^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-February 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	73,042	393	5,189	0	0	0	0	43	0	0
Algeria	1,671	0	756	0	0	0	0	43	0	0
Kuwait	16,788	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	54,583	393	4,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	45,660	143	1,589	46	0	0	0	936	0	0
Gabon	1,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	5,520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	38,290	143	1,589	46	0	0	0	936	0	0
Non OPEC	81,842	1,231	10,481	11	0	18	0	1,146	134	122
Angola	10,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,124	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	1,083	494	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
China, People's Republic of	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	6,280	0	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	4,161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	2,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	35	691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	2,982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	43,204	652	0	0	0	18	0	0	134	0
Netherlands	0	0	1,202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	50	2,292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	487	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	0	0	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	397	0	0	0	0	380	0	0
Syria	500	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	3,542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	6,480	0	1,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	200,544	1,767	17,259	57	0	18	0	2,125	134	122
Persian Gulf^e	71,371	393	4,433	0	0	0	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-February 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	6,616	0	0	1,501	13,837	86,879	1,238	235	1,473
Algeria	0	6,616	0	0	1,501	8,916	10,587	28	151	179
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,788	285	0	285
Saudi Arabia	95	0	0	0	0	4,921	59,504	925	83	1,009
Other OPEC	229	0	0	53	9	3,005	48,665	774	51	825
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,850	31	0	31
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,520	94	0	94
Venezuela	229	0	0	53	0	2,996	41,286	649	51	700
Non OPEC	1,543	507	0	0	543	15,736	97,578	1,387	267	1,654
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,150	172	0	172
Argentina	365	0	0	0	0	376	1,500	19	6	25
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	361	361	0	6	6
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	248	248	0	4	4
Canada	59	507	0	0	0	1,662	2,745	18	28	47
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	80	80	754	11	1	13
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	346	6,626	106	6	112
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	530	9	0	9
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,161	71	0	71
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	3,000	51	(s)	51
France	0	0	0	0	0	726	726	0	12	12
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	4	0	4
India	242	0	0	0	0	242	242	0	4	4
Japan	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	32	0	0	0	25	3,039	3,039	0	52	52
Malaysia	351	0	0	0	0	351	757	7	6	13
Mexico	293	0	0	0	432	1,529	44,733	732	26	758
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1,202	1,202	0	20	20
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,342	2,342	0	40	40
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	133	620	8	2	11
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	142	142	0	2	2
Puerto Rico	120	0	0	0	0	120	120	0	2	2
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	330	330	0	6	6
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	777	777	0	13	13
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	231	731	8	4	12
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,542	60	0	60
Turkey	71	0	0	0	0	71	71	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,007	7,487	110	17	127
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	405	405	0	7	7
Other	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Total	1,867	7,123	0	53	2,053	32,578	233,122	3,399	552	3,951
Persian Gulf^e	95	0	0	0	0	4,921	76,292	1,210	83	1,293

^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-February 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	5,879	556	0	0	12	0	153	4	0	0
Canada	5,879	556	0	0	12	0	153	4	0	0
Total	5,879	556	0	0	12	0	153	4	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	4,829	0	0	0	0	1	0	161	0	0
Indonesia	4,169	0	0	0	0	1	0	161	0	0
Venezuela	660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	7,952	181	421	0	159	27	42	344	0	5
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canada	4,650	181	101	0	159	2	42	45	0	5
China, People's Republic of	1,711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	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	24	0	299	0	0
Singapore	0	0	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15,310	181	421	0	159	53	42	505	0	5
Persian Gulf^c	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-February 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	729	1,455	7,334	100	25	124
Canada	0	0	0	1	729	1,455	7,334	100	25	124
Total	0	0	0	1	729	1,455	7,334	100	25	124
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	265	290	2,819	43	5	48
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,529	43	0	43
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	265	290	290	0	5	5
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	236	398	5,227	82	7	89
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	162	4,331	71	3	73
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	236	236	896	11	4	15
Non OPEC	43	0	0	88	925	2,235	10,187	135	38	173
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	0	0	0	88	728	1,351	6,001	79	23	102
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,711	29	0	29
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	672	11	0	11
Korea, Republic of	43	0	0	0	0	43	43	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	133	133	133	0	2	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	4	327	327	0	6	6
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	320	320	0	5	5
Other	0	0	0	0	60	60	979	16	1	17
Total	43	0	0	88	1,426	2,923	18,233	259	50	309
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	265	290	2,819	43	5	48

^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,
February 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	2	0	5	0	3,237	3,244	116
Natural Gas Liquids	27	147	925	3	159	1,261	45
Pentanes Plus	1	17	0	3	0	22	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	26	130	925	0	159	1,240	44
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	20	63	736	0	21	841	30
Normal Butane/Butylene	5	67	189	0	138	399	14
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	1	(s)	119	0	246	366	13
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	(s)	(s)	118	0	0	119	4
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	0	1	0	246	247	9
Finished Petroleum Products	676	268	10,083	18	8,773	19,819	708
Finished Motor Gasoline	15	14	1,836	10	277	2,152	77
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	0	0	265	266	9
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	21	11	0	690	722	26
Kerosene	1	0	(s)	0	3	4	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	63	87	2,705	3	3,710	6,568	235
Residual Fuel Oil	260	40	1,778	0	1,488	3,565	127
Special Naphthas	7	10	17	(s)	2	36	1
Lubricants	94	32	316	4	81	527	19
Waxes	9	3	30	0	10	52	2
Petroleum Coke	218	43	3,371	0	2,236	5,868	210
Asphalt and Road Oil	3	18	20	1	9	51	2
Miscellaneous Products	5	1	(s)	0	1	8	(s)
Total	705	415	11,133	21	12,415	24,690	882

^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-February 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	2	0	5	0	6,638	6,645	113
Natural Gas Liquids	48	258	1,566	9	274	2,155	37
Pentanes Plus	5	30	0	9	(s)	43	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43	229	1,566	0	274	2,112	36
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	37	94	1,201	0	110	1,442	24
Normal Butane/Butylene	6	134	365	0	163	669	11
Isobutane/isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	1	(s)	285	0	246	533	9
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1	(s)	284	0	(s)	285	5
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	(s)	1	0	246	248	4
Finished Petroleum Products	2,215	637	23,553	31	17,655	44,092	747
Finished Motor Gasoline	38	96	4,229	17	781	5,161	87
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	1	343	0	603	948	16
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	44	83	53	0	1,102	1,283	22
Kerosene	2	46	(s)	0	3	52	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,147	90	8,227	5	7,379	16,849	286
Residual Fuel Oil	338	96	2,517	0	2,612	5,564	94
Special Naphthas	13	20	43	1	6	82	1
Lubricants	230	68	601	7	162	1,067	18
Waxes	26	6	56	0	22	111	2
Petroleum Coke	359	103	7,458	0	4,959	12,879	218
Asphalt and Road Oil	5	27	25	2	24	82	1
Miscellaneous Products	11	1	(s)	0	2	15	(s)
Total	2,266	896	25,409	40	24,814	53,425	906

^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, February 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	15	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	18	29	1	0	6	316
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	0
Canada	0	21	168	48	129	3	499	211
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	(s)	258	0	0	547	192
Colombia	0	0	31	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	1	0	8	0	0	174	72
Ecuador	0	0	135	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	48
Greece	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	29	120	10	0	158	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	0
Italy	0	0	1	0	0	0	29	0
Jamaica	0	0	19	0	0	(s)	0	886
Japan	0	0	0	(s)	847	(s)	1	(s)
Korea, Republic of	158	0	0	0	0	0	1,175	760
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	713	1,666	0	(s)	19	630
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	12	0	0	(s)	200	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	198
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	311	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	66	0
Puerto Rico	7	0	2	0	0	0	45	1
Russia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,782	92
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	1	0	0	0	75	0
Suriname	0	0	15	0	0	(s)	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	80	0	0	0	786	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Virgin Islands	3,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	7	1	0	0	3	(s)
Total	3,244	22	1,240	2,152	987	4	6,568	3,565

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 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	3	(s)	0	0	1	20	1
Australia	(s)	6	(s)	461	(s)	(s)	761	27
Bahama Islands	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	0	371	13
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	98	0	0	99	4
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	1	0	1,094	(s)	(s)	1,096	39
Brazil	(s)	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	100	4
Canada	10	96	8	202	22	2	1,419	51
Chile	0	5	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	5	(s)
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	16	1
China, Taiwan	(s)	18	(s)	2	1	(s)	1,018	36
Colombia	0	3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	34	1
Costa Rica	(s)	14	1	0	0	0	15	1
Denmark	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	1	6	(s)	108	0	0	370	13
Ecuador	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	136	5
Egypt	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Finland	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	(s)	1	1	77	1	0	80	3
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	2
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Guatemala	(s)	5	2	0	0	(s)	325	12
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	(s)	4	0	0	0	0	11	(s)
Hong Kong	(s)	6	1	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
India	(s)	14	(s)	0	(s)	0	24	1
Indonesia	0	81	0	0	(s)	0	82	3
Ireland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	179	6
Israel	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	255	9
Italy	(s)	1	1	866	(s)	(s)	897	32
Jamaica	0	2	(s)	0	0	7	893	32
Japan	(s)	17	3	509	1	1	1,381	49
Korea, Republic of	1	9	1	1	(s)	246	2,351	84
Malaysia	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	3	104	23	60	11	110	3,342	119
Netherlands	(s)	2	(s)	419	1	(s)	425	15
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	214	8
New Zealand	0	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	2	(s)
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	200	7
Peru	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	311	11
Philippines	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	90	0	(s)	156	6
Puerto Rico	9	12	1	0	0	1	77	3
Russia	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	(s)	0	1	2	(s)
Singapore	(s)	66	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1,941	69
South Africa	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	(s)	286	0	0	362	13
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	15	1
Sweden	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Switzerland	3	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Thailand	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	(s)	872	31
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	0	811	0	0	811	29
United Arab Emirates	0	(s)	0	57	0	1	58	2
United Kingdom	1	1	1	191	(s)	(s)	208	7
Uruguay	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	4	1	1	88	9	1	103	4
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3,079	110
Other	(s)	19	(s)	441	1	(s)	472	17
Total	36	527	52	5,868	51	373	24,690	882

^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-February 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	15	(s)	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	18	40	11	0	422	316
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	2	0	0	25	0
Brazil	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	101	0
Canada	0	39	311	172	416	51	1,110	356
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	0	249	0	0	330	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	(s)	258	125	0	939	580
Colombia	0	0	91	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	265	57	0	171	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	3	0	6	0	0	174	72
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	(s)	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	48
Greece	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	30	291	15	0	300	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178
Israel	0	0	0	9	0	0	255	(s)
Italy	0	0	1	0	0	0	29	0
Jamaica	0	0	24	0	0	(s)	0	1,508
Japan	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,606	(s)	2	(s)
Korea, Republic of	158	0	2	0	0	0	3,531	1,063
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Mexico	0	0	1,282	2,980	0	1	86	1,012
Netherlands	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	758	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	12	7	0	(s)	602	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	12	0	0	0	456	198
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	694	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	7	0	4	75	0	0	143	1
Russia	0	0	0	2	0	0	24	0
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Singapore	0	0	1	242	0	0	4,383	145
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Spain	0	0	1	0	0	0	152	86
Suriname	0	0	31	0	0	(s)	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	80	0	0	0	786	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	(s)	3	0	0	15	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	535	0	(s)	168	0
Virgin Islands	6,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	12	4	(s)	0	7	(s)
Total	6,645	43	2,112	5,161	2,231	52	16,849	5,564

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-February 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)	6	1	2	(s)	1	26	(s)
Australia	(s)	12	1	637	(s)	(s)	945	16
Bahama Islands	1	5	0	0	(s)	0	813	14
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	98	0	0	99	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	4	2	(s)	1,894	(s)	(s)	1,928	33
Brazil	(s)	1	1	66	(s)	(s)	169	3
Canada	26	191	25	615	33	3	3,346	57
Chile	(s)	28	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	36	1
China, People's Republic of	0	2	(s)	0	1	(s)	582	10
China, Taiwan	2	33	(s)	3	2	(s)	1,942	33
Colombia	1	8	(s)	0	(s)	1	102	2
Costa Rica	3	30	1	0	0	(s)	527	9
Denmark	0	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	3	11	1	108	0	0	379	6
Ecuador	0	6	(s)	0	0	(s)	141	2
Egypt	(s)	3	(s)	0	(s)	0	3	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	0	62	1
Finland	1	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
France	(s)	3	2	77	2	(s)	84	1
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	54	1
Greece	0	1	0	209	0	0	212	4
Guatemala	5	12	5	0	(s)	(s)	658	11
Guinea	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	3	12	(s)	0	0	0	21	(s)
Hong Kong	(s)	8	2	0	0	(s)	215	4
India	(s)	31	(s)	0	(s)	0	140	2
Indonesia	0	82	(s)	0	(s)	0	482	8
Ireland	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	179	3
Israel	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	265	4
Italy	(s)	1	1	2,138	1	(s)	2,170	37
Jamaica	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	15	1,549	26
Japan	4	45	8	1,984	2	2	3,854	62
Korea, Republic of	1	12	2	2	(s)	245	5,018	85
Malaysia	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	8	235	40	177	18	269	6,106	103
Netherlands	(s)	5	1	1,065	3	(s)	1,833	31
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	623	11
New Zealand	0	3	1	(s)	(s)	0	4	(s)
Nigeria	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	(s)	4	1	0	0	(s)	671	11
Peru	0	30	(s)	(s)	0	0	725	12
Philippines	0	27	1	0	0	(s)	28	(s)
Poland	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	90	0	(s)	254	4
Puerto Rico	10	30	1	0	0	1	272	5
Russia	0	4	0	(s)	0	(s)	30	1
Saudi Arabia	0	6	(s)	38	0	1	44	1
Singapore	1	67	1	0	(s)	1	4,840	82
South Africa	0	15	(s)	77	(s)	0	92	2
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	1,392	0	0	1,631	28
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	31	1
Sweden	0	1	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Switzerland	3	1	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Thailand	(s)	7	(s)	0	0	1	874	15
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	0	977	(s)	0	986	17
United Arab Emirates	1	9	0	57	0	2	68	1
United Kingdom	0	12	2	337	2	(s)	372	6
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	4	1	1	231	9	1	951	16
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	6,480	110
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	(s)	33	(s)	587	1	1	647	11
Total	82	1,067	111	12,879	82	548	53,425	906

^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,
February 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	1,467	7	(s)	13	7	31	-2	(s)	194	251	1,717
Algeria	20	7	0	8	7	31	0	(s)	152	206	226
Kuwait	423	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	423
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,023	(s)	(s)	5	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	42	47	1,070
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Other OPEC	1,770	0	33	66	53	122	-3	-3	50	318	2,088
Gabon	208	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	212
Indonesia	59	0	0	(s)	0	43	0	-3	(s)	41	100
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	557	0	0	0	0	19	0	(s)	0	19	576
Venezuela	946	0	33	66	53	56	-3	(s)	50	254	1,200
Non OPEC	2,961	131	171	23	-18	305	-203	-14	459	853	3,814
Angola	282	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	(s)	13	295
Argentina	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	(s)	13	12	12
Australia	0	0	0	0	-10	0	-16	(s)	(s)	-27	-27
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-1	(s)	(s)	68	0	(s)	(s)	66	66
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	(s)	0	0	16	-39	(s)	18	-4	-4
Brazil	0	0	11	0	-2	0	0	(s)	(s)	8	8
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	5
Canada	994	125	58	-1	77	11	-6	-1	57	320	1,313
China, People's Republic of	44	0	0	0	-1	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	44
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	-9	0	-20	-7	(s)	-1	(s)	-36	-36
Colombia	131	-1	0	(s)	(s)	43	0	(s)	10	52	183
Congo	19	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	26	45
Ecuador ^c	96	-5	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-5	91
Egypt	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	43
France	0	1	10	0	0	0	-3	(s)	31	39	39
Greece	0	(s)	12	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	12	12
Guatemala	8	-1	-4	(s)	-6	0	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-4
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	18	17	17
Italy	0	(s)	35	0	-1	0	-31	(s)	(s)	3	3
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	0	-31	0	(s)	(s)	-32	-32
Japan	0	0	(s)	-30	(s)	(s)	-18	-1	(s)	-49	-49
Korea, Republic of	-6	0	0	0	-42	-27	(s)	(s)	40	-29	-35
Malaysia	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	5	19
Mexico	926	-16	-60	1	-1	-15	-2	-4	18	-78	848
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	(s)	15	-15	(s)	27	27	27
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	9	8	(s)	55	0	(s)	40	112	112
Norway	166	20	0	0	0	6	0	(s)	7	33	199
Panama	0	(s)	0	0	0	-7	0	(s)	(s)	-7	-7
Peru	0	0	0	0	-11	6	(s)	(s)	5	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	(s)	(s)	0	0	-2	(s)	0	(s)	11	8	8
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	0	(s)	0	14	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	13	13
Spain	0	(s)	0	0	-3	16	-10	0	16	18	18
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	7	(s)	(s)	(s)	7	7
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8
Thailand	0	-3	0	0	-28	0	0	(s)	(s)	-31	-31
Trinidad and Tobago	80	0	0	0	0	12	0	(s)	(s)	12	92
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-29	(s)	0	-29	-29
United Kingdom	232	13	17	0	(s)	12	-7	(s)	16	51	283
Virgin Islands	-110	0	85	46	87	76	0	(s)	58	351	241
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	11
Zaire	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	25
Other	16	-1	9	(s)	-69	5	-26	-4	52	-34	-18
Total	6,197	138	204	102	41	458	-209	-17	703	1,422	7,619
Persian Gulf^d	1,446	(s)	(s)	5	(s)	0	-6	(s)	42	41	1,488

^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-February 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	1,494	17	(s)	7	3	28	-2	(s)	245	298	1,793
Algeria	28	7	0	4	3	28	0	(s)	160	201	230
Kuwait	363	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	363
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,103	10	(s)	3	(s)	0	-1	(s)	86	98	1,201
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Other OPEC	1,576	2	27	54	39	140	-4	-1	72	329	1,905
Gabon	174	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	176
Indonesia	71	0	0	(s)	-7	40	0	-1	11	44	114
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	408	0	0	0	0	24	0	(s)	4	28	436
Venezuela	923	2	27	54	46	74	-4	(s)	56	256	1,178
Non OPEC	2,945	130	127	28	-113	280	-210	-15	417	644	3,589
Angola	311	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	(s)	6	317
Argentina	19	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	6	6	25
Australia	0	0	0	(s)	-5	6	-11	(s)	(s)	-10	-10
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-7	47	0	(s)	(s)	39	39
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	12	-32	(s)	10	-11	-11
Brazil	0	(s)	11	0	-1	0	-1	(s)	(s)	8	8
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	947	124	55	-5	58	9	-9	-2	62	292	1,239
China, People's Republic of	62	0	-4	0	-6	0	1	(s)	(s)	-9	54
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	-4	-2	-16	-10	(s)	-1	(s)	-33	-33
Colombia	141	-2	0	(s)	(s)	36	0	(s)	6	41	181
Congo	9	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	22	31
Ecuador ^c	113	-2	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-2	110
Egypt	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	75
France	0	1	5	0	0	0	-1	(s)	21	25	25
Greece	0	(s)	6	0	0	0	-4	(s)	0	2	2
Guatemala	4	-1	-5	(s)	-5	0	0	(s)	(s)	-11	-7
India	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	-1	9	6	6
Italy	0	(s)	20	0	(s)	0	-36	(s)	(s)	-16	-16
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	0	-26	0	(s)	(s)	-26	-26
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-27	(s)	(s)	-34	-1	(s)	-62	-62
Korea, Republic of	-3	(s)	0	0	-60	-18	(s)	(s)	48	-30	-33
Malaysia	7	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	8	8	15
Mexico	936	-11	-51	1	-1	-12	-3	-4	11	-70	866
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	-13	7	-18	(s)	31	8	8
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	4	11	-7	73	0	(s)	50	131	131
Norway	129	10	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	5	18	147
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	0	0	-8	-3	0	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
Peru	0	0	0	0	-12	9	(s)	-1	2	-1	-1
Puerto Rico	(s)	(s)	-1	5	-2	(s)	0	-1	9	11	11
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	0	(s)	0	6	0	(s)	(s)	6	12	12
Spain	0	(s)	0	0	-3	10	-24	(s)	17	1	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	3
Syria	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	4	12
Thailand	0	-1	0	0	-13	0	0	(s)	(s)	-15	-15
Trinidad and Tobago	70	(s)	0	0	0	16	0	(s)	(s)	16	85
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-17	(s)	1	-16	-16
United Kingdom	195	15	8	0	(s)	6	-6	(s)	22	45	239
Virgin Islands	-110	0	86	47	69	66	0	(s)	45	312	202
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	5	12	12
Zaire	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	17
Other	16	-2	-1	-1	-85	8	-16	-4	39	-62	-46
Total	6,016	149	154	89	-70	448	-216	-16	735	1,271	7,287
Persian Gulf^d	1,466	10	(s)	3	(s)	0	-3	(s)	86	95	1,561

^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,
February 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	15,297	75,430	741,913	11,066	73,648	917,354
Refinery	14,353	13,547	45,045	1,862	23,002	97,809
Tank Farms and Pipelines	938	60,659	94,764	8,385	32,800	197,546
Leases	6	1,224	14,911	819	1,391	18,351
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	587,193	0	0	587,193
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	16,455	16,455
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	148,787	157,277	240,547	19,634	97,126	663,371
Refinery	48,994	63,966	137,005	13,893	67,137	330,995
Bulk Terminal	74,235	55,673	62,065	3,075	23,993	219,041
Pipeline	25,485	34,549	38,269	2,400	5,929	106,632
Natural Gas Processing Plant	73	3,089	3,208	266	67	6,703
Pentanes Plus	165	3,157	4,738	179	50	8,289
Refinery	131	617	222	5	24	999
Bulk Terminal	22	1,502	2,643	1	12	4,180
Pipeline	0	623	970	72	0	1,665
Natural Gas Processing Plant	12	415	903	101	14	1,445
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,075	19,174	40,184	1,138	1,836	65,407
Refinery	959	2,058	6,762	443	1,003	11,225
Bulk Terminal	1,145	7,779	23,755	71	780	33,530
Pipeline	910	6,663	7,362	459	0	15,394
Natural Gas Processing Plant	61	2,674	2,305	165	53	5,258
Ethane/Ethylene	0	4,181	12,109	185	0	16,475
Refinery	0	3	333	0	0	336
Bulk Terminal	0	1,864	8,359	0	0	10,223
Pipeline	0	1,590	2,937	183	0	4,710
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	724	480	2	0	1,206
Propane/Propylene	2,237	8,692	13,229	422	553	25,133
Refinery	207	936	1,814	88	141	3,186
Bulk Terminal	1,084	2,746	7,238	69	376	11,513
Pipeline	900	3,823	3,183	164	0	8,070
Natural Gas Processing Plant	46	1,187	994	101	36	2,364
Normal Butane/Butylene	700	3,408	7,914	336	783	13,141
Refinery	620	582	2,980	233	529	4,944
Bulk Terminal	61	1,549	3,580	2	244	5,436
Pipeline	10	705	838	50	0	1,603
Natural Gas Processing Plant	9	572	516	51	10	1,158
Isobutane/isobutylene	138	2,893	6,932	195	500	10,658
Refinery	132	537	1,635	122	333	2,759
Bulk Terminal	0	1,620	4,578	0	160	6,358
Pipeline	0	545	404	62	0	1,011
Natural Gas Processing Plant	6	191	315	11	7	530
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,288	1,072	5,463	270	2,900	10,993
Refinery	1,160	406	2,105	122	2,305	6,098
Bulk Terminal	128	666	2,952	148	428	4,322
Pipeline	0	0	406	0	167	573
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	4	23	1	0	6	34
Refinery	4	23	1	0	6	34
Fuel Ethanol	79	786	452	80	311	1,708
Refinery	W	160	W	W	W	298
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	324
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	324

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,060	W	4,588	W	2,583	8,678
Refinery	971	W	1,853	W	2,291	5,388
Bulk Terminal	W	W	2,327	W	127	2,717
Pipeline	W	W	408	W	165	571
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	9,550	15,614	49,915	2,545	25,510	103,134
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,727	4,099	13,348	521	4,190	24,885
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,614	2,485	8,731	830	5,292	18,952
Heavy Gas Oils	4,196	5,311	19,359	876	12,292	42,034
Residuum	1,013	3,719	8,477	318	3,736	17,263
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,125	9,139	15,338	2,581	8,589	40,772
Refinery	4,986	8,061	14,131	2,581	7,352	37,111
Bulk Terminal	139	400	775	0	49	1,363
Pipeline	0	678	432	0	1,188	2,298
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	16	0	42	0	12	70
Refinery	16	0	42	0	12	70
Finished Motor Gasoline	56,992	50,167	47,857	5,672	25,915	186,603
Refinery	15,029	11,272	19,579	2,865	11,726	60,471
Bulk Terminal	29,918	23,043	11,336	1,660	12,208	78,165
Pipeline	12,045	15,852	16,942	1,147	1,981	47,967
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	9,502	1,168	4,226	381	3,399	18,676
Refinery	1,886	783	1,878	214	1,826	6,587
Bulk Terminal	5,573	251	184	126	1,400	7,534
Pipeline	2,043	134	2,164	41	173	4,555
Other	47,490	48,999	43,631	5,291	22,516	167,927
Refinery	13,143	10,489	17,701	2,651	9,900	53,884
Bulk Terminal	24,345	22,792	11,152	1,534	10,808	70,631
Pipeline	10,002	15,718	14,778	1,106	1,808	43,412
Finished Aviation Gasoline	420	366	411	49	441	1,687
Refinery	64	97	368	41	145	715
Bulk Terminal	358	197	43	8	296	900
Pipeline	0	72	0	0	0	72
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	225	729	758	195	336	2,243
Refinery	13	327	532	137	24	1,033
Bulk Terminal	163	247	0	0	0	410
Pipeline	49	155	226	58	312	800
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,818	7,328	12,715	655	7,396	37,912
Refinery	1,337	2,741	6,499	229	3,513	14,319
Bulk Terminal	3,174	2,153	1,806	280	2,855	10,268
Pipeline	5,307	2,434	4,410	146	1,028	13,325

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	1,862	1,352	1,281	113	67	4,675
Refinery	108	664	825	83	46	1,726
Bulk Terminal	1,454	433	80	7	15	1,989
Pipeline	300	255	376	23	6	960
Distillate Fuel Oil	35,955	28,800	25,603	3,059	10,568	103,985
Refinery	6,201	8,472	12,878	1,723	4,625	33,899
Bulk Terminal	22,880	12,545	5,631	847	4,806	46,709
Pipeline	6,874	7,783	7,094	489	1,137	23,377
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	11,026	17,125	11,406	1,979	7,166	48,702
Refinery	1,913	3,302	4,653	939	2,977	13,784
Bulk Terminal	6,988	8,127	3,062	597	3,470	22,244
Pipeline	2,125	5,696	3,691	443	719	12,674
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	24,929	11,675	14,197	1,080	3,402	55,283
Refinery	4,288	5,170	8,225	784	1,648	20,115
Bulk Terminal	15,892	4,418	2,569	250	1,336	24,465
Pipeline	4,749	2,087	3,403	46	418	10,703
Residual Fuel Oil^a	14,075	2,877	16,805	321	5,362	39,440
Refinery	4,112	1,984	7,018	321	3,721	17,136
Bulk Terminal	9,963	913	9,787	0	1,531	22,194
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	110	110
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	3,309	13	1,011	46	315	4,694
Refinery	1,274	13	915	46	315	2,563
Bulk Terminal	2,035	0	96	0	0	2,131
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	4,090	587	5,213	146	904	10,940
Refinery	1,698	291	790	146	515	3,440
Bulk Terminal	2,392	296	4,423	0	389	7,500
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	6,676	2,277	10,581	129	4,033	23,696
Refinery	1,140	1,660	5,313	129	2,891	11,133
Bulk Terminal	5,536	617	5,268	0	1,142	12,563
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	243	204	1,551	0	76	2,074
Refinery	243	204	1,551	0	76	2,074
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	6	3	1,620	0	103	1,732
Refinery	6	3	1,620	0	103	1,732
Special Naphthas	130	363	1,727	1	41	2,262
Refinery	47	346	1,299	1	41	1,734
Bulk Terminal	83	17	428	0	0	528
Lubricants	2,729	1,630	5,537	0	1,705	11,601
Refinery	866	761	4,692	0	1,033	7,372
Bulk Terminal	1,843	869	845	0	672	4,229
Waxes	158	107	438	28	70	801
Refinery	158	107	438	28	70	801
Petroleum Coke	1,061	2,247	2,699	142	3,820	9,969
Refinery	1,061	2,247	2,699	142	3,820	9,969
Asphalt and Road Oil	5,369	12,698	4,231	2,666	2,092	27,056
Refinery	2,869	7,876	3,462	2,613	1,895	18,715
Bulk Terminal	2,500	4,822	769	53	197	8,341
Miscellaneous Products	525	250	1,634	20	237	2,666
Refinery	58	129	368	14	93	662
Bulk Terminal	467	87	1,215	0	144	1,913
Pipeline	0	34	51	6	0	91
Total Stocks, All Oils	164,084	232,707	982,460	30,700	170,774	1,580,725

^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, February 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	44,947	0	7,459	37,488	1,562	29,081	8,901	20,180	14,075	1,337
Connecticut	2,290	0	642	1,648	4	1,650	404	1,246	59	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	2,552	0	719	1,833	54	1,834	496	1,338	1,772	W
Florida	4,005	0	0	4,005	115	1,320	710	610	1,247	144
Georgia	2,020	0	0	2,020	33	776	337	439	300	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,147	0	0	1,147	196	1,265	271	994	425	W
Massachusetts	2,280	0	80	2,220	145	1,833	515	1,318	725	W
New Jersey	12,300	0	3,350	8,950	41	6,131	1,609	4,522	4,707	W
New York	6,027	0	1,218	4,809	302	4,351	1,170	3,181	2,160	W
North Carolina	2,320	0	309	2,011	78	1,161	444	717	367	W
Pennsylvania	5,383	0	832	4,551	393	5,076	1,493	3,583	1,101	W
Rhode Island	766	0	0	766	W	1,172	202	970	W	W
South Carolina	985	0	0	985	97	591	300	291	W	W
Virginia	2,640	0	329	2,311	81	1,796	837	959	777	W
West Virginia	232	0	0	232	W	125	113	12	W	W
PAD District II	34,315	0	1,034	33,281	1,097	21,017	11,429	9,588	2,677	4,869
Illinois	6,324	0	118	6,206	132	3,712	1,891	1,821	1,067	587
Indiana	4,230	0	57	4,173	139	2,795	1,017	1,778	297	W
Iowa	1,213	0	0	1,213	W	1,461	1,182	279	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	3,389	0	0	3,389	7	2,081	1,402	679	10	1,903
Kentucky	1,242	0	182	1,060	10	860	179	681	W	W
Michigan	3,206	0	33	3,173	152	1,658	971	687	104	541
Minnesota	2,194	0	280	1,914	W	1,500	1,098	402	174	W
Missouri	1,201	0	0	1,201	W	377	311	66	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	862	0	1	861	W	879	442	437	W	W
Ohio	4,503	0	55	4,448	209	1,884	950	934	213	W
Oklahoma	1,681	0	222	1,459	W	1,418	472	946	336	771
Tennessee	1,905	0	86	1,819	75	720	495	225	347	W
Wisconsin	2,365	0	0	2,365	W	1,672	1,019	653	61	W
PAD District III	30,915	0	2,062	28,853	905	18,509	7,715	10,794	16,805	10,046
Alabama	1,508	0	0	1,508	47	560	380	180	213	31
Arkansas	651	0	0	651	W	358	242	116	W	W
Louisiana	5,407	0	504	4,903	307	4,128	1,226	2,902	7,121	1,670
Mississippi	2,930	0	184	2,746	7	1,620	402	1,218	W	771
New Mexico	457	0	0	457	W	301	233	68	21	W
Texas	19,962	0	1,374	18,588	542	11,542	5,232	6,310	9,102	7,382
PAD District IV	4,525	0	340	4,185	90	2,570	1,536	1,034	321	258
Colorado	1,639	0	340	1,299	W	485	187	298	W	W
Idaho	283	0	0	283	W	236	182	54	W	W
Montana	1,317	0	0	1,317	W	655	439	216	57	17
Utah	654	0	0	654	W	655	328	327	126	124
Wyoming	632	0	0	632	W	539	400	139	W	60
PAD District V	23,934	0	3,226	20,708	61	9,431	6,447	2,984	5,252	553
Alaska	550	0	0	550	W	884	256	628	W	W
Arizona	990	0	99	891	W	216	161	55	W	W
California	15,216	0	3,112	12,104	47	4,825	4,156	669	3,047	157
Hawaii	775	0	0	775	W	405	102	303	W	W
Nevada	319	0	15	304	W	166	137	29	W	W
Oregon	1,184	0	0	1,184	W	867	517	350	177	W
Washington	4,900	0	0	4,900	W	2,068	1,118	950	1,045	29
U.S. Total	138,636	0	14,121	124,515	3,715	80,608	36,028	44,580	39,330	17,063

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, February 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	154	0	0	173	1,341	371	0	0	45,842
Petroleum Products	6,408	85	0	3,729	4,772	3,553	0	78,426	24,253
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	439	0	0	0	973
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,227	2,599	127	0	2,985	6,494
Unfinished Oils	9	0	0	22	84	0	0	273	239
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10	40	0	16	0	0	0	19	890
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,098	0	0	1,527	859	1,809	0	39,703	10,136
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	215	0	19	0	9,647	10
Other	4,098	0	0	1,312	859	1,790	0	30,056	10,126
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	44	88
Jet Fuel	426	0	0	93	154	1,096	0	11,752	3,065
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	51	156
Kerosene-Type	426	0	0	93	103	1,096	0	11,701	2,909
Kerosene	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	254	168
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,856	0	0	658	173	513	0	22,548	1,763
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,303	0	0	348	173	466	0	7,269	968
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	553	0	0	310	0	47	0	15,279	795
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	50	449	0	0	271	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	107
Lubricants	0	45	0	47	7	0	0	355	273
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	41
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	35	16
Total	6,562	85	0	3,902	6,113	3,924	0	78,426	70,095

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,176	1,913	0	0	0	8,841	0
Petroleum Products	0	2,020	1,944	1,071	1,224	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	117	149	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	946	922	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	1,294	491	0	814	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	1,294	491	0	814	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	324	72	0	167	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	68	0	98	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	324	4	0	69	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	266	280	0	243	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	148	198	0	206	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	118	82	0	37	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	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	2,020	4,120	2,984	1,224	0	0	8,841	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,
February 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	100	0	0	1,341	371	0	45,842
Petroleum Products	6,380	0	2,146	3,944	3,553	64,255	21,657
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	439	0	0	973
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,227	2,599	127	2,688	6,494
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	16	0	0	0	840
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,098	0	704	683	1,809	31,160	8,973
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	19	9,100	0
Other	4,098	0	704	683	1,790	22,060	8,973
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	8	0	88
Jet Fuel	426	0	69	139	1,096	9,990	2,787
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	51	0	51	156
Kerosene-Type	426	0	69	88	1,096	9,939	2,631
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	254	129
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,856	0	130	76	513	20,163	1,373
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,303	0	80	76	466	6,624	818
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	553	0	50	0	47	13,539	555
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Total	6,480	0	2,146	5,285	3,924	64,255	67,499

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,176	1,913	0	4,200	0
Petroleum Products	0	1,684	1,944	1,071	1,224	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	117	149	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	946	922	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,294	491	0	814	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1,294	491	0	814	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	324	72	0	167	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	68	0	98	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	324	4	0	69	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	38	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	266	280	0	243	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	148	198	0	206	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	118	82	0	37	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1,684	4,120	2,984	1,224	4,200	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, February 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	54	0	0	173	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	28	85	0	1,583	828	0	14,171	494
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	0
Unfinished Oils	9	0	0	22	84	0	273	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10	40	0	0	0	0	19	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	823	176	0	8,543	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	215	0	0	547	0
Other	0	0	0	608	176	0	7,996	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	24	15	0	1,762	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	24	15	0	1,762	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	528	97	0	2,385	494
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	268	97	0	645	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	260	0	0	1,740	494
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	50	449	0	271	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	271	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	50	449	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0
Lubricants	0	45	0	47	7	0	355	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
Total	82	85	0	1,756	828	0	14,171	494

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,641
Petroleum Products	862	12,815	2,596	136	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	297	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	9	264	239	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	19	50	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	76	8,467	1,183	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	547	10	0	0	0	0
Other	76	7,920	1,153	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	44	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	105	1,657	278	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	105	1,657	278	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	39	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	178	1,713	390	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	645	150	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	178	1,068	240	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	271	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	271	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	39	107	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	223	132	273	136	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	148	41	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	35	16	0	0	0	0
Total	862	12,815	2,596	136	0	0	4,641

^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, February 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	173	154	19	48,172	1,885	46,287
Petroleum Products	82,155	6,493	75,662	32,605	12,054	20,551
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	1,090	439	651
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,212	0	4,212	7,440	3,953	3,487
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	943	1,226	-283
Propane/Propylene	4,212	0	4,212	5,008	2,188	2,820
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	833	453	380
Isobutane/isobutylene	0	0	0	656	86	570
Unfinished Oils	295	9	286	248	106	142
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	35	50	-15	900	16	884
Finished Motor Gasoline	41,230	4,098	37,132	14,725	4,195	10,530
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	9,862	0	9,862	10	234	-224
Other	31,368	4,098	27,270	14,715	3,961	10,754
Finished Aviation Gasoline	44	0	44	88	8	80
Jet Fuel	11,845	426	11,419	3,563	1,343	2,220
Naphtha-Type	51	0	51	224	51	173
Kerosene-Type	11,794	426	11,368	3,339	1,292	2,047
Kerosene	343	0	343	208	89	117
Distillate Fuel Oil	23,206	1,856	21,350	3,899	1,344	2,555
0.05 percent sulfur and under	7,617	1,303	6,314	2,469	987	1,482
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	15,589	553	15,036	1,430	357	1,073
Residual Fuel Oil	321	0	321	0	499	-499
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	9	-9	9	0	9
Special Naphthas	39	0	39	107	0	107
Lubricants	402	45	357	273	54	219
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	148	0	148	41	0	41
Miscellaneous Products	35	0	35	16	8	8
Total	82,328	6,647	75,681	80,777	13,939	66,838

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	12,095	45,842	-33,747	371	4,069	-3,718	0	8,841	-8,841
Petroleum Products	5,928	104,699	-98,771	3,553	4,239	-686	3,244	0	3,244
Pentanes Plus	588	973	-385	0	266	-266	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,521	9,479	-5,958	127	1,868	-1,741	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	1,652	527	1,125	0	842	-842	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,124	7,656	-6,532	124	624	-500	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	566	701	-135	3	248	-245	0	0	0
Isobutane/isobutylene	179	595	-416	0	154	-154	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	84	512	-428	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	40	909	-869	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	859	51,133	-50,274	1,809	1,305	504	2,108	0	2,108
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	9,857	-9,857	19	0	19	0	0	0
Other	859	41,476	-40,617	1,790	1,305	485	2,108	0	2,108
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	132	-132	8	0	8	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	154	15,141	-14,987	1,096	239	857	491	0	491
Naphtha-Type	51	207	-156	0	166	-166	98	0	98
Kerosene-Type	103	14,934	-14,831	1,096	73	1,023	393	0	393
Kerosene	0	422	-422	0	38	-38	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	173	24,577	-24,404	513	523	-10	509	0	509
0.05 percent sulfur and under	173	8,385	-8,212	466	404	62	354	0	354
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	16,192	-16,192	47	119	-72	155	0	155
Residual Fuel Oil	449	271	178	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	146	-146	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	52	764	-712	0	0	0	136	0	136
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	189	-189	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	8	51	-43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18,023	150,541	-132,518	3,924	8,328	-4,404	3,244	8,841	-5,597

^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.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

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

PAD District I

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

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

Sub-PAD District I

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

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

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

PAD District II

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

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

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

PAD District III

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

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

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

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

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

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

PAD District V

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

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

Refining Districts

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

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 1992. 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 1993 reported 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																	
	10-92	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
Reported State Data ^c																		
12-14-92	1696	0																
1-14-93	2514	1743	0															
2-14-93	5644	4121	1725	0														
3-14-93	6482	5636	4290	1717	0													
4-14-93	6917	6820	6873	4048	1700	0												
5-14-93	6997	6829	6877	5549	4119	1738	0											
6-14-93	7103	7007	6989	6745	6237	4112	1664	0										
7-14-93	7103	7009	6991	6753	6743	6353	4058	1577	0									
8-14-93	7109	7005	7071	6756	6746	6762	6277	4053	1595	0								
9-14-93	7123	7019	7085	6770	6762	6778	6680	6254	4089	1442	0							
10-14-93	7125	7021	7086	6799	6793	6809	6696	6647	5974	3917	1542	0						
11-14-93	7125	7025	7086	6870	6793	6809	6697	6649	6219	5297	4053	1490	0					
12-14-93	7122	7021	7083	6868	6791	6807	6695	6647	6607	6487	5356	3960	1629	0				
1-14-94	7121	7020	7084	6877	6870	6887	6723	6675	6636	6525	6564	6136	3819	1685	0			
2-14-94	7121	7020	7084	6877	6872	6889	6725	6676	6636	6533	6569	6142	6252	3992	1697	0		
3-14-94	7121	7020	7084	6877	6874	6889	6799	6678	6637	6544	6573	6147	6268	6276	3913	1668	0	
4-14-94	7121	7020	7084	6895	6876	6840	6811	6782	6646	6545	6587	6166	6288	6358	6316	3928	1611	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production ^d																		
4-14-94	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	17	29	33
	Month of Production																	
	10-92	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
Production Estimates																		
Original ^e	7031	7014	7078	7023	7001	6980	6904	6840	6771	6681	6771	6673	6788	6886	6886	6870	6735	6682
Interim ^f	7065	7027	7125	7008	6957	6976	6897	6833	6756	6654	6732	6711	6816	6888	6838	6777	6746	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	6942	6908	6925	7001	6732	6962	6620	6128	6496	6441	6472	6027	6667	6701	6534	6242	6400	
Revised....	6958	6887	6951	6775	6812	6810	6714	6625	6600	6417	6569	6492	6685	6730	6548	6376		
Final ^g	7126	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	7,378	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, 1993
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Inputs.....	14,249	53	14,238	40	14,259	37	14,675	141	14,939	188	15,366	69
Crude Oil.....	12,980	-43	12,923	-58	13,249	-49	13,512	26	13,701	128	14,125	3
Pentanes Plus.....	153	(s)	167	5	149	-2	137	5	153	2	162	0
LPGs.....	440	3	367	-5	263	-9	263	-13	258	-4	260	-12
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene.....	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	289	1	211	-6	103	-9	97	-12	84	-3	80	-9
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	150	1	155	1	160	-1	166	-2	174	-1	180	-3
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	247	1	197	-2	143	(s)	132	(s)	138	-6	123	2
Unfinished Oils.....	504	38	584	59	421	67	609	85	657	-6	718	1
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-75	54	1	42	34	31	24	59	31	75	-23	76
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0
Production.....	17,284	103	16,998	24	17,069	20	17,423	142	17,635	195	18,032	90
Pentanes Plus.....	319	4	323	4	330	1	338	2	333	3	344	3
LPGs.....	1,837	5	1,912	15	2,106	-5	2,151	23	2,091	30	2,122	22
Ethane/Ethylene.....	588	(s)	608	6	630	1	625	5	587	5	585	5
Propane/Propylene.....	965	2	959	4	971	-6	973	7	942	11	958	9
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	106	2	164	2	301	(s)	331	10	315	13	341	7
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	177	1	182	3	204	(s)	223	2	247	1	237	1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	461	39	163	-36	164	-17	155	-4	165	-6	141	1
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-25	70	-2	54	-42	28	-45	73	-53	56	-58	61
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,254	-17	7,172	-26	6,897	6	7,123	4	7,394	50	7,447	-7
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated.....	1,667	108	1,211	117	383	85	252	92	699	109	739	89
Other.....	5,588	-126	5,961	-143	6,513	-79	6,871	-88	6,695	-59	6,708	-97
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	16	(s)	19	(s)	22	(s)	19	-1	25	-1	27	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,437	(s)	1,442	-2	1,463	(s)	1,390	1	1,426	1	1,549	-2
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	131	-1	125	(s)	131	(s)	127	-2	126	(s)	141	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,306	1	1,318	-2	1,332	(s)	1,282	2	1,300	2	1,409	-2
Kerosene.....	74	-1	63	(s)	49	0	22	0	26	(s)	26	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	2,909	1	2,813	2	2,918	(s)	3,010	36	2,930	64	3,095	-2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	820	(s)	841	-1	819	-1	887	10	896	12	797	-1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	124	12	128	13	130	1	134	4	137	7	136	13
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	287	-1	292	-2	314	(s)	301	-1	269	-2	286	0
Special Naphthas.....	47	(s)	47	0	57	(s)	55	(s)	54	(s)	59	(s)
Lubricants.....	154	0	162	(s)	165	-1	149	0	155	0	162	0
Waxes.....	19	(s)	21	0	20	(s)	21	0	20	(s)	21	0
Petroleum Coke.....	598	(s)	615	2	617	3	607	(s)	595	5	622	2
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	285	-9	306	1	373	5	414	2	459	-13	529	1
Still Gas.....	622	-1	636	-1	623	(s)	652	-7	677	-10	684	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	45	(s)	43	(s)	45	(s)	41	(s)	39	(s)	44	(s)
Imports.....	7,964	33	7,930	13	8,342	-57	8,485	263	8,348	315	8,745	54
Crude Oil.....	6,292	0	6,156	0	6,513	-26	6,698	230	6,549	260	7,175	26
Pentanes Plus.....	10	0	49	(s)	29	0	36	0	43	0	3	0
LPGs.....	117	9	128	10	123	1	142	20	148	6	111	1
Ethane/Ethylene.....	11	0	10	2	12	0	(s)	23	7	5	12	0
Propane/Propylene.....	72	7	78	5	85	(s)	112	-4	96	(s)	75	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	31	1	32	1	18	-1	22	-6	34	-1	17	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	3	1	8	2	8	1	7	7	11	2	7	2
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	17	5	17	1	12	4	5	0	17	3	15	3
Unfinished Oils.....	486	8	496	0	496	(s)	397	49	509	23	403	13
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	21	0	31	0	47	0	41	0	16	0	26	(s)
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	204	0	216	0	198	-21	253	0	308	15	251	0
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other.....	204	0	216	0	198	-21	253	0	308	15	249	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Jet Fuel.....	89	(s)	110	0	102	-26	88	0	75	0	111	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	7	0	9	0	7	-5	2	0	8	0	31	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	82	(s)	101	0	96	-21	86	0	67	0	79	0
Kerosene.....	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	182	0	224	(s)	235	(s)	209	0	153	(s)	168	0
Residual Fuel Oil.....	383	2	325	7	352	7	377	0	308	8	299	10
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	31	0	18	0	32	5	46	0	98	-52	46	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	93	0	99	0	144	0	125	-16	75	52	87	0
Special Naphthas.....	3	(s)	7	0	6	(s)	2	0	4	0	6	0
Lubricants.....	15	(s)	9	1	13	(s)	8	(s)	9	0	9	0
Waxes.....	1	0	1	0	3	-1	3	0	2	0	3	0
Petroleum Coke.....	1	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	15	8	43	-6	28	0	54	0	25	0	29	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	3	(s)	2	0	(s)	0	1	(s)	12	(s)	2	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.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1993 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs.....	15,304	80	14,968	85	15,179	77	15,242	56	15,420	24	15,391	23	73
Crude Oil	14,114	22	13,839	5	13,845	-4	13,733	-4	13,689	-3	13,571	(s)	2
Pentanes Plus	146	9	181	-2	182	(s)	171	(s)	179	0	159	0	1
LPGs.....	246	0	263	5	304	8	372	9	458	11	432	8	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	67	0	81	2	137	5	203	7	286	8	263	6	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	179	0	182	4	167	2	169	2	172	3	169	2	1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	114	2	144	1	239	2	271	2	276	3	270	3	1
Unfinished Oils	741	-25	559	(s)	787	-1	657	-12	917	-5	1,045	-19	13
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-57	72	-19	76	-176	72	42	62	-102	18	-83	31	56
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	(s)	0	(s)	0	-1	0	-3	0	3	0	-2	0	0
Production.....	17,999	100	17,704	122	17,919	77	18,008	90	18,185	40	17,963	4	84
Pentanes Plus	340	3	353	2	340	3	339	(s)	319	-1	310	-4	2
LPGs.....	2,108	17	2,078	24	1,952	31	1,887	11	1,781	7	1,721	-11	14
Ethane/Ethylene.....	591	5	578	4	570	4	587	(s)	533	-3	493	-6	2
Propane/Propylene.....	956	7	945	12	956	11	953	1	964	-1	962	-8	4
Normal Butane/Butylene	352	3	349	4	224	13	164	8	109	8	79	2	6
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	209	2	206	4	201	3	182	2	176	3	187	(s)	2
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	160	2	179	(s)	174	-25	196	29	176	17	170	-16	-1
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-52	66	-124	78	-150	71	8	64	-10	17	-78	30	56
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,344	-7	7,344	-17	7,583	-9	7,409	-15	7,664	-13	7,722	3	-4
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated.....	840	2	820	25	1,835	102	2,341	28	2,541	22	2,545	10	65
Other	6,504	-9	6,524	-42	5,748	-112	5,068	-43	5,123	-35	5,177	-7	-69
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	28	0	24	(s)	23	0	20	0	21	0	15	0	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,485	-1	1,358	(s)	1,339	-1	1,330	(s)	1,383	3	1,456	3	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	126	(s)	101	(s)	98	-1	88	(s)	85	(s)	77	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,359	(s)	1,257	(s)	1,242	-1	1,242	0	1,298	3	1,379	3	1
Kerosene	26	(s)	34	0	53	-2	54	0	67	(s)	84	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,185	1	3,084	16	3,206	-2	3,435	-4	3,478	-4	3,385	-3	9
Residual Fuel Oil	760	2	745	7	822	(s)	839	2	901	-2	869	(s)	2
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	143	16	141	16	129	13	132	8	148	17	166	0	10
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	298	0	305	0	291	0	270	0	267	(s)	250	0	-1
Special Naphthas	50	(s)	57	1	51	(s)	53	0	58	(s)	60	0	(s)
Lubricants.....	159	0	153	0	169	0	166	-2	160	(s)	167	0	(s)
Waxes	19	0	19	(s)	21	0	22	0	20	0	19	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	650	2	625	-2	617	2	602	1	630	1	635	2	1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	568	0	613	-5	583	-2	562	-5	434	-2	310	0	-2
Still Gas	685	(s)	672	3	674	0	640	-1	640	(s)	650	(s)	-1
Miscellaneous Products.....	43	0	44	(s)	43	0	45	0	49	0	52	0	(s)
Imports	9,145	74	8,360	65	8,476	47	9,147	41	8,725	165	8,600	40	89
Crude Oil	7,262	27	6,614	26	6,558	23	7,181	0	6,892	105	6,838	0	56
Pentanes Plus	20	9	33	0	40	0	45	0	40	0	34	0	1
LPGs.....	155	19	167	1	206	3	195	4	180	1	166	(s)	6
Ethane/Ethylene.....	20	5	20	0	20	2	19	3	0	0	4	0	4
Propane/Propylene.....	105	13	116	0	132	(s)	107	(s)	138	(s)	102	(s)	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	1	19	1	43	2	48	2	32	(s)	39	(s)	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	11	0	13	0	11	0	21	0	10	0	20	0	1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	14	3	12	3	18	3	7	0	16	0	20	0	2
Unfinished Oils	586	7	435	10	493	0	491	0	479	22	489	0	11
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	30	0	31	0	39	0	26	0	15	0	5	0	(s)
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	292	8	283	0	269	-2	210	0	237	15	238	-7	1
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	4	0	0	0	0
Other	292	8	283	0	269	-2	201	0	233	15	238	-7	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel.....	94	0	91	9	97	9	127	16	96	9	86	20	3
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	8	0	8	0	18	0	12	0	8	0	7	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	86	0	83	9	78	9	115	16	87	9	78	20	3
Kerosene	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	1	0	2	(s)	1	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	130	(s)	159	0	137	0	242	0	214	0	160	0	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	337	0	370	17	420	10	391	21	347	14	439	28	10
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	50	0	30	0	36	0	39	0	37	0	22	0	-4
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	117	0	86	0	104	0	154	0	134	0	71	0	3
Special Naphthas	3	0	7	0	6	0	3	0	5	0	6	0	(s)
Lubricants.....	6	(s)	6	0	2	(s)	1	0	2	0	1	0	(s)
Waxes	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	3	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	40	0	33	0	43	0	29	0	26	0	22	0	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	2	1	1	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1993 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	1,611,388	7,225	1,595,153	6,915	1,583,590	6,903	1,611,337	5,910	1,643,275	6,641	1,660,392	6,805
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	325,640	1,059	331,285	1,051	337,114	-1	349,129	-418	352,845	17	351,747	529
Pentanes Plus.....	8,260	153	7,731	-51	8,318	64	9,683	3	10,236	77	10,634	167
LPGs.....	74,993	-1,185	66,322	-1,186	66,610	167	80,596	419	97,260	535	111,342	1,158
Ethane/Ethylene	16,496	137	15,940	376	17,596	-2	19,595	1	20,480	2	22,170	364
Propane/Propylene.....	33,489	-1,071	26,174	-894	21,834	51	28,817	213	36,937	346	44,921	313
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	14,383	-213	13,589	-476	16,421	60	20,844	90	26,599	89	30,616	408
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	10,625	-38	10,619	-192	10,759	58	11,340	115	13,244	98	13,635	73
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates...	14,016	1,363	13,515	436	14,528	30	15,362	-81	16,702	-22	17,684	44
Unfinished Oils.....	99,259	813	99,707	817	103,484	807	101,927	-497	104,377	-245	101,407	-101
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	41,309	502	41,800	860	40,370	781	39,465	1,222	37,201	629	36,835	192
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	61	0	55	0	51	0	59	0	53	0	37	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	195,291	2,382	199,766	1,833	187,039	2,160	182,920	1,635	185,412	1,972	183,150	1,560
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	32,349	-873	23,025	-1,542	17,461	-1,904	11,280	-1,744	10,155	-2,426	8,829	-2,557
Other.....	162,942	3,255	176,741	3,375	169,578	4,064	171,640	3,379	175,257	4,398	174,321	4,117
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,717	-4	1,905	1	1,763	0	1,771	-20	1,674	-6	1,805	-9
Jet Fuel.....	41,014	58	42,315	248	41,429	673	41,322	88	42,471	232	44,795	403
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	4,763	0	4,489	1	4,415	-8	4,043	-27	4,242	2	4,065	-9
Kerosene-Type Jet	36,251	58	37,826	247	37,014	681	37,279	115	38,229	230	40,731	412
Kerosene	5,289	252	4,520	18	4,455	-30	3,933	-1	4,170	-62	5,389	-17
Distillate Fuel Oil	130,222	519	109,433	939	97,456	-107	98,341	1,139	101,556	1,204	109,436	545
Residual Fuel Oil	44,221	-265	42,116	-219	40,690	-255	41,409	-5	43,046	22	45,795	-121
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,616	0	1,801	0	1,787	0	2,360	0	2,746	0	2,971	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,680	-25	1,958	-12	1,846	-4	1,372	-12	1,502	-70	1,250	0
Special Naphthas.....	2,216	231	2,256	224	2,389	250	2,380	243	2,456	209	2,189	218
Lubricants	13,514	396	13,691	476	13,437	443	12,976	498	12,503	491	12,032	500
Waxes.....	919	2	901	2	860	1	880	2	1,002	1	871	1
Petroleum Coke	10,494	253	10,597	475	10,710	734	10,532	624	10,830	730	9,997	473
Asphalt and Road Oil	22,115	411	25,336	618	29,111	868	30,853	792	30,745	621	25,949	879
Miscellaneous Products.....	2,231	310	2,336	385	2,532	322	2,365	279	2,369	306	2,323	384
Product Supplied	16,320	-159	17,397	-51	17,688	-131	16,673	99	16,340	180	17,032	63
Crude Oil.....	10	0	10	0	11	0	9	0	10	0	8	0
Pentanes Plus.....	196	-1	222	7	190	-1	191	-1	204	-1	172	(s)
LPGs.....	1,917	50	1,928	30	1,910	-38	1,495	48	1,393	36	1,463	14
Ethane/Ethylene	672	-4	638	(s)	589	13	558	28	566	10	541	-7
Propane/Propylene.....	1,179	43	1,261	3	1,165	-36	812	-3	746	7	744	10
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	31	9	-5	18	109	-9	80	15	59	15	126	5
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	35	2	34	10	47	-6	45	8	23	5	51	6
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils.....	-144	-56	-103	-59	-47	-66	-160	28	-227	21	-217	8
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,746	-94	7,129	-7	7,397	-26	7,401	22	7,531	54	7,692	6
Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finished Aviation Gasoline	10	(s)	12	-1	27	(s)	19	(s)	28	-1	23	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,464	-2	1,488	-9	1,493	-40	1,393	20	1,404	-3	1,538	-8
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	93	-1	143	(s)	123	-5	115	-1	115	-1	168	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,371	-1	1,346	-9	1,371	-36	1,278	21	1,289	-2	1,370	-8
Kerosene	63	-9	91	8	52	2	30	-1	11	2	-15	-2
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,141	-16	3,478	-13	3,386	34	2,949	-5	2,624	62	2,843	20
Residual Fuel Oil	1,020	11	1,128	4	1,065	8	1,070	1	1,014	19	857	13
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	158	12	139	13	162	6	161	4	222	-46	174	13
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	388	-1	381	-2	462	-1	441	-17	339	52	382	-2
Special Naphthas.....	40	-8	46	(s)	58	-1	56	(s)	55	1	70	(s)
Lubricants	149	-13	144	-2	166	1	157	-2	142	(s)	171	(s)
Waxes.....	18	(s)	21	0	23	-1	22	(s)	16	0	26	0
Petroleum Coke	339	-8	373	-6	394	-5	336	3	362	1	407	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	145	-14	233	-12	277	-4	405	4	485	-8	709	-7
Still Gas	622	-1	636	-1	623	(s)	652	-7	677	-10	684	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	39	-10	41	-3	39	2	47	2	50	-1	47	-3

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

NA=Not Available.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1993 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		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)....	1,678,465	3,995	1,674,187	2,122	1,661,248	3,951	1,684,592	3,661	1,683,540	2,826	1,645,858	1,501	4,871
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	352,425	-552	335,432	39	320,703	28	330,449	-129	337,436	-129	335,358	27	127
Pentanes Plus.....	11,590	264	13,135	223	13,269	3	12,618	27	11,559	83	10,601	-20	83
LPGs.....	123,126	1,447	137,847	344	143,483	349	139,487	19	122,674	972	106,630	16	255
Ethane/Ethylene.....	22,256	-1	25,111	-314	27,280	-1	26,796	0	22,380	505	20,230	0	89
Propane/Propylene.....	52,104	1,053	57,797	832	61,276	3	60,952	13	56,869	389	51,197	13	105
Normal Butane/Butylene	34,712	340	41,111	264	41,312	347	39,028	10	32,468	65	24,966	3	82
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	14,054	55	13,828	-438	13,615	0	12,711	-4	10,957	13	10,237	0	-22
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	19,565	119	21,013	174	19,633	-577	17,537	258	15,035	694	12,541	132	214
Unfinished Oils.....	101,825	383	107,593	-143	102,700	0	102,009	682	98,073	203	88,420	0	227
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	37,582	0	35,221	56	37,154	33	36,273	92	39,332	45	39,375	31	370
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	31	0	44	0	58	0	145	0	47	0	78	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	175,651	1,377	165,243	1,492	169,875	1,333	173,826	1,757	180,945	1,977	185,656	1,389	1,739
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated.....	5,730	-99	8,730	116	22,188	1,249	29,865	1,156	31,610	1,560	33,933	214	-571
Other.....	169,921	1,476	156,513	1,376	147,687	84	143,961	601	149,335	417	151,723	1,175	2,310
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,801	-1	1,619	12	1,538	-8	1,702	0	1,678	4	1,811	0	-3
Jet Fuel.....	46,071	436	43,262	208	40,934	460	40,200	366	40,380	430	40,206	186	316
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	3,867	-10	3,849	0	3,040	-14	3,127	-9	2,905	-8	2,357	-9	-8
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	42,204	446	39,413	208	37,894	474	37,073	375	37,475	438	37,849	195	323
Kerosene.....	5,457	8	5,474	27	5,925	-113	7,033	22	5,284	17	4,087	-5	10
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	120,219	476	127,945	290	130,350	1,016	144,840	503	149,517	-222	141,268	-430	489
Residual Fuel Oil.....	42,673	-166	44,558	-65	42,368	1,198	46,740	14	49,291	-1,105	44,196	-2	-81
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	2,794	0	1,998	0	1,838	0	1,886	0	1,837	0	1,865	0	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,446	0	1,452	0	1,591	0	1,453	0	1,679	10	1,375	0	-9
Special Naphthas.....	2,375	-2	2,319	-15	2,349	0	2,242	0	2,256	-47	2,516	0	109
Lubricants.....	12,431	179	11,614	82	11,207	154	11,325	99	11,159	-82	11,802	60	275
Waxes.....	882	2	852	1	836	1	887	1	852	2	852	2	2
Petroleum Coke.....	10,875	0	10,307	-131	10,128	0	9,377	-15	9,000	2	8,511	0	262
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	23,630	25	20,360	-485	17,031	74	15,703	-35	16,194	-27	19,051	141	324
Miscellaneous Products.....	2,683	0	2,812	13	2,620	0	2,612	0	2,518	-1	2,579	-26	164
Product Supplied.....	17,208	157	17,176	154	17,709	-42	17,230	81	17,688	84	17,837	75	43
Crude Oil.....	9	0	8	0	9	-1	12	-2	13	-2	21	-5	-1
Pentanes Plus.....	182	(s)	154	6	187	10	234	(s)	210	-3	216	-1	1
LPGs.....	1,583	27	1,462	55	1,632	27	1,819	17	2,042	-35	1,933	12	20
Ethane/Ethylene.....	608	22	505	14	518	-5	622	2	680	-20	567	11	5
Propane/Propylene.....	804	-4	851	19	955	39	1,057	1	1,220	-13	1,222	4	6
Normal Butane/Butylene	144	6	62	6	107	7	76	13	71	-2	82	-1	7
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	27	3	44	16	53	-14	64	(s)	72	-1	61	-2	2
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils.....	-168	16	-310	26	-130	-4	-143	-10	-307	43	-244	26	-2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,777	15	7,885	-20	7,612	-6	7,411	-28	7,541	-8	7,643	18	-6
Reformulated.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxygenated.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finished Aviation Gasoline	28	(s)	31	(s)	26	1	14	(s)	22	(s)	10	(s)	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,465	1	1,506	8	1,493	4	1,457	22	1,443	10	1,462	30	3
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	128	(s)	101	(s)	140	(s)	90	(s)	96	(s)	52	(s)	-1
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,337	1	1,405	8	1,352	4	1,367	23	1,347	10	1,411	30	4
Kerosene.....	23	-1	33	(s)	39	3	17	-5	125	(s)	123	1	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	2,669	5	2,797	23	3,001	-30	2,968	17	3,206	8	3,351	11	10
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1,075	4	935	21	1,205	-32	995	62	1,077	49	1,375	-7	13
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	198	16	196	16	171	13	170	8	187	17	187	0	6
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	408	0	390	0	390	0	428	0	393	0	331	(s)	3
Special Naphthas.....	44	7	59	1	54	-1	59	(s)	61	2	52	-1	(s)
Lubricants.....	139	10	168	3	168	-2	143	(s)	153	6	127	-5	(s)
Waxes.....	19	(s)	20	(s)	21	(s)	19	(s)	21	(s)	18	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	357	17	386	2	381	-3	317	2	375	1	344	2	1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	680	28	744	11	727	-21	624	-2	433	-2	237	-5	-3
Still Gas.....	685	(s)	672	3	674	0	640	-1	640	(s)	650	(s)	-1
Miscellaneous Products.....	33	13	40	(s)	50	1	45	(s)	52	(s)	50	1	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

NA=Not Available.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

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, March 1994

Products	March 1994		February 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	2,592	84	2,285	82	7,426	83
Stocks	1,650	--	1,689	--	1,650	--
MTBE						
Production	4,001	129	3,929	140	11,739	130
Stocks	10,619	--	8,444	--	10,619	--

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	84									
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									
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	117	64	62	41	136	112	37	157	135	82	241	162
1994	54	60	68									
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1993	74	71	75	74	73	74	67	64	70	74	83	83
1994	80	80	82									
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									
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	203	244	216	294	312	333	358	616	530	468	366	554
1994	431	452	488									
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	61	44	45	41	42	45	47	47	50	85	70	88
1994	99	80	68									
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	561	453	412	383	502	596	447	540	604	736	617	522
1994	406	311	193									

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									
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									
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	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									
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	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									
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									
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	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									
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									

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; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (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.

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

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.

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, reformate, 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, reformat, 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 pallative 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 (10.13 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.

**DATE
FILMED**

6/10/94

END