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Petroleum Supply Monthly

February 1994

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Release of Petroleum
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Petroleum Supply Monthly

February 1994

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Office of Oil and Gas
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Washington, DC 20585

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

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

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

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

Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month

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

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Early Release of Petroleum Supply Data

Beginning with this issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table H1, "Petroleum Supply Summary," will contain an early estimate of monthly data. Thus, while the detailed statistics in this issue reflect December 1993 data, the current month in Table H1 reflects January 1994 data that have been compiled from the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) weekly statistical program.

This change is part of a series of steps taken by the EIA to provide more timely data to our customers. Other steps taken include:

- the early release of weekly statistics at 9:00 a.m. (EST) each Wednesday;
- a new option on the EIA Electronic Publication Bulletin Board (EPUB) entitled, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," containing monthly estimates between 6 and 12 days after the close of the month. Data are subsequently updated with actual monthly data around the 20th of each month; and
- the addition of Table H1 in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* containing monthly estimates, based upon weekly data filed with the EIA.

Preface

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

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

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections: Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Appendices

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

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

Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from the annual refinery and oxygenate capacity surveys are published in the *PSA*. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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Articles

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Strategic Shipping Lanes	January 1994

Highlights

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

Highlights

Total demand for petroleum products (measured as products supplied) in January 1994 was estimated to average **18.2 million barrels per day**¹ (Table H1), the **highest for January since 1981**. The increased demand was brought about largely by continued improvements in the national economy and because of record cold temperatures that covered large areas of the East and Midwest. A severe earthquake had limited impact on petroleum supply and demand in southern California.

Cold Weather Conditions Affected East and Midwest Petroleum Supplies

The U.S. Department of Commerce weather summary for the Nation measured population-weighted heating degree days from July 1, 1993, through January 29, 1994, and reported temperatures were 7 percent cooler than a year earlier and 4 percent **cooler than normal**. In January 1994, **record cold temperatures** in the East escalated demand for distillate fuel oil, kerosene-type jet fuel, propane, and residual fuel oil. Additionally, frigid temperatures,

heavy precipitation, and ice-clogged rivers and harbors in the East and Midwest caused **some delays and rerouting of petroleum supplies**.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil averaged 4.3 million barrels per day, the **highest since February 1979**. Refinery production and imports were strong, and the end-of-January inventories fell to 112 million barrels from 141 million barrels at the end of December 1993. **Refinery output** of distillate fuel oil averaged 3.2 million barrels per day, the **highest January level since 1977**, and increases in industrial and residential demand for distillates resulted in the **lowest end-of-January stock level in 3 years**. Inventories of low-sulfur distillate fuel oil totaled 52 million barrels, nearly one half of the total.

Trucking companies blended kerosene and kerosene-type jet fuel with diesel fuel oil to alleviate cold weather fuel handling and performance problems. The U.S. Internal Revenue Service

¹All January 1994 monthly data in this report are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

January petroleum refinery production of fuel oils was the highest in recent years, as winter storms and frigid temperatures covered the East and Midwest.

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

Category	1994	1995	Difference ^a	1993
	Estimated January	December		January
Products Supplied	E18.2	17.9	E0.3	R16.3
Finished Motor Gasoline	E6.9	7.6	E-.7	6.7
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	E4.3	3.4	E0.9	R3.1
Residual Fuel Oil	E1.0	1.4	E-.3	1.0
Jet Fuel.....	E1.5	1.5	E0.1	1.5
Other Petroleum Products ^b	E4.4	4.1	E0.3	3.9
Crude Oil Inputs	E13.3	13.6	E-.2	13.0
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	E90.2	92.0	E -1.8	89.1
Imports	E7.8	8.6	E-.8	8.0
Crude Oil	E6.1	6.8	E-.7	6.3
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	E0.0	0.0	E0.0	0.0
Other	E6.1	6.8	E-.7	6.3
Products	E1.7	1.8	E-.1	1.7
Finished Motor Gasoline	E0.2	0.2	E-.1	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	E0.2	0.2	E(s)	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil	E0.4	0.4	E-.1	0.4
Jet Fuel.....	E0.1	0.1	E(s)	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	E0.9	0.8	E(s)	0.8
Exports	E0.9	1.3	E-.4	R1.1
Crude Oil	E0.1	0.1	E(s)	0.1
Products	E0.8	1.2	E-.4	R1.0
Total Net Imports	E6.9	7.3	E-.4	R6.8
Stock Change^d	E-1.4	-1.2	E-.2	0.6
Crude Oil	E-.2	-0.1	E-.1	0.3
Products	E-1.2	-1.2	E(s)	0.4
Total Stocks at End of Period	E1,627	1,646	E-19	1,611
(million barrels)				
Crude Oil	E922	922	E-.1	901
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	E587	587	E(s)	575
Other	E335	335	E-.1	326
Products	E705	723	E-18	710
Finished Motor Gasoline	E193	186	E8	195
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	E112	141	E-29	130
Residual Fuel Oil	E42	44	E-2	44
Jet Fuel.....	E41	40	E(s)	41
Other Petroleum Products ^c	E317	312	E5	300

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

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

^c Includes natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), 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. Monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions.

R=Revised data.

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

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: 1992-1993
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,097	12,742	13,292	13,356	13,850	14,285	14,176	13,649	13,886	13,651	13,795	13,400
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,965	14,940	14,893	14,958	14,873	14,808	14,808	14,861	14,809	14,844	14,728	14,691
Idle Capacity ²	731	731	725	669	618	650	623	460	499	443	576	619
Idle Three Months or Less	290	268	292	199	149	56	53	15	57	15	133	191
Idle More than Three Months	441	463	433	470	469	594	570	445	442	428	443	428
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,696	15,671	15,618	15,626	15,490	15,458	15,432	15,322	15,308	15,287	15,304	15,311
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	87.5	85.3	89.2	89.3	93.1	96.5	95.7	91.8	93.8	92.0	93.7	91.2
Operable Capacity	83.4	81.3	85.1	85.5	89.4	92.4	91.9	89.1	90.7	89.3	90.1	87.5
1993												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,176	13,161	13,535	13,773	13,957	14,457	14,500	14,034	14,049	13,904	13,931	13,768
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,784	14,819	14,908	14,985	14,931	15,005	15,058	15,057	15,037	15,046	15,015	14,964
Idle Capacity ²	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

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."

waived tax penalties to permit blending taxed and non-taxed fuels during the extreme weather conditions, such as non-taxed home-heating fuel oil with taxed kerosene or taxed on-highway diesel fuel oil.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel reached the highest ever for January at **1.5 million barrels per day**, mainly because of cold weather blending into diesel fuel to alleviate viscosity problems. Kerosene-type jet fuel **production** averaged 1.4 million barrels per day, **the highest January level ever**. End-of-month inventories of kerosene-type jet fuel totaled 38 million barrels and were in the normal range for this time of the year.

Propane

Because of the harsh winter weather with record East and Midwest cold temperatures, propane **stock levels fell at near record rates**. During January 1994, inventories decreased steadily in all regions of the country, including the Gulf Coast, the Nation's largest

² Energy Information Administration Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

propane producer and consumer.² End-of-January 1994 U.S. total inventories were about the same level as those a year earlier, which was the recent low for this time of the year. The January 1994 propane supplies were especially tight in the Mid-Atlantic region, because the extreme cold temperatures caused mechanical problems and line freezes in addition to the expected seasonal increase in demand.

Crude Oil

Domestic crude oil **production fell** to 6.9 million barrels per day, the **lowest January output in 39 years**. The decline was mainly attributed to the impact of unattractive crude oil prices, declining fields, and problems caused by the California earthquake. A pipeline serving the Point Arguello, California, oil field was temporarily shut down because of the powerful January earthquake. Additionally, some independent producers were considering shutting down crude oil production in the Rocky Mountain region until prices improved.

Crude oil **imports averaged 6.1 million barrels per day** in January 1994, 10 percent below December 1993 and 2 percent

below January 1993. This was due, in part, to the severe ice conditions at East Coast terminals. Stocks of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) decreased slightly to 335 million barrels at the end of January, within the normal range for this time of year.

Refinery Operations

Gross inputs of crude and other oils to atmospheric crude oil distillation units reached **the highest for January in 4 years at 13.6 million barrels per day**, despite electric supply disruptions in the East, power outages in southern California due to the earthquake, and refinery operating problems associated with the frigid winter weather. **Higher January product prices** for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oils, and jet fuel **boosted refiner**

profit margins. The operating utilization rate averaged 90.2 percent, about 2 percent below December 1993, but high for this time of the year.

California Earthquake

Southern California petroleum refineries, storage, and transportation infrastructure sustained minor damage from a severe earthquake that caused considerable damage on January 17, 1994. Petroleum refiners in the affected area reported some power outages, and several petroleum pipelines were shutdown. The Four Corners No. 1 pipeline connecting the Point Arguello crude oil field with Los Angeles-area refineries sustained numerous ruptures, and movements were rerouted while repairs and inspections were carried out.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

Beginning with the reporting of January 1993 data, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) has made adjustments 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. Each of these adjustments is discussed in detail following Table H3.

As a result of the changes, any comparisons of 1993 motor gasoline data to historical series must recognize the adjustments made in 1993. To assist in this comparison, the EIA has prepared a table of 1992 finished motor gasoline product supplied on the 1993 basis (Table H3 below) showing the published numbers by month, the adjustments, and the 1993 product supplied basis number. When making a comparison of 1993 to 1992 finished motor gasoline product supplied, it is important to use the 1993 basis numbers. For example, from Table H3 the January 1993 product supplied number of 6,746 should be compared to 6,929, not the original 6,869. The year 1992 is the only historical year for which data are available to do a comparison on the 1993 basis.

**Table H3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment, 1992 and 1993
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Year/Month	Product Supplied 1992 Basis	Fuel Ethanol Adjustment	Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment	Product Supplied 1993 Basis	Difference
1992:					
January	6,869	68	-8	6,929	60
February	6,963	68	-6	7,025	62
March	7,137	62	59	7,258	121
April	7,238	68	49	7,355	117
May	7,328	55	36	7,419	91
June	7,460	64	11	7,535	75
July	7,639	52	75	7,766	127
August	7,380	66	91	7,537	157
September	7,344	54	43	7,441	97
October	7,338	76	-14	7,400	62
November	7,102	91	68	7,261	159
December	7,396	100	66	7,562	166
Average.....	7,268	69	39	7,376	108
1993:					
January	—	60	25	6,746	—
February	—	67	2	7,129	—
March	—	70	42	7,397	—
April	—	62	45	7,401	—
May	—	57	53	7,531	—
June	—	63	58	7,692	—
July	—	62	52	7,777	—
August	—	47	124	7,885	—
September	—	68	150	7,612	—
October	—	70	-8	7,411	—
November	—	84	10	7,541	—
December	—	81	78	7,643	—

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

Source: • Fuel Ethanol Adjustment - 1992, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, January, 1993, Appendix D, EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment - 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Revised 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 Energy Information Administration's (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 is calculated. This estimate is 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 is 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.

Due to interpretation problems encountered by survey respondents with the definition of "oxygenated" motor gasoline, the definition of oxygenated motor gasoline has been simplified. The new definition was developed with the cooperation and approval of the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) and petroleum industry organizations. It is based on the specification that oxygenated gasoline includes all motor gasoline that has 1.8 percent or more oxygen content, by weight. By definition, all gasohol falls into this category. Therefore, the adjustment that was made to January through April 1993 data to determine how much of the gasohol is used as "oxygenated" gasoline in the EPA carbon monoxide (CO) non-attainment areas specified by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, and how much is used as "other" gasoline is no longer valid and has been discontinued. Revisions to January through April data will be published in the 1993 *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Gasohol will be classified entirely as "oxygenated" motor gasoline for the remainder of 1993.

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 "other gasoline" in Tables 2 through 5.

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 is correcting this series by including the quantity of "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components with "other" finished motor gasoline. This change is 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."

The blending components adjustment shown in Table H3 is product supplied for blending components published in the 1992 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

As discussed previously, downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders do not report on the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). As a result, total end-of-month stocks of fuel ethanol have been underreported in the PSRS. 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.

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 January	9,255	7,500	1,647	-71	-1,027	16,893	1,587
February	9,424	7,637	1,695	231	-704	16,339	1,573
March	9,301	7,546	1,683	-239	-268	16,212	1,558
April	9,262	7,509	1,665	50	628	16,139	1,578
May	9,157	7,409	1,657	566	988	16,189	1,626
June	9,032	7,320	1,627	-299	546	16,878	1,634
July	9,056	7,347	1,622	-153	199	16,971	1,635
August	9,027	7,316	1,627	103	316	17,183	1,648
September	9,088	7,368	1,623	-156	653	16,848	1,663
October	9,212	7,437	1,686	51	-659	16,996	1,644
November	9,129	7,328	1,697	43	62	16,730	1,647
December	9,089	7,299	1,686	-611	-365	17,145	1,617
Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	..
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	-130	653	16,876	1,636
October	9,025	7,126	1,722	411	-258	17,448	1,640
November	8,975	7,024	1,754	-227	77	17,091	1,636
December	9,019	7,103	1,744	-212	-1,203	17,928	^g 1,592
Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	..
1993 January	E 9,257	E 7,008	1,728	264	^g 370	16,320	^g 1,611
February	E 8,948	E 6,957	1,761	219	-799	17,397	1,595
March	E 9,009	E 6,976	1,799	246	-619	17,688	1,584
April	E 8,904	E 6,897	1,790	537	388	16,673	1,611
May	E 8,775	E 6,833	1,719	133	897	16,340	1,643
June	E 8,697	E 6,756	1,738	-15	586	17,032	1,660
July	E 8,599	E 6,654	1,723	41	542	17,208	1,678
August	E 8,691	E 6,732	1,732	-524	386	17,176	1,674
September	E 8,670	E 6,711	1,717	-439	7	17,709	1,661
October	E 8,847	E 6,816	1,765	333	420	17,230	1,685
November	E 8,823	E 6,888	1,674	251	-286	17,688	1,684
December	RE 8,696	RE 6,838	R 1,607	R -58	R -1,158	R 17,887	R 1,646
Average	RE 8,826	RE 6,838	R 1,729	R 81	R 67	R 17,193	..
1994 January*	E 8,867	PE 6,870	E 1,733	E -198	E -1,177	E 18,177	E 1,627

^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 ^g	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 January	7,103	5,296	1,808	1,199	50	1,149	5,904
February	6,865	5,485	1,380	1,441	152	1,288	5,424
March	6,646	5,166	1,480	944	137	807	5,702
April	7,418	5,529	1,888	737	162	575	6,680
May	8,518	6,363	2,155	1,149	165	984	7,369
June	8,245	6,334	1,911	921	78	843	7,323
July	7,755	5,955	1,801	963	139	824	6,793
August	8,670	6,645	2,025	837	55	783	7,832
September	7,826	5,812	2,015	785	109	676	7,042
October	7,467	5,683	1,784	918	92	826	6,550
November	7,615	5,528	2,087	926	126	800	6,690
December	7,337	5,565	1,772	1,213	133	1,081	6,124
Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 January	7,712	5,956	1,756	1,144	118	1,026	6,568
February	6,827	5,079	1,748	852	22	829	5,975
March	7,068	5,321	1,747	912	105	807	6,156
April	8,092	6,127	1,966	937	23	914	7,155
May	7,823	6,060	1,763	885	106	779	6,939
June	7,946	6,171	1,775	957	107	850	6,989
July	8,479	6,796	1,683	929	53	876	7,550
August	8,260	6,457	1,803	789	133	657	7,470
September	8,178	6,218	1,960	848	68	780	7,330
October	8,505	6,696	1,810	902	106	796	7,603
November	7,872	6,121	1,751	995	111	885	6,877
December	7,839	5,937	1,901	1,237	107	1,130	6,602
Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 January	7,964	6,292	1,672	1,135	129	1,006	6,830
February	7,930	6,156	1,775	1,033	166	867	6,897
March	8,342	6,513	1,829	970	139	831	7,373
April	8,485	6,698	1,787	1,067	73	994	7,418
May	8,348	6,549	1,799	1,082	112	970	7,266
June	8,745	7,175	1,569	899	150	750	7,845
July	9,145	7,262	1,883	1,013	62	950	8,132
August	8,360	6,614	1,746	823	55	768	7,537
September	8,476	6,558	1,918	902	107	796	7,574
October	9,147	7,181	1,966	889	62	827	8,258
November	8,725	6,892	1,833	965	67	898	7,760
December	R 8,600	R 6,838	R 1,762	R 1,260	R 63	R 1,197	R 7,340
Average	R 8,526	R 6,731	R 1,795	R 1,003	R 98	R 905	R 7,523
1994 January*	E 7,814	E 6,148	E 1,666	E 873	E 105	E 768	E 6,941

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, December 1992 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, December 1992 - 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, December 1992 - Present

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

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks¹, December 1992 - Present

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

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.

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

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

Year/Month		Supply						Disposition
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^c	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)
1989	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)
1990	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)
1991	January	7,500	1,848	5,296	0	5,296	-59	0
	February	7,637	1,908	5,485	0	5,485	324	0
	March	7,546	1,887	5,166	0	5,166	43	(s)
	April	7,509	1,798	5,529	0	5,529	236	(s)
	May	7,409	1,771	6,363	0	6,363	513	(s)
	June	7,320	1,757	6,334	0	6,334	59	(s)
	July	7,347	1,775	5,955	0	5,955	403	0
	August	7,316	1,731	6,645	0	6,645	11	0
	September	7,368	1,787	5,812	0	5,812	484	0
	October	7,437	1,843	5,683	0	5,683	-59	(s)
	November	7,328	1,765	5,528	0	5,528	263	(s)
	December	7,299	1,718	5,565	0	5,565	146	0
	Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)
1992	January	7,361	1,789	5,956	0	5,956	290	0
	February	7,389	1,808	5,079	0	5,079	229	(s)
	March	7,348	1,785	5,321	0	5,321	287	(s)
	April	7,293	1,741	6,127	0	6,127	189	0
	May	7,169	1,682	6,060	0	6,060	421	0
	June	7,167	1,703	6,171	34	6,138	259	(s)
	July	7,131	1,655	6,796	0	6,796	332	0
	August	6,922	1,635	6,457	18	6,439	65	(s)
	September	7,030	1,700	6,218	16	6,202	385	0
	October	7,126	1,696	6,696	49	6,647	290	(s)
	November	7,024	1,674	6,121	0	6,121	296	(s)
	December	7,103	1,705	5,937	0	5,937	61	(s)
	Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)
1993	January	E 7,008	E 1,654	6,292	0	6,292	82	(s)
	February	E 6,957	E 1,628	6,156	0	6,156	206	(s)
	March	E 6,976	E 1,639	6,513	32	6,481	156	0
	April	E 6,897	E 1,587	6,698	112	6,586	535	(s)
	May	E 6,833	E 1,566	6,549	0	6,549	575	0
	June	E 6,756	E 1,520	7,175	0	7,175	336	0
	July	E 6,654	E 1,441	7,262	0	7,262	311	0
	August	E 6,732	E 1,527	6,614	0	6,614	32	0
	September	E 6,711	E 1,470	6,558	34	6,524	253	(s)
	October	E 6,816	E 1,614	7,181	0	7,181	143	0
	November	E 6,888	E 1,675	6,892	0	6,892	239	0
	December	RE 6,838	RE 1,675	R 6,838	0	R 6,838	R -79	0
	Average	RE 6,838	RE 1,583	R 6,731	15	R 6,716	R 231	(s)
1994	January*	PE 6,870	PE 1,657	E 6,148	E 0	E 6,148	E 241	E 0

^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	Other Primary
		SPR	Other					
1981	Average	336	^e -46	12,470	228	^d 58	594	230
1982	Average	174	^e -38	11,774	236	^d 59	^e 644	^e 350
1983	Average	234	^e -20	11,685	164	66	723	344
1984	Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	345
1985	Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	321
1986	Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	331
1987	Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	349
1988	Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	330
1989	Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	341
1990	Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	323
1991	January	0	-71	12,735	50	23	906	320
	February	-147	379	13,046	152	17	913	331
	March	-422	183	12,839	137	18	905	337
	April	0	50	13,042	162	21	907	338
	May	0	566	13,539	165	15	924	356
	June	(s)	-299	13,918	78	16	915	347
	July	(s)	-153	13,703	139	15	911	342
	August	(s)	103	13,800	55	13	914	345
	September	0	-156	13,694	109	16	909	341
	October	(s)	51	12,806	92	22	911	342
	November	(s)	43	12,929	126	22	912	344
	December	(s)	-611	13,465	133	23	893	325
	Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	--	--
1992	January	(s)	540	12,923	118	26	910	341
	February	0	171	12,486	22	17	915	346
	March	(s)	-250	13,083	105	18	907	339
	April	0	315	13,280	23	11	917	348
	May	(s)	-145	13,679	106	10	912	344
	June	34	-615	14,059	107	12	895	325
	July	(s)	244	13,953	53	9	902	333
	August	20	-144	13,426	133	8	898	328
	September	43	-204	13,714	68	11	893	322
	October	69	342	13,584	106	10	906	333
	November	15	-243	13,547	111	10	899	325
	December	22	-234	13,194	107	12	893	318
	Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	--	--
1993	January	19	245	12,980	129	10	901	326
	February	18	202	12,923	166	10	907	331
	March	58	188	13,249	139	11	915	337
	April	136	401	13,512	73	9	931	349
	May	13	120	13,701	112	10	935	353
	June	21	-37	14,125	150	8	935	352
	July	19	22	14,114	62	9	936	352
	August	24	-548	13,839	55	8	920	335
	September	52	-491	13,845	107	9	906	321
	October	19	314	13,733	62	12	917	330
	November	18	233	13,689	67	13	924	337
	December	9	^R -67	^R 13,571	^R 63	^R 21	^R 922	^R 335
	Average	34	^R 47	^R 13,610	^R 98	^R 11	--	--
1994	January*	^E 5	^E -203	^E 13,336	^E 105	^E 12	^E 922	^E 335

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		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	311	261	(s)	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									
	January	327	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	246	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	222	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
	April	282	74	0	0	0	0	0	0
	May	308	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
	June	304	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	July	202	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
	August	182	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
	September	205	19	0	0	34	34	0	0
	October	235	53	0	0	33	33	0	0
	November	278	58	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	247	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992									
	January	206	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	218	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	215	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	April	182	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	May	202	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	June	144	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
	July	179	37	0	0	58	23	0	0
	August	261	45	0	0	66	33	0	0
	September	184	19	0	0	70	33	0	0
	October	186	8	0	0	137	109	0	0
	November	171	0	0	0	117	117	0	0
	December	203	9	0	0	165	149	0	0
	Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993									
	January	153	28	0	0	144	129	0	0
	February	256	0	0	0	251	229	0	0
	March	185	7	0	0	316	300	0	0
	April	274	26	0	0	262	262	0	0
	May	228	3	0	0	222	222	0	0
	June	169	32	0	0	235	235	0	0
	July	246	6	0	0	368	362	0	0
	August	241	28	0	0	467	451	0	0
	September	192	0	0	0	445	431	0	0
	October	317	80	0	0	530	526	0	0
	November	217	47	0	0	486	470	0	0
	December	169	25	0	0	484	484	0	0
	Average	220	24	0	0	352	343	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981 Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982 Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983 Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984 Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985 Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986 Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987 Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988 Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989 Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990 Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991 January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,830
February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,559
March	0	0	1,683	1,646	0	0	1,905	1,691
April	0	0	1,764	1,702	0	0	2,046	1,776
May	0	0	2,258	2,053	0	0	2,566	2,124
June	0	0	1,841	1,795	0	0	2,145	1,832
July	0	0	1,725	1,641	0	0	1,928	1,670
August	0	0	2,019	1,964	7	0	2,208	1,980
September	0	0	1,708	1,562	0	0	1,947	1,615
October	0	0	1,671	1,545	18	18	1,956	1,649
November	0	0	1,778	1,626	16	0	2,072	1,684
December	0	0	1,645	1,566	0	0	1,892	1,620
Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992 January	0	0	2,017	1,900	18	0	2,241	1,937
February	0	0	1,776	1,687	0	0	1,995	1,745
March	0	0	1,707	1,568	0	0	1,922	1,605
April	0	0	1,734	1,524	0	0	1,916	1,543
May	0	0	1,764	1,584	0	0	1,966	1,591
June	0	0	1,744	1,610	0	0	1,888	1,621
July	8	0	1,713	1,599	0	0	1,958	1,659
August	0	0	1,594	1,473	7	0	1,929	1,551
September	0	0	1,593	1,477	0	0	1,847	1,529
October	0	0	1,593	1,482	4	0	1,920	1,599
November	0	0	1,608	1,540	17	0	1,913	1,657
December	0	0	1,793	1,725	28	0	2,188	1,882
Average	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993 January	0	0	1,687	1,571	0	0	1,984	1,728
February	0	0	1,626	1,480	0	0	2,133	1,709
March	6	0	1,479	1,349	0	0	1,987	1,655
April	0	0	1,606	1,478	17	17	2,161	1,783
May	0	0	1,524	1,361	59	59	2,034	1,646
June	0	0	1,523	1,396	66	66	1,993	1,729
July	0	0	1,270	1,171	19	0	1,904	1,538
August	0	0	1,151	1,036	0	0	1,859	1,515
September	0	0	1,329	1,181	0	0	1,966	1,612
October	0	0	1,115	969	0	0	1,961	1,574
November	0	0	1,281	1,152	1	0	1,984	1,668
December	0	0	1,330	1,205	0	0	1,983	1,713
Average	1	0	1,408	1,277	14	12	1,994	1,655

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		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^e (s)	^e (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	January	18	6	41	41	70	70	0	0
	February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
	March	67	58	29	29	93	93	0	0
	April	35	24	72	72	69	69	0	0
	May	109	103	96	96	97	97	0	0
	June	129	126	70	70	187	187	0	0
	July	62	47	137	137	88	88	81	81
	August	112	93	56	56	93	87	48	48
	September	31	25	91	91	83	64	152	152
	October	30	24	137	137	118	91	43	43
	November	55	48	91	91	120	96	64	64
	December	41	23	91	91	163	134	0	0
	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	152	151	81	65	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	
						Total Other OPEC			
		Nigeria		Venezuela				Total	Crude Oil
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	January	504	481	1,005	673	1,637	1,271	3,898	3,101
	February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,264
	March	531	531	998	631	1,718	1,342	3,623	3,033
	April	677	649	845	470	1,698	1,283	3,744	3,059
	May	860	838	997	581	2,158	1,715	4,724	3,839
	June	832	827	1,135	705	2,354	1,915	4,498	3,747
	July	833	817	1,102	683	2,304	1,855	4,232	3,525
	August	1,016	983	1,070	701	2,394	1,966	4,602	3,946
	September	489	467	1,163	790	2,009	1,589	3,956	3,204
	October	651	623	1,087	777	2,067	1,694	4,023	3,343
	November	704	674	1,065	671	2,099	1,644	4,171	3,328
	December	617	593	987	655	1,899	1,496	3,791	3,116
	Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	January	593	566	1,119	787	1,984	1,617	4,224	3,554
	February	322	303	1,028	655	1,555	1,150	3,549	2,895
	March	441	409	1,106	793	1,684	1,336	3,606	2,941
	April	798	788	1,079	722	2,169	1,791	4,085	3,334
	May	773	773	1,038	745	2,152	1,837	4,118	3,428
	June	740	740	1,059	738	2,141	1,809	4,029	3,430
	July	900	883	1,163	912	2,382	2,114	4,339	3,772
	August	815	795	1,102	841	2,215	1,922	4,144	3,473
	September	774	754	1,333	953	2,426	2,001	4,274	3,531
	October	827	813	1,497	1,073	2,587	2,133	4,507	3,732
	November	626	608	1,343	921	2,173	1,719	4,086	3,376
	December	549	532	1,164	763	1,917	1,499	4,105	3,381
	Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993	January	729	729	1,385	1,038	2,317	1,962	4,301	3,690
	February	927	913	1,290	925	2,372	1,990	4,505	3,699
	March	928	892	1,208	817	2,388	1,955	4,375	3,611
	April	892	871	1,297	1,006	2,466	2,141	4,627	3,924
	May	741	723	1,226	954	2,275	1,984	4,308	3,630
	June	848	827	1,277	992	2,403	2,067	4,396	3,796
	July	893	888	1,384	1,068	2,585	2,262	4,489	3,800
	August.....	562	549	1,375	1,135	2,305	2,037	4,164	3,552
	September	514	496	1,243	1,033	2,067	1,828	4,033	3,440
	October	603	593	1,267	993	2,388	2,045	4,350	3,619
	November	636	612	1,267	1,073	2,234	1,962	4,219	3,630
	December	598	569	1,205	952	2,235	1,910	4,218	3,624
	Average	738	720	1,285	999	2,337	2,012	4,331	3,667

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	January	232	232	21	21	25	0	31	0	978	718	68	63
	February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,135	881	102	96
	March	186	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,058	764	96	96
	April	337	337	55	55	35	0	17	0	1,103	768	113	113
	May	220	220	64	57	42	0	31	0	1,027	752	119	113
	June	205	205	43	31	30	0	41	0	986	705	144	139
	July	264	264	20	20	19	0	21	0	848	615	88	88
	August	298	298	37	22	78	0	27	0	1,011	694	85	75
	September	230	230	24	24	29	0	19	0	1,137	849	91	86
	October	300	300	13	0	51	0	16	0	936	639	29	24
	November	213	213	25	13	46	0	45	0	1,107	796	96	96
	December	359	359	13	13	53	0	8	0	1,083	759	65	65
	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	January	360	360	11	11	63	0	18	0	1,045	786	144	144
	February	246	246	10	10	47	0	12	0	1,147	834	80	69
	March	339	339	0	0	76	0	(s)	0	1,100	832	75	75
	April	381	381	39	22	67	0	17	0	1,121	835	86	69
	May	264	264	0	0	46	0	18	0	1,013	779	129	114
	June	286	286	21	21	57	0	28	0	970	736	110	95
	July	443	443	20	20	22	0	25	0	1,044	798	68	64
	August	335	323	21	21	8	0	10	0	1,038	762	66	66
	September	248	248	0	0	8	0	21	0	1,131	839	80	75
	October	395	395	11	11	1	0	10	0	1,063	761	61	61
	November	458	458	53	49	20	0	32	0	1,037	784	86	86
	December	279	279	38	38	19	0	50	0	1,122	816	97	90
	Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	January	354	354	0	0	18	0	3	0	1,034	778	60	60
	February	348	348	0	0	19	0	22	0	1,084	782	44	44
	March	408	408	0	0	30	0	27	0	1,065	814	79	73
	April	322	322	0	0	16	0	56	0	1,032	783	0	0
	May	287	287	13	13	8	0	41	0	1,119	874	40	40
	June	209	209	34	34	7	0	19	0	1,111	910	48	46
	July	386	386	40	40	31	0	48	0	1,247	991	24	24
	August	258	258	33	27	37	0	32	0	1,237	966	38	38
	September	282	282	0	0	27	0	59	0	1,309	1,018	91	89
	October	440	440	53	47	42	0	15	0	1,367	1,030	61	61
	November	283	283	0	0	26	0	51	0	1,231	917	68	68
	December	379	379	53	53	23	0	10	0	1,254	964	61	61
	Average	330	330	19	18	24	0	32	0	1,175	903	51	50

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		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		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	January	194	174	25	0	0	0	798	778	6	0
	February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	17	0
	March	157	127	29	0	21	21	795	772	33	0
	April	163	131	41	12	0	0	891	819	35	0
	May	163	112	60	0	66	66	757	736	45	0
	June	169	124	46	0	63	63	919	872	49	0
	July	163	111	54	0	9	9	835	748	47	0
	August	219	162	57	11	14	14	878	797	30	0
	September	168	103	89	0	10	10	805	768	44	0
	October	128	80	41	0	64	64	811	754	16	0
	November	145	135	15	0	10	10	716	656	24	0
	December	138	117	61	0	14	14	732	708	4	0
	Average	163	123	47	3	24	24	807	759	29	0
1992	January	158	111	51	0	0	0	764	721	31	0
	February	114	92	48	0	0	0	838	807	9	0
	March	101	74	44	0	0	0	846	809	34	0
	April	150	129	75	0	0	0	857	795	8	0
	May	57	46	57	0	5	5	788	764	27	0
	June	135	114	69	0	8	8	905	883	25	0
	July	103	93	36	0	40	40	830	788	21	0
	August	156	142	94	0	22	22	857	790	45	0
	September	190	179	81	0	17	17	755	720	39	0
	October	153	132	37	0	17	17	829	783	18	0
	November	127	84	33	0	8	8	762	700	26	0
	December	66	34	37	0	4	4	930	888	33	0
	Average	126	102	55	0	10	10	830	787	26	0
1993	January	188	167	48	0	0	0	858	820	11	0
	February	148	137	34	0	0	0	807	748	18	0
	March	161	129	43	0	11	10	861	815	11	0
	April	152	138	14	0	8	8	844	818	0	0
	May	147	90	18	0	21	10	907	846	10	0
	June	176	143	22	0	0	0	995	977	10	0
	July	204	184	25	0	11	11	943	878	20	0
	August	124	101	50	0	14	14	862	809	17	0
	September	224	170	32	0	28	28	929	867	22	0
	October	192	182	30	0	10	10	1,013	951	0	0
	November	153	143	25	0	0	0	1,100	1,025	(s)	0
	December	125	85	0	0	28	28	909	837	6	0
	Average	166	139	28	0	11	10	919	866	10	0

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		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		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	1	(s)	133	102	375	369
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	3	(s)	112	92	456	441
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	2	(s)	96	83	382	365
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	11	0	94	87	402	378
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	29	1	113	98	310	278
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	53	0	125	93	350	317
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	55	0	106	75	352	304
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	68	0	97	71	315	254
1989	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	67	0	94	73	215	160
1990	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	47	0	96	76	189	155
1991	January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19
	February	23	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	34	21
	March	56	0	25	16	14	0	13	0	86	73	48	19
	April	61	0	51	35	23	0	66	0	84	64	61	37
	May	113	0	165	156	42	0	53	0	61	61	222	188
	June	84	0	99	84	19	0	41	0	118	104	105	70
	July	86	0	69	63	25	0	22	0	91	72	228	164
	August	100	0	142	136	42	0	48	0	91	66	254	217
	September	67	0	79	72	34	0	42	0	119	75	218	194
	October	90	0	98	98	12	0	24	0	88	76	201	166
	November	100	0	73	65	35	0	19	0	77	69	84	18
	December	88	0	94	88	36	0	26	0	87	71	154	151
	Average	81	0	82	74	27	0	33	0	88	72	138	106
1992	January	40	0	25	17	32	0	35	0	108	79	129	115
	February	82	0	11	0	23	0	16	0	109	76	63	0
	March	49	0	11	0	18	0	37	0	105	85	79	52
	April	73	0	155	147	14	0	35	0	79	75	157	128
	May	59	0	210	200	22	0	30	0	69	54	198	180
	June	83	0	234	225	36	0	46	0	94	74	248	206
	July	49	0	186	179	11	0	18	0	103	78	354	337
	August	65	0	142	134	38	0	29	0	106	54	295	282
	September	60	0	103	102	37	0	56	0	84	56	341	291
	October	90	0	190	177	29	0	32	0	108	71	411	411
	November	56	0	111	104	26	0	36	0	85	62	336	285
	December	80	0	140	133	28	0	17	0	91	71	148	110
	Average	65	0	127	119	26	0	32	0	95	70	230	200
1993	January	73	0	70	70	37	0	44	0	59	48	228	201
	February	80	0	62	61	21	0	25	0	72	58	173	127
	March	61	0	122	115	26	0	21	0	92	71	315	281
	April	86	0	109	109	18	0	61	0	78	55	348	281
	May	77	0	65	65	38	0	34	0	61	51	486	458
	June	55	0	160	160	29	0	20	0	77	55	458	408
	July	52	0	215	215	49	0	41	0	82	53	292	247
	August	52	0	180	161	30	0	37	0	50	37	343	323
	September	97	0	113	113	28	0	54	0	70	55	286	217
	October	111	0	115	93	30	0	33	0	69	54	352	338
	November	83	0	162	155	23	0	30	0	66	55	351	340
	December	107	0	108	101	14	0	42	0	103	71	432	403
	Average	78	0	124	119	29	0	37	0	73	55	340	303

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	
		Russia ^d		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil		
1981	Average	5	(s)	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	1	0	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	1	(s)	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	13	(s)	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	8	(s)	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	18	(s)	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	11	0	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	29	0	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	48	0	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average	45	1	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	January	28	0	261	0	235	91	3,205	2,195	7,103	5,296
	February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,051	2,221	6,865	5,485
	March	13	0	214	0	179	60	3,023	2,133	6,646	5,166
	April	39	0	245	0	256	99	3,674	2,470	7,418	5,529
	May	42	0	264	0	239	63	3,794	2,524	8,518	6,363
	June	0	0	234	0	349	189	3,747	2,587	8,245	6,334
	July	58	0	191	0	384	275	3,524	2,430	7,755	5,955
	August	80	11	208	0	369	197	4,067	2,699	8,670	6,645
	September	23	0	269	0	374	197	3,871	2,608	7,826	5,812
	October	13	0	262	0	252	139	3,444	2,340	7,467	5,683
	November	16	0	264	0	335	130	3,444	2,200	7,615	5,528
	December	16	0	286	0	229	104	3,546	2,448	7,337	5,565
	Average	29	1	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	January	17	0	250	0	208	59	3,488	2,402	7,712	5,956
	February	3	0	222	0	196	50	3,278	2,184	6,827	5,079
	March	0	0	202	0	345	114	3,462	2,380	7,068	5,321
	April	0	0	234	0	458	212	4,007	2,793	8,092	6,127
	May	0	0	246	0	467	225	3,705	2,633	7,823	6,060
	June	0	0	266	0	297	95	3,917	2,741	7,946	6,171
	July	72	32	280	0	415	152	4,140	3,024	8,479	6,796
	August	62	31	263	0	464	357	4,116	2,984	8,260	6,457
	September	53	0	217	0	382	160	3,904	2,687	8,178	6,218
	October	9	0	254	0	279	144	3,998	2,964	8,505	6,696
	November	0	0	274	0	219	124	3,786	2,745	7,872	6,121
	December	0	0	273	0	283	92	3,734	2,556	7,839	5,937
	Average	18	5	249	0	335	149	3,786	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	January	0	0	252	0	325	104	3,663	2,602	7,964	6,292
	February	0	0	244	0	223	151	3,425	2,457	7,930	6,156
	March	0	0	244	0	390	186	3,967	2,903	8,342	6,513
	April	16	16	245	0	455	243	3,859	2,774	8,485	6,698
	May	32	32	279	0	356	152	4,039	2,919	8,348	6,549
	June	59	34	290	0	570	405	4,349	3,380	8,745	7,175
	July	157	134	202	0	585	299	4,656	3,461	9,145	7,262
	August	26	0	256	0	520	329	4,196	3,062	8,360	6,614
	September	57	29	184	0	551	251	4,444	3,118	8,476	6,558
	October	176	123	236	0	453	233	4,798	3,562	9,147	7,181
	November	56	32	330	0	468	246	4,506	3,262	8,725	6,892
	December	38	0	288	0	402	231	4,382	3,214	8,600	6,838
	Average	52	34	254	0	443	236	4,196	3,064	8,526	6,731

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

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

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

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

^e 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, December 1992 - Present

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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, December 1992 - Present

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

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

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
		Total Production ^b	Imports ^c	Stock Change ^{c,d}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline		
							Total ^e	Finished	Oxygenates
1981	Average	6,405	157	^f -28	2	6,588	253	203	--
1982	Average	6,338	197	-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	January	6,629	228	162	50	6,645	225	186	--
	February	6,573	115	-252	102	6,838	219	179	--
	March	6,643	235	-236	97	7,017	210	171	--
	April	6,742	381	-67	53	7,137	205	169	--
	May	7,063	528	95	59	7,437	209	172	--
	June	7,351	364	160	99	7,456	214	177	--
	July	7,274	232	-177	122	7,561	208	172	--
	August	7,247	385	7	98	7,528	209	172	--
	September	7,030	312	195	63	7,083	216	178	--
	October	6,749	236	-354	58	7,281	203	167	--
	November	7,018	322	228	104	7,008	209	173	--
	December	7,354	216	267	79	7,224	219	182	--
	Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	--	--	--
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	^R 7,722	^R 238	^R 152	^R 165	^R 7,643	^R 225	186	13
	Average	^R 7,363	^R 247	^R 22	^R 105	7,483	--	--	--
1994	January*	^E 7,069	^E 186	^E 242	^E 85	^E 6,928	^E 234	^E 193	NA

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^c Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

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

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

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

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

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, December 1992 - Present

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

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, December 1992 - Present

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

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

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 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 ^d	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1981	Average	2,613	173	^d -38	5	2,829	192	--	--
1982	Average	2,606	93	-35	74	2,871	^d 179	--	--
1983	Average	2,456	174	^d -124	64	2,690	140	--	--
1984	Average	2,681	272	57	51	2,845	161	--	--
1985	Average	2,587	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	January	2,845	192	-662	332	3,367	112	--	--
	February	2,870	139	-359	393	2,976	102	--	--
	March	2,865	206	-112	198	2,984	98	--	--
	April	2,819	258	156	81	2,839	103	--	--
	May	2,929	186	132	218	2,765	107	--	--
	June	2,941	209	225	150	2,775	114	--	--
	July	2,998	155	356	149	2,648	125	--	--
	August	2,961	168	214	144	2,770	131	--	--
	September	3,055	237	291	136	2,865	140	--	--
	October	3,040	207	-59	259	3,047	138	--	--
	November	3,103	249	206	224	2,921	144	--	--
	December	3,107	252	-30	302	3,087	144	--	--
	Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	--	--	--
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	82	--	--
	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	^R 3,385	^R 160	^R -266	^R 460	^R 3,351	^R 141	63	^R 79
	Average	^R 3,123	^R 184	^R 2	^R 274	^R 3,031	--	--	--
1994	January*	^E 3,234	^E 158	^E -1,037	^E 166	^E 4,262	^E 112	^E 52	^E 60

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

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, December 1992 - Present

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

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, December 1992 - Present

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

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

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 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	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	January	1,001	425	-19	320	1,124	48
	February	1,050	384	-76	299	1,211	46
	March	995	332	-85	178	1,234	43
	April	916	416	68	145	1,119	45
	May	929	425	50	300	1,003	47
	June	933	512	-103	245	1,303	44
	July	871	420	-1	176	1,117	44
	August	925	599	68	216	1,240	46
	September	838	481	78	168	1,074	48
	October	814	438	6	217	1,029	48
	November	896	455	24	189	1,139	49
	December	1,051	547	28	264	1,307	50
	Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	-
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	R 869	R 439	R -164	R 98	R 1,375	R 44
	Average	R 833	R 363	R 4	R 123	R 1,068	-
1994	January*	E 748	E 366	E -101	E 177	E 1,041	E 42

^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, December 1992 - Present

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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, December 1992 - Present

Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.2 million barrels, occurring in October 1993.
 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
		Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type	
1981	Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41
1982	Average	978	778	29	-12	8	1,013	804	^c 37
1983	Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	39
1984	Average	1,132	919	82	9	9	1,175	953	42
1985	Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44
1989	Average	1,403	1,197	108	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41
1990	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52
1991	January	1,509	1,354	67	-55	73	1,559	1,378	50
	February	1,548	1,384	44	-108	159	1,541	1,360	47
	March	1,299	1,157	65	-99	40	1,423	1,270	44
	April	1,286	1,135	73	-8	38	1,329	1,173	44
	May	1,367	1,191	87	85	35	1,334	1,143	47
	June	1,473	1,300	64	58	13	1,465	1,280	48
	July	1,426	1,255	67	-47	31	1,509	1,343	47
	August	1,486	1,316	88	21	11	1,543	1,343	48
	September	1,495	1,322	92	71	10	1,506	1,321	50
	October	1,415	1,253	59	-66	50	1,489	1,319	48
	November	1,433	1,276	56	15	5	1,469	1,282	48
	December	1,530	1,357	42	22	59	1,492	1,338	49
	Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	--
1992	January	1,352	1,200	39	-127	44	1,473	1,314	45
	February	1,311	1,164	56	-73	42	1,398	1,250	43
	March	1,347	1,215	56	31	7	1,365	1,218	44
	April	1,286	1,131	74	-68	18	1,409	1,262	42
	May	1,393	1,214	93	114	26	1,346	1,198	45
	June	1,374	1,234	86	-21	45	1,436	1,308	45
	July	1,473	1,328	81	59	62	1,433	1,280	46
	August	1,471	1,339	111	-32	28	1,585	1,438	45
	September	1,448	1,296	93	78	20	1,442	1,313	48
	October	1,408	1,265	105	-12	44	1,480	1,315	47
	November	1,456	1,319	90	-41	59	1,528	1,411	46
	December	1,462	1,336	102	-101	112	1,553	1,410	43
	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
	February	1,442	1,318	110	46	17	1,488	1,346	42
	March	1,463	1,332	102	-29	101	1,493	1,371	41
	April	1,390	1,262	88	-4	88	1,393	1,278	41
	May	1,426	1,300	75	37	60	1,404	1,289	42
	June	1,549	1,409	111	78	45	1,538	1,370	45
	July	1,485	1,359	94	41	73	1,465	1,337	46
	August	1,358	1,257	91	-91	34	1,506	1,405	43
	September	1,339	1,242	97	-78	21	1,493	1,352	41
	October	1,330	1,242	127	-24	23	1,457	1,367	40
	November	1,383	1,298	96	6	29	1,443	1,347	40
	December	^R 1,456	^R 1,379	^R 86	^R -6	^R 85	^R 1,462	^R 1,411	^R 40
	Average	^R 1,421	^R 1,309	^R 97	-8	^R 60	^R 1,487	^R 1,354	--
1994	January*	^E 1,467	^E 1,409	^E 90	^E -25	^E 37	^E 1,545	^E 1,491	^E 41

^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, November 1992 - Present

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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, November 1992 - 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	5	18	76
1982	Average	711	63	-59	4	31	^c 54
1983	Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	^c 48
1984	Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	58
1985	Average	816	67	-50	3	48	39
1986	Average	817	110	64	4	28	63
1987	Average	828	88	-41	8	24	48
1988	Average	863	106	7	8	31	50
1989	Average	862	111	-52	11	24	32
1990	Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	49
1991	January	920	105	-449	0	51	35
	February	923	90	-174	0	40	30
	March	912	56	-10	0	45	30
	April	900	101	179	0	25	35
	May	922	80	214	0	31	42
	June	906	81	223	0	22	49
	July	901	91	81	0	15	51
	August	891	73	40	0	13	52
	September	905	92	-22	0	14	52
	October	902	146	35	0	18	53
	November	930	82	-37	0	20	52
	December	964	86	-128	(s)	38	48
	Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	--
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	36
	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	85	-24	(s)	33	--
1993	January	965	72	-173	1	31	33
	February	959	78	-261	(s)	37	26
	March	971	85	-140	(s)	32	22
	April	973	112	233	(s)	40	29
	May	942	96	262	0	30	37
	June	958	75	266	0	23	45
	July	956	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	962	102	-183	0	25	51
	Average	959	102	34	(s)	26	--

^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, November 1992 - Present

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

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, November 1992 - Present

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

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981	Average	1,571	244	^c 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^c 94
1983	Average	1,642	190	^c -4	253	73	1,509	^c 101
1984	Average	1,697	195	^c -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985	Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986	Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987	Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988	Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989	Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990	Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991	January	1,753	148	-658	364	56	2,139	78
	February	1,865	126	-271	322	60	1,880	70
	March	1,942	91	113	249	56	1,615	73
	April	1,937	154	346	237	31	1,477	84
	May	1,989	129	428	239	45	1,407	97
	June	1,949	148	328	245	32	1,492	107
	July	1,913	151	211	253	24	1,575	113
	August	1,899	143	175	255	18	1,594	119
	September	1,806	147	-84	288	31	1,718	116
	October	1,805	233	33	345	31	1,629	117
	November	1,789	156	-330	413	40	1,821	107
	December	1,810	139	-488	437	73	1,927	92
	Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	--
1992	January	1,820	142	-452	384	80	1,950	78
	February	1,917	126	-365	326	33	2,051	68
	March	2,033	97	153	247	43	1,687	72
	April	2,102	127	401	233	45	1,549	84
	May	2,106	106	489	245	44	1,433	100
	June	2,102	104	334	257	59	1,556	110
	July	2,090	106	345	255	52	1,544	120
	August	2,016	148	369	233	55	1,507	132
	September	1,886	114	37	299	45	1,620	133
	October	1,892	171	-242	369	39	1,898	125
	November	1,854	148	-541	403	43	2,097	109
	December	1,849	176	-660	453	49	2,184	89
	Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	--
1993	January	1,837	117	-441	440	39	1,917	75
	February	1,912	128	-310	367	55	1,928	66
	March	2,106	123	9	263	47	1,910	67
	April	2,151	142	466	263	69	1,495	81
	May	2,091	148	538	258	50	1,393	97
	June	2,122	111	469	260	41	1,463	111
	July	2,108	155	380	246	54	1,583	123
	August	2,078	167	475	263	45	1,462	138
	September	1,952	206	188	304	35	1,632	143
	October	1,887	195	-129	372	21	1,819	139
	November	1,781	180	-560	458	21	2,042	123
	December	1,721	166	-518	432	40	1,933	107
	Average	1,979	153	49	327	43	1,714	--

^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	
1981	Average	2,771	188	^c -42	723	197	241
1982	Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	^c 216
1983	Average	2,437	382	^c -6	712	236	^c 217
1984	Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	236	198
1985	Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	206
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	201
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	200
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	208
1989	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	213
1990	Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	201
1991	January	2,653	748	204	844	317	207
	February	2,668	573	363	726	275	217
	March	2,576	551	151	819	239	222
	April	2,724	607	133	753	228	226
	May	2,853	800	198	900	327	232
	June	3,030	615	-123	1,092	304	228
	July	3,028	776	-143	1,081	321	224
	August	2,993	642	-169	1,013	296	219
	September	3,010	746	101	802	267	222
	October	2,824	611	-218	944	211	215
	November	2,750	850	-81	1,093	238	213
	December	2,797	577	-163	1,147	304	208
	Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	--
1992	January	2,702	734	203	787	272	214
	February	2,642	575	183	883	240	219
	March	2,752	713	238	730	239	227
	April	2,900	793	-31	1,043	217	226
	May	2,929	665	-113	910	199	222
	June	3,126	669	-42	787	225	221
	July	3,207	740	-156	996	284	216
	August	3,068	729	-116	884	227	212
	September	3,114	748	188	675	336	218
	October	2,923	701	-182	954	295	212
	November	2,915	697	-24	989	264	212
	December	2,853	711	-165	1,223	352	^c 207
	Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	--
1993	January	3,026	698	^c 600	829	271	225
	February	2,815	773	122	949	282	228
	March	2,866	818	243	747	269	236
	April	2,862	719	9	900	315	236
	May	2,899	808	85	979	278	239
	June	3,022	630	-240	981	278	231
	July	3,116	875	116	945	302	235
	August	3,094	676	27	865	295	236
	September	3,016	789	-265	1,031	282	228
	October	3,108	802	-164	1,138	369	223
	November	2,978	760	-210	1,274	309	217
	December	2,810	674	-356	1,389	349	205
	Average	2,969	752	-2	1,002	300	--

^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 December 1993).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (January 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 January 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 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 "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI

values are: Crude oil -- 300 million barrels; finished motor gasoline -- 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil -- 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil -- 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks or propane/propylene stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

In January 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.

Beginning no later than November 1992, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 require that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during winter months. Beginning in 1995 further requirements are that only reformulated gasoline having an average oxygen content of 2.0 percent be sold in the nine worst ozone nonattainment areas.

In 1991, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey 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 affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. However, a new basis stock level was not 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, December 1993

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 51,936	E 1,675	E 577,774	E 1,583
(2) Lower 48 States	E 160,051	E 5,163	E 1,918,158	E 5,255
(3) Total U.S.	E 211,987	E 6,838	E 2,495,932	E 6,838
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	211,966	6,838	2,451,415	6,716
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	5,367	15
(6) Exports	1,942	63	35,826	98
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	210,024	6,775	2,420,956	6,633
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-286	-9	-12,356	-34
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	2,078	67	-17,309	-47
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-659	-21	-3,977	-11
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	-2,447	-79	84,481	231
(12) Total Other Sources	-1,314	-42	50,839	139
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	420,697	13,571	4,967,727	13,610
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	54,756	1,766	674,510	1,848
(15) Net Imports ^c	1,049	34	11,010	30
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	958	31	-1,691	-5
(17) Total NGL Supply	56,763	1,831	683,829	1,874
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	12,073	389	953	3
(19) Net Imports	15,652	505	187,810	515
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	2,846	92	51,003	140
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	22,127	714	277,808	761
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	659	21	3,968	11
(23) Total Other Liquids	53,357	1,721	521,542	1,429
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	530,817	17,123	6,173,098	16,913
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	37,623	1,214	453,331	1,242
(26) Exports	36,809	1,187	327,270	897
(27) Imports (Net)	814	26	126,061	345
(28) Total New Supply of Products	531,631	17,149	6,299,158	17,258
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	22,859	737	-23,714	-65
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	554,490	17,887	6,275,444	17,193
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	236,935	7,643	2,731,122	7,483
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	103,896	3,351	1,106,345	3,031
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	42,610	1,375	389,702	1,068
(34) Jet Fuel	45,334	1,462	535,474	1,467
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	59,913	1,933	625,460	1,714
(36) Other ^d	65,144	2,101	883,373	2,420
(37) Crude Oil	659	21	3,968	11
(38) Total Products Supplied	554,490	17,887	6,275,444	17,193
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	335,358	--	335,358	--
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	587,080	--	587,080	--
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	185,656	--	185,656	--
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	141,268	--	141,268	--
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	44,196	--	44,196	--
(44) Jet Fuel	40,206	--	40,206	--
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	106,630	--	106,630	--
(46) Other ^d	205,464	--	205,464	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,645,858	--	1,645,858	--
(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,
December 1993
(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 211,987	--	211,966	-2,447	-1,792	0	420,697	1,942	659	922,438
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	49,831	13,132	6,207	--	-17,002	--	18,300	1,258	66,614	117,231
Pentanes Plus	9,610	--	1,068	--	-958	--	4,916	19	6,701	10,601
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40,221	13,132	5,139	--	-16,044	--	13,384	1,239	59,913	106,630
Ethane/Ethylene	14,534	763	120	--	-2,150	--	0	0	17,567	20,230
Propane/Propylene	15,468	14,357	3,172	--	-5,672	--	0	780	37,889	51,197
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,691	-2,251	1,224	--	-7,502	--	8,152	459	2,555	24,966
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,528	263	623	--	-720	--	5,232	0	1,902	10,237
Other Liquids	2,846	--	15,942	--	-12,073	--	38,133	290	-7,562	140,414
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5,268	--	619	--	-2,494	--	8,381	0	0	12,541
Unfinished Oils	--	--	15,153	--	-9,653	--	32,384	0	-7,578	88,420
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,422	--	170	--	43	--	-2,585	290	0	39,375
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	31	--	-47	0	16	78
Finished Petroleum Products	4,925	486,125	32,484	--	-6,815	--	--	35,570	494,779	465,775
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,925	234,450	7,388	--	4,711	--	--	5,117	236,935	185,656
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	--	--	NA	NA	0
Oxygenated	25,030	53,856	0	--	2,323	--	--	NA	NA	33,933
Other	-20,105	180,594	7,388	--	2,388	--	--	NA	NA	151,723
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	451	0	--	133	--	--	0	318	1,811
Jet Fuel	--	45,137	2,654	--	-174	--	--	2,631	45,334	40,206
Naphtha-Type	--	2,389	232	--	-548	--	--	1,568	1,601	2,357
Kerosene-Type	--	42,748	2,422	--	374	--	--	1,063	43,733	37,849
Kerosene	--	2,605	17	--	-1,197	--	--	3	3,816	4,087
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	104,947	4,956	--	-8,249	--	--	14,256	103,896	141,268
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	52,837	1,685	--	-1,464	--	--	NA	NA	62,751
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	52,110	3,271	--	-6,785	--	--	NA	NA	78,517
Residual Fuel Oil	--	26,949	13,610	--	-5,095	--	--	3,044	42,610	44,196
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	5,160	672	--	28	--	--	0	5,804	1,865
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	7,747	2,211	--	-304	--	--	0	10,262	1,375
Special Naphthas	--	1,869	180	--	260	--	--	186	1,603	2,516
Lubricants	--	5,169	39	--	643	--	--	622	3,943	11,802
Waxes	--	595	33	--	0	--	--	76	552	852
Petroleum Coke	--	19,688	31	--	-489	--	--	9,545	10,663	8,511
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	9,612	681	--	2,857	--	--	75	7,361	19,051
Still Gas	--	20,135	0	--	0	--	--	0	20,135	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,611	12	--	61	--	--	14	1,548	2,579
Total	269,589	499,257	266,599	-2,447	-37,682	0	477,130	39,060	554,490	1,645,858

^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.

NA = Not available.

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-December 1993
(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 2,495,932	--	2,456,762	84,481	29,665	9	4,967,727	35,826	3,968	922,438
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	631,178	212,565	67,509	--	19,643	--	178,249	16,208	697,152	117,231
Pentanes Plus	121,302	--	11,553	--	1,691	--	58,928	543	71,693	10,601
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	509,876	212,565	55,956	--	17,952	--	119,321	15,664	625,460	106,630
Ethane/Ethylene	202,046	10,102	4,096	--	1,503	--	0	0	214,741	20,230
Propane/Propylene	186,526	163,434	37,058	--	12,348	--	29	9,650	364,991	51,197
Normal Butane/Butylene	51,256	35,125	10,815	--	4,629	--	57,720	6,014	28,833	24,966
Isobutane/Isobutylene	70,048	3,904	3,987	--	-528	--	61,572	0	16,895	10,237
Other Liquids	51,003	--	190,427	--	-953	--	306,847	2,617	-67,081	140,414
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	70,318	--	5,140	--	5,659	--	69,799	0	0	12,541
Unfinished Oils	--	--	175,302	--	-6,909	--	249,322	0	-67,111	88,420
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-19,315	--	9,985	--	278	--	-12,225	2,617	0	39,375
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	19	--	-49	0	30	78
Finished Petroleum Products	43,332	5,518,066	397,375	--	5,762	--	--	311,606	5,641,405	465,775
Finished Motor Gasoline	43,332	2,644,279	90,028	--	8,074	--	--	38,443	2,731,122	185,656
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	--	--	NA	NA	0
Oxygenated	177,506	305,525	421	--	-139,798	--	--	NA	NA	33,933
Other	-134,174	2,338,754	89,607	--	147,872	--	--	NA	NA	151,723
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	7,860	78	--	272	--	--	0	7,666	1,811
Jet Fuel	--	518,820	35,359	--	-3,078	--	--	21,783	535,474	40,206
Naphtha-Type	--	41,163	3,831	--	-2,219	--	--	5,926	41,287	2,357
Kerosene-Type	--	477,657	31,528	--	-859	--	--	15,857	494,187	37,849
Kerosene	--	17,530	306	--	-1,391	--	--	1,289	17,938	4,087
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,139,727	67,169	--	634	--	--	99,917	1,106,345	141,268
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	297,811	27,039	--	-77,883	--	--	NA	NA	62,751
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	841,916	40,130	--	78,517	--	--	NA	NA	78,517
Residual Fuel Oil	--	303,896	132,357	--	1,487	--	--	45,064	389,702	44,196
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	50,159	14,753	--	168	--	--	0	64,744	1,865
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	104,232	39,211	--	-518	--	--	0	143,961	1,375
Special Naphthas	--	19,745	1,788	--	380	--	--	1,311	19,842	2,516
Lubricants	--	58,353	2,476	--	-1,509	--	--	6,774	55,564	11,802
Waxes	--	7,331	686	--	-57	--	--	711	7,363	852
Petroleum Coke	--	225,471	689	--	-1,014	--	--	94,336	132,838	8,511
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	165,637	11,687	--	1,693	--	--	1,860	173,771	19,051
Still Gas	--	238,865	0	--	0	--	--	0	238,865	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	16,161	788	--	621	--	--	119	16,209	2,579
Total	3,221,445	5,730,631	3,112,093	84,481	54,117	9	5,452,823	366,256	6,275,444	1,645,858

^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.

NA = Not available.

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,
December 1993**
(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 6,838	--	6,838	-79	-58	0	13,571	63	21
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,607	424	200	--	-548	--	590	41	2,149
Pentanes Plus	310	--	34	--	-31	--	159	1	216
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,297	424	166	--	-518	--	432	40	1,933
Ethane/Ethylene	469	25	4	--	-69	--	0	0	567
Propane/Propylene	499	463	102	--	-183	--	0	25	1,272
Normal Butane/Butylene	151	-73	39	--	-242	--	263	15	82
Isobutane/Isobutylene	178	8	20	--	-23	--	169	0	61
Other Liquids	92	--	514	--	-389	--	1,230	9	-244
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	170	--	20	--	-80	--	270	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	489	--	-311	--	1,045	0	-244
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-78	--	5	--	1	--	-83	9	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	1	--	-2	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	159	15,681	1,048	--	-220	--	--	1,147	15,961
Finished Motor Gasoline	159	7,563	238	--	152	--	--	165	7,643
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	--	--	NA	NA
Oxygenated	807	1,737	0	--	75	--	--	NA	NA
Other	-649	5,826	238	--	77	--	--	NA	NA
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	15	0	--	4	--	--	0	10
Jet Fuel	--	1,456	86	--	-6	--	--	85	1,462
Naphtha-Type	--	77	7	--	-18	--	--	51	52
Kerosene-Type	--	1,379	78	--	12	--	--	34	1,411
Kerosene	--	84	1	--	-39	--	--	(s)	123
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,385	160	--	-266	--	--	460	3,351
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,704	54	--	-47	--	--	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,681	106	--	-219	--	--	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	--	869	439	--	-164	--	--	98	1,375
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	166	22	--	1	--	--	0	187
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	250	71	--	-10	--	--	0	331
Special Naphthas	--	60	6	--	8	--	--	6	52
Lubricants	--	167	1	--	21	--	--	20	127
Waxes	--	19	1	--	0	--	--	2	18
Petroleum Coke	--	635	1	--	-16	--	--	308	344
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	310	22	--	92	--	--	2	237
Still Gas	--	650	0	--	0	--	--	0	650
Miscellaneous Products	--	52	(s)	--	2	--	--	(s)	50
Total	8,696	16,105	8,600	-79	-1,216	0	15,391	1,260	17,887

^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.

NA = Not available.

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-December 1993
(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 6,838	--	6,731	231	81	(s)	13,610	98	11
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,729	582	185	--	54	--	488	44	1,910
Pentanes Plus	332	--	32	--	5	--	161	1	196
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,397	582	153	--	49	--	327	43	1,714
Ethane/Ethylene	554	28	11	--	4	--	0	0	588
Propane/Propylene	511	448	102	--	34	--	(s)	26	1,000
Normal Butane/Butylene	140	96	30	--	13	--	158	16	79
Isobutane/Isobutylene	192	11	11	--	-1	--	169	0	46
Other Liquids	140	--	522	--	-3	--	841	7	-184
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	193	--	14	--	16	--	191	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	480	--	-19	--	683	0	-184
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-53	--	27	--	1	--	-33	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	119	15,118	1,089	--	16	--	--	854	15,456
Finished Motor Gasoline	119	7,245	247	--	22	--	--	105	7,483
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	--	--	NA	NA
Oxygenated	486	837	1	--	-383	--	--	NA	NA
Other	-368	6,408	245	--	405	--	--	NA	NA
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	22	(s)	--	1	--	--	0	21
Jet Fuel	--	1,421	97	--	-8	--	--	60	1,467
Naphtha-Type	--	113	10	--	-6	--	--	16	113
Kerosene-Type	--	1,309	86	--	-2	--	--	43	1,354
Kerosene	--	48	1	--	-4	--	--	4	49
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,123	184	--	2	--	--	274	3,031
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	816	74	--	-213	--	--	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	2,307	110	--	215	--	--	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	--	833	363	--	4	--	--	123	1,068
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	137	40	--	(s)	--	--	0	177
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	286	107	--	-1	--	--	0	394
Special Naphthas	--	54	5	--	1	--	--	4	54
Lubricants	--	160	7	--	-4	--	--	19	152
Waxes	--	20	2	--	(s)	--	--	2	20
Petroleum Coke	--	618	2	--	-3	--	--	258	364
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	454	32	--	5	--	--	5	476
Still Gas	--	654	0	--	0	--	--	0	654
Miscellaneous Products	--	44	2	--	2	--	--	(s)	44
Total	8,826	15,700	8,526	231	148	(s)	14,939	1,003	17,193

^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.

NA = Not available.

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, December 1993
(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 834	--	40,811	-723	-20	455	0	40,445	1	0	14,320
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	826	830	1,114	--	4,641	-1,010	--	303	10	8,108	5,492
Pentanes Plus	86	--	294	--	0	43	--	76	3	258	288
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	740	830	820	--	4,641	-1,053	--	227	6	7,851	5,204
Ethane/Ethylene	272	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	272	0
Propane/Propylene	319	1,367	743	--	4,466	-584	--	0	5	7,474	3,650
Normal Butane/Butylene	113	-433	77	--	175	-430	--	195	1	166	1,444
Isobutane/Isobutylene	36	-104	0	--	0	-39	--	32	0	-61	110
Other Liquids	1,595	--	4,346	--	27	-1,710	--	8,934	1	-1,257	16,150
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,085	--	89	--	0	-764	--	1,938	0	0	1,560
Unfinished Oils	--	--	4,095	--	27	-1,202	--	6,596	0	-1,272	8,937
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	510	--	162	--	0	236	--	435	1	0	5,611
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	20	--	-35	0	15	42
Finished Petroleum Products	-384	50,954	26,799	--	82,043	-7,915	--	--	948	166,378	158,161
Finished Motor Gasoline	-384	24,752	7,326	--	50,706	4,274	--	--	35	78,091	59,706
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA	0
Oxygenated	1,252	10,815	0	--	11,073	2,882	--	--	NA	NA	15,557
Other	-1,636	13,937	7,326	--	39,633	1,392	--	--	NA	NA	44,149
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	-3	0	--	107	63	--	--	0	41	613
Jet Fuel	--	2,523	2,354	--	11,117	-741	--	--	1	16,734	8,934
Naphtha-Type	--	180	185	--	93	-49	--	--	(s)	507	271
Kerosene-Type	--	2,343	2,169	--	11,024	-692	--	--	1	16,227	8,663
Kerosene	--	58	17	--	375	-607	--	--	1	1,056	1,653
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,519	4,666	--	18,810	-7,377	--	--	394	43,978	62,744
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	4,844	1,568	--	8,377	-1,451	--	--	NA	NA	19,963
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	8,675	3,098	--	10,433	-5,926	--	--	NA	NA	42,781
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,176	11,701	--	30	-3,719	--	--	(s)	19,626	16,290
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	517	9	--	-19	36	--	--	0	471	275
Special Naphthas	--	19	42	--	111	117	--	--	12	43	222
Lubricants	--	595	26	--	339	189	--	--	87	684	2,695
Waxes	--	130	19	--	0	-4	--	--	21	132	161
Petroleum Coke	--	1,602	0	--	0	-93	--	--	391	1,304	911
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,009	636	--	438	-5	--	--	1	2,087	3,497
Still Gas	--	1,988	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,988	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	69	3	--	29	-48	--	--	6	143	460
Total	2,870	51,784	73,070	-723	86,691	-10,180	0	49,682	960	173,230	194,123

^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.

NA = Not available.

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-December 1993
(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 9,555	--	477,737	-299	279	293	0	486,978	1	0	14,320
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	10,267	15,154	8,558	--	39,712	518	--	3,347	684	69,142	5,492
Pentanes Plus	1,296	--	1,512	--	0	239	--	606	20	1,943	288
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,971	15,154	7,046	--	39,712	279	--	2,741	664	67,199	5,204
Ethane/Ethylene	3,040	0	1	--	0	0	--	0	0	3,041	0
Propane/Propylene	3,995	16,241	5,873	--	37,679	-43	--	0	365	63,466	3,650
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,447	-192	1,066	--	1,650	342	--	1,800	300	1,529	1,444
Isobutane/Isobutylene	489	-895	106	--	383	-20	--	941	0	-838	110
Other Liquids	17,794	--	52,431	--	3,770	-2,818	--	84,739	37	-7,963	16,150
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	13,540	--	924	--	0	348	--	14,116	0	0	1,560
Unfinished Oils	--	--	44,164	--	2,359	-2,207	--	56,700	0	-7,970	8,937
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	4,254	--	7,343	--	1,411	-1,001	--	13,972	37	0	5,611
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	42	--	-49	0	7	42
Finished Petroleum Products	-3,054	585,240	296,936	--	876,938	518	--	--	11,068	1,744,474	158,161
Finished Motor Gasoline	-3,054	281,375	84,167	--	532,407	5,176	--	--	1,532	888,188	59,706
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA	0
Oxygenated	8,875	64,592	421	--	68,601	-38,844	--	--	NA	NA	15,557
Other	-11,929	216,783	83,746	--	463,806	44,020	--	--	NA	NA	44,149
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	199	0	--	1,242	215	--	--	0	1,226	613
Jet Fuel	--	31,203	28,674	--	120,493	-766	--	--	334	180,802	8,934
Naphtha-Type	--	2,825	2,046	--	1,990	-16	--	--	18	6,859	271
Kerosene-Type	--	28,378	26,628	--	118,503	-750	--	--	316	173,943	8,663
Kerosene	--	1,195	239	--	6,680	-573	--	--	27	8,660	1,653
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	142,813	59,238	--	202,972	-2,260	--	--	1,775	405,508	62,744
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	35,632	22,128	--	29,703	-45,041	--	--	NA	NA	19,963
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	107,181	37,110	--	173,269	42,781	--	--	NA	NA	42,781
Residual Fuel Oil	--	43,671	108,305	--	384	-825	--	--	3,552	151,933	16,290
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	6,003	1,806	--	-528	54	--	--	0	7,227	275
Special Naphthas	--	423	173	--	877	-27	--	--	113	1,387	222
Lubricants	--	6,234	2,156	--	5,460	-649	--	--	1,404	13,095	2,695
Waxes	--	1,483	453	--	26	-9	--	--	150	1,821	161
Petroleum Coke	--	17,923	0	--	0	-90	--	--	1,994	16,019	911
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	29,418	11,056	--	3,698	312	--	--	112	43,748	3,497
Still Gas	--	22,515	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	22,515	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	785	669	--	927	-40	--	--	76	2,345	460
Total	34,563	600,394	835,662	-299	920,699	-1,489	0	575,064	11,791	1,805,653	194,123

^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.

NA = Not available.

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, December 1993
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 27	--	1,316	-23	-1	15	0	1,305	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	27	27	36	--	150	-33	--	10	(s)	262
Pentanes Plus	3	--	9	--	0	1	--	2	(s)	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	27	26	--	150	-34	--	7	(s)	253
Ethane/Ethylene	9	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	10	44	24	--	144	-19	--	0	(s)	241
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-14	2	--	6	-14	--	6	(s)	5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-3	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	-2
Other Liquids	51	--	140	--	1	-55	--	288	(s)	-41
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	35	--	3	--	0	-25	--	63	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	132	--	1	-39	--	213	0	-41
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	16	--	5	--	0	8	--	14	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	-1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	-12	1,644	864	--	2,647	-255	--	--	31	5,367
Finished Motor Gasoline	-12	798	236	--	1,636	138	--	--	1	2,519
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA
Oxygenated	40	349	0	--	357	93	--	--	NA	NA
Other	-53	450	236	--	1,278	45	--	--	NA	NA
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	3	2	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	81	76	--	359	-24	--	--	(s)	540
Naphtha-Type	--	6	6	--	3	-2	--	--	(s)	16
Kerosene-Type	--	76	70	--	356	-22	--	--	(s)	523
Kerosene	--	2	1	--	12	-20	--	--	(s)	34
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	436	151	--	607	-238	--	--	13	1,419
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	156	51	--	270	-47	--	--	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	280	100	--	337	-191	--	--	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	--	135	377	--	1	-120	--	--	(s)	633
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	17	(s)	--	-1	1	--	--	0	15
Special Naphthas	--	1	1	--	4	4	--	--	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	19	1	--	11	6	--	--	3	22
Waxes	--	4	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	4
Petroleum Coke	--	52	0	--	0	-3	--	--	13	42
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	33	21	--	14	(s)	--	--	(s)	67
Still Gas	--	64	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	64
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	(s)	--	1	-2	--	--	(s)	5
Total	93	1,670	2,357	-23	2,796	-328	0	1,603	31	5,588

^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.

NA = Not available.

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-December 1993
(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	--	1,309	-1	1	1	0	1,334	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	28	42	23	--	109	1	--	9	2	189
Pentanes Plus	4	--	4	--	0	1	--	2	(s)	5
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	25	42	19	--	109	1	--	8	2	184
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	(s)	--	0	0	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	11	44	16	--	103	(s)	--	0	1	174
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-1	3	--	5	1	--	5	1	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-2	(s)	--	1	(s)	--	3	0	-2
Other Liquids	49	--	144	--	10	-8	--	232	(s)	-22
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	37	--	3	--	0	1	--	39	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	121	--	6	-6	--	155	0	-22
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	12	--	20	--	4	-3	--	38	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	-8	1,603	814	--	2,403	1	--	--	30	4,779
Finished Motor Gasoline	-8	771	231	--	1,459	14	--	--	4	2,433
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA
Oxygenated	24	177	1	--	188	-106	--	--	NA	NA
Other	-33	594	229	--	1,271	121	--	--	NA	NA
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	3	1	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	85	79	--	330	-2	--	--	1	495
Naphtha-Type	--	8	6	--	5	(s)	--	--	(s)	19
Kerosene-Type	--	78	73	--	325	-2	--	--	1	477
Kerosene	--	3	1	--	18	-2	--	--	(s)	24
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	391	162	--	556	-6	--	--	5	1,111
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	98	61	--	81	-123	--	--	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	294	102	--	475	117	--	--	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	--	120	297	--	7	-2	--	--	10	416
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	16	5	--	-1	(s)	--	--	0	20
Special Naphthas	--	1	(s)	--	2	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Lubricants	--	17	6	--	15	-2	--	--	4	36
Waxes	--	4	1	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	--	49	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	5	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	81	30	--	10	1	--	--	(s)	120
Still Gas	--	62	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	62
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	2	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	6
Total	95	1,645	2,289	-1	2,522	-4	0	1,576	32	4,947

^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.

NA = Not available.

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, December 1993
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 18,475	--	22,249	1,359	57,029	3,462	0	95,650	0	0	76,806
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,042	3,365	2,720	--	5,103	-3,995	--	5,494	96	18,635	36,467
Pentanes Plus	1,444	--	47	--	1,102	-444	--	1,227	11	1,799	3,970
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,598	3,365	2,673	--	4,001	-3,551	--	4,267	85	16,836	32,497
Ethane/Ethylene	2,065	1	120	--	52	-377	--	0	0	2,615	4,384
Propane/Propylene	3,622	3,318	1,842	--	2,771	-1,303	--	0	64	12,792	19,048
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,350	-91	468	--	655	-1,707	--	2,806	21	1,262	6,589
Isobutane/Isobutylene	561	137	243	--	523	-164	--	1,461	0	167	2,476
Other Liquids	-764	--	8	--	1,332	-3,057	--	5,601	0	-1,968	22,390
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	121	--	0	--	0	-173	--	294	0	0	1,025
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	346	-2,315	--	4,629	0	-1,968	14,124
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-885	--	8	--	986	-569	--	678	0	0	7,241
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	2,787	107,468	341	--	21,256	2,604	--	--	624	128,624	107,421
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,787	56,258	35	--	13,229	-474	--	--	22	72,761	47,998
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA	0
Oxygenated	19,023	4,236	0	--	-230	-1	--	--	NA	NA	1,193
Other	-16,236	52,022	35	--	13,459	-473	--	--	NA	NA	46,805
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	95	0	--	26	70	--	--	0	51	433
Jet Fuel	--	6,476	47	--	3,330	900	--	--	39	8,914	7,972
Naphtha-Type	--	414	47	--	157	-121	--	--	(s)	739	773
Kerosene-Type	--	6,062	0	--	3,173	1,021	--	--	38	8,176	7,199
Kerosene	--	1,329	0	--	250	-208	--	--	1	1,786	1,078
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	25,768	157	--	4,725	413	--	--	195	30,042	34,284
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	14,498	89	--	3,682	1,144	--	--	NA	NA	21,642
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	11,270	68	--	1,043	-731	--	--	NA	NA	12,642
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,965	0	--	-448	108	--	--	0	2,409	2,979
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,362	13	--	19	-33	--	--	0	1,427	176
Special Naphthas	--	391	62	--	138	1	--	--	9	581	351
Lubricants	--	715	13	--	219	-1	--	--	35	913	1,636
Waxes	--	83	7	--	0	17	--	--	3	70	134
Petroleum Coke	--	4,036	0	--	0	320	--	--	270	3,446	1,509
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,635	0	--	-254	1,495	--	--	51	1,835	8,599
Still Gas	--	3,935	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,935	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	420	7	--	22	-4	--	--	0	453	272
Total	29,541	110,833	25,318	1,359	84,720	-986	0	106,745	720	145,291	243,084

^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.

NA = Not available.

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-December 1993
(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 232,220	--	244,119	8,092	670,083	7,320	0	1,146,458	736	0	76,806
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	113,866	43,083	26,806	--	31,264	8,407	--	41,907	2,064	162,641	36,467
Pentanes Plus	16,660	--	497	--	8,956	880	--	10,874	211	14,148	3,970
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	97,206	43,083	26,309	--	22,308	7,527	--	31,033	1,853	148,493	32,497
Ethane/Ethylene	34,054	4	4,049	--	-8,577	-428	--	0	0	29,958	4,384
Propane/Propylene	41,360	37,814	17,052	--	23,883	7,452	--	0	1,169	111,488	19,048
Normal Butane/Butylene	13,533	4,523	3,541	--	1,210	807	--	14,496	684	6,820	6,589
Isobutane/Isobutylene	8,259	742	1,667	--	5,792	-304	--	16,537	0	227	2,476
Other Liquids	-8,716	--	705	--	10,130	53	--	16,464	29	-14,427	22,390
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4,169	--	0	--	0	574	--	3,595	0	0	1,025
Unfinished Oils	--	--	370	--	886	-182	--	15,876	0	-14,438	14,124
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-12,885	--	335	--	9,244	-334	--	-3,001	29	0	7,241
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-5	--	-6	0	11	0
Finished Petroleum Products	31,138	1,215,167	5,651	--	263,667	3,387	--	--	6,713	1,505,524	107,421
Finished Motor Gasoline	31,138	632,339	959	--	173,088	1,725	--	--	565	835,235	47,998
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA	0
Oxygenated	134,905	41,009	0	--	-908	-44,796	--	--	NA	NA	1,193
Other	-103,766	591,330	959	--	173,996	46,521	--	--	NA	NA	46,805
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,040	32	--	956	53	--	--	0	1,975	433
Jet Fuel	--	75,471	831	--	28,055	-1,361	--	--	318	105,400	7,972
Naphtha-Type	--	5,875	792	--	1,628	-242	--	--	30	8,507	773
Kerosene-Type	--	69,596	39	--	26,427	-1,119	--	--	288	96,893	7,199
Kerosene	--	6,845	0	--	1,627	-408	--	--	53	8,827	1,078
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	279,617	2,229	--	58,765	2,956	--	--	790	336,865	34,284
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	63,581	1,032	--	18,126	-9,686	--	--	NA	NA	21,642
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	216,036	1,197	--	40,639	12,642	--	--	NA	NA	12,642
Residual Fuel Oil	--	27,132	233	--	-3,390	-34	--	--	347	23,662	2,979
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	15,225	215	--	558	-25	--	--	0	16,023	176
Special Naphthas	--	5,001	756	--	576	-84	--	--	215	6,202	351
Lubricants	--	8,352	156	--	2,103	-270	--	--	472	10,409	1,636
Waxes	--	854	70	--	0	9	--	--	57	858	134
Petroleum Coke	--	45,575	0	--	0	-1,110	--	--	2,428	44,257	1,509
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	64,329	100	--	989	1,850	--	--	1,468	62,100	8,599
Still Gas	--	49,769	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	49,769	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	3,618	70	--	340	86	--	--	1	3,941	272
Total	368,508	1,258,250	277,281	8,092	975,144	19,167	0	1,204,829	9,542	1,653,737	243,084

^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.

NA = Not available.

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, December 1993
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 596	--	718	44	1,840	112	0	3,085	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	292	109	88	--	165	-129	--	177	3	601
Pentanes Plus	47	--	2	--	36	-14	--	40	(s)	58
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	245	109	86	--	129	-115	--	138	3	543
Ethane/Ethylene	67	(s)	4	--	2	-12	--	0	0	84
Propane/Propylene	117	107	59	--	89	-42	--	0	2	413
Normal Butane/Butylene	44	-3	15	--	21	-55	--	91	1	41
Isobutane/Isobutylene	18	4	8	--	17	-5	--	47	0	5
Other Liquids	-25	--	(s)	--	43	-99	--	181	0	-63
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4	--	0	--	0	-6	--	9	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	11	-75	--	149	0	-63
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-29	--	(s)	--	32	-18	--	22	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	90	3,467	11	--	686	84	--	--	20	4,149
Finished Motor Gasoline	90	1,815	1	--	427	-15	--	--	1	2,347
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA
Oxygenated	614	137	0	--	-7	(s)	--	--	NA	NA
Other	-524	1,678	1	--	434	-15	--	--	NA	NA
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3	0	--	1	2	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel	--	209	2	--	107	29	--	--	1	288
Naphtha-Type	--	13	2	--	5	-4	--	--	(s)	24
Kerosene-Type	--	196	0	--	102	33	--	--	1	264
Kerosene	--	43	0	--	8	-7	--	--	(s)	58
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	831	5	--	152	13	--	--	6	969
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	463	3	--	119	37	--	--	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	364	2	--	34	-24	--	--	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	--	96	0	--	-14	3	--	--	0	78
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	44	(s)	--	1	-1	--	--	0	46
Special Naphthas	--	13	2	--	4	(s)	--	--	(s)	19
Lubricants	--	23	(s)	--	7	(s)	--	--	1	29
Waxes	--	3	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	130	0	--	0	10	--	--	9	111
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	117	0	--	-8	48	--	--	2	59
Still Gas	--	127	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	127
Miscellaneous Products	--	14	(s)	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	15
Total	953	3,575	817	44	2,733	-32	0	3,443	23	4,687

^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.

NA = Not available.

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-December 1993
(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 636	--	669	22	1,836	20	0	3,141	2	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	312	118	73	--	88	23	--	115	6	446
Pentanes Plus	46	--	1	--	25	2	--	30	1	39
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	266	118	72	--	61	21	--	85	5	407
Ethane/Ethylene	93	(s)	11	--	-23	-1	--	0	0	82
Propane/Propylene	113	104	47	--	65	20	--	0	3	305
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	12	10	--	3	2	--	40	2	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	23	2	5	--	16	-1	--	45	0	1
Other Liquids	-24	--	2	--	28	(s)	--	45	(s)	-40
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	11	--	0	--	0	2	--	10	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1	--	2	(s)	--	43	0	-40
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-35	--	1	--	25	-1	--	-8	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	85	3,329	15	--	722	9	--	--	18	4,125
Finished Motor Gasoline	85	1,732	3	--	474	5	--	--	2	2,288
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA
Oxygenated	370	112	0	--	-2	-123	--	--	NA	NA
Other	-284	1,620	3	--	477	127	--	--	NA	NA
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	207	2	--	77	-4	--	--	1	289
Naphtha-Type	--	16	2	--	4	-1	--	--	(s)	23
Kerosene-Type	--	191	(s)	--	72	-3	--	--	1	265
Kerosene	--	19	0	--	4	-1	--	--	(s)	24
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	766	6	--	161	8	--	--	2	923
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	174	3	--	50	-27	--	--	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	592	3	--	111	35	--	--	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	--	74	1	--	-9	(s)	--	--	1	65
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	42	1	--	2	(s)	--	--	0	44
Special Naphthas	--	14	2	--	2	(s)	--	--	1	17
Lubricants	--	23	(s)	--	6	-1	--	--	1	29
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	125	0	--	0	-3	--	--	7	121
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	176	(s)	--	3	5	--	--	4	170
Still Gas	--	136	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	136
Miscellaneous Products	--	10	(s)	--	1	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Total	1,010	3,447	760	22	2,672	53	0	3,301	26	4,531

^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.

^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.

NA = Not available.

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,
December 1993**
(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 98,611	--	138,527	-2,428	-47,877	-5,738	0	192,571	0	0	752,230
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33,343	7,532	1,427	--	-8,309	-10,825	--	8,762	965	35,091	70,309
Pentanes Plus	5,749	--	319	--	-880	-486	--	2,057	1	3,616	6,098
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	27,594	7,532	1,108	--	-7,429	-10,339	--	6,705	965	31,474	64,211
Ethane/Ethylene	11,566	762	0	--	449	-1,764	--	0	0	14,541	15,670
Propane/Propylene	9,924	8,072	283	--	-6,865	-3,552	--	0	530	14,436	26,944
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,920	-1,486	459	--	-623	-4,413	--	3,666	435	582	14,807
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,184	184	366	--	-390	-610	--	3,039	0	1,915	6,790
Other Liquids	1,023	--	10,474	--	-1,747	-7,453	--	21,717	0	-4,514	63,403
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,206	--	0	--	0	-705	--	2,911	0	0	6,279
Unfinished Oils	--	--	10,474	--	-523	-5,919	--	20,385	0	-4,515	41,449
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,183	--	0	--	-1,224	-843	--	-1,564	0	0	15,648
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	14	--	-15	0	1	27
Finished Petroleum Products	1,383	226,052	4,233	--	-106,968	-2,916	--	--	20,533	107,083	128,706
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,383	105,509	0	--	-66,219	-148	--	--	2,903	37,919	48,744
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA	0
Oxygenated	2,002	15,018	0	--	-10,864	-1,179	--	--	NA	NA	6,642
Other	-619	90,491	0	--	-55,355	1,031	--	--	NA	NA	42,102
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	245	0	--	-141	31	--	--	0	73	323
Jet Fuel	--	22,235	10	--	-15,513	-1,310	--	--	1,602	6,440	13,634
Naphtha-Type	--	1,491	0	--	-193	-379	--	--	995	682	764
Kerosene-Type	--	20,744	10	--	-15,320	-931	--	--	607	5,758	12,870
Kerosene	--	1,073	0	--	-596	-370	--	--	0	847	1,178
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	48,159	0	--	-23,943	-1,688	--	--	9,565	16,339	29,152
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	23,779	0	--	-12,441	-2,337	--	--	NA	NA	11,988
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	24,380	0	--	-11,502	649	--	--	NA	NA	17,164
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11,644	1,304	--	418	0	--	--	1,327	12,039	17,610
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	10,704	2,840	--	0	-295	--	--	0	13,839	2,557
Special Naphthas	--	1,387	73	--	-249	125	--	--	10	1,076	1,894
Lubricants	--	3,191	0	--	-490	530	--	--	351	1,820	5,805
Waxes	--	300	4	--	0	3	--	--	33	268	449
Petroleum Coke	--	9,027	0	--	0	-543	--	--	4,727	4,843	2,191
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,740	0	--	-184	645	--	--	8	1,903	3,615
Still Gas	--	9,059	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	9,059	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	779	2	--	-51	104	--	--	7	619	1,554
Total	134,360	233,584	154,661	-2,428	-164,901	-26,932	0	223,050	21,498	137,660	1,014,648

^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.

NA = Not available.

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-December 1993
(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 1,178,867	--	1,601,719	55,128	-558,424	28,562	3	2,248,725	0	0	752,230
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	421,774	121,212	27,092	--	-42,186	10,172	--	93,836	8,971	414,913	70,309
Pentanes Plus	73,081	--	7,159	--	-5,234	569	--	30,972	293	43,172	6,098
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	348,693	121,212	19,933	--	-36,952	9,603	--	62,864	8,678	371,741	64,211
Ethane/Ethylene	152,930	10,098	46	--	19,962	1,933	--	0	0	181,103	15,670
Propane/Propylene	122,009	91,544	12,578	--	-54,067	4,822	--	3	6,580	160,659	26,944
Normal Butane/Butylene	21,429	16,067	5,326	--	942	3,395	--	27,144	2,098	11,127	14,807
Isobutane/Isobutylene	52,325	3,503	1,983	--	-3,789	-547	--	35,717	0	18,852	6,790
Other Liquids	25,088	--	128,083	--	-15,346	-1,464	--	181,717	817	-43,245	63,403
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	31,915	--	262	--	0	3,741	--	28,436	0	0	6,279
Unfinished Oils	--	--	125,953	--	-3,642	-4,948	--	170,516	0	-43,257	41,449
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-6,827	--	1,868	--	-11,704	-233	--	-17,247	817	0	15,648
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-24	--	12	0	12	27
Finished Petroleum Products	8,749	2,538,043	76,575	--	-1,184,099	-1,000	--	--	165,179	1,275,088	128,706
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,749	1,189,853	1,363	--	-731,665	731	--	--	27,605	439,963	48,744
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA	0
Oxygenated	14,200	83,798	0	--	-67,792	-41,085	--	--	NA	NA	6,642
Other	-5,452	1,106,055	1,363	--	-663,873	41,816	--	--	NA	NA	42,102
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	4,399	0	--	-2,329	-17	--	--	0	2,087	323
Jet Fuel	--	254,142	2,586	--	-159,191	-1,656	--	--	9,387	89,806	13,634
Naphtha-Type	--	22,846	725	--	-3,724	-981	--	--	1,587	19,241	764
Kerosene-Type	--	231,296	1,861	--	-155,467	-675	--	--	7,800	70,565	12,870
Kerosene	--	7,886	47	--	-8,111	-508	--	--	1,187	-857	1,178
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	510,164	2,399	--	-268,182	-1,616	--	--	53,067	192,930	29,152
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	130,437	2,399	--	-52,554	-18,780	--	--	NA	NA	11,988
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	379,727	0	--	-215,628	17,164	--	--	NA	NA	17,164
Residual Fuel Oil	--	128,771	16,673	--	706	2,383	--	--	20,517	123,250	17,610
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	130,995	51,688	--	-30	-467	--	--	0	183,120	2,557
Special Naphthas	--	13,620	805	--	-1,453	504	--	--	690	11,778	1,894
Lubricants	--	36,187	133	--	-7,864	-238	--	--	3,552	25,142	5,805
Waxes	--	3,907	105	--	-26	4	--	--	332	3,650	449
Petroleum Coke	--	101,604	512	--	0	-384	--	--	48,734	53,766	2,191
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	41,843	220	--	-4,687	-129	--	--	78	37,427	3,615
Still Gas	--	106,499	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	106,499	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	8,173	44	--	-1,267	393	--	--	30	6,527	1,554
Total	1,632,477	2,659,255	1,833,469	55,128	-1,800,055	34,270	3	2,524,278	174,967	1,646,756	1,014,648

^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.

NA = Not available.

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, December 1993
(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 3,181	--	4,469	-78	-1,544	-185	0	6,212	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,076	243	48	--	-268	-349	--	283	31	1,132
Pentanes Plus	185	--	10	--	-28	-16	--	66	(s)	117
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	890	243	36	--	-240	-334	--	216	31	1,015
Ethane/Ethylene	373	25	0	--	14	-57	--	0	0	469
Propane/Propylene	320	260	9	--	-221	-115	--	0	17	466
Normal Butane/Butylene	62	-48	15	--	-20	-142	--	118	14	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	135	8	12	--	-13	-20	--	98	0	62
Other Liquids	33	--	338	--	-56	-240	--	701	0	-146
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	71	--	0	--	0	-23	--	94	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	338	--	-17	-191	--	658	0	-146
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-38	--	0	--	-39	-27	--	-50	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	45	7,292	137	--	-3,451	-94	--	--	662	3,454
Finished Motor Gasoline	45	3,404	0	--	-2,136	-5	--	--	94	1,223
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA
Oxygenated	65	484	0	--	-350	-38	--	--	NA	NA
Other	-20	2,919	0	--	-1,786	33	--	--	NA	NA
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	8	0	--	-5	1	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel	--	717	(s)	--	-500	-42	--	--	52	208
Naphtha-Type	--	48	0	--	-6	-12	--	--	32	22
Kerosene-Type	--	669	(s)	--	-494	-30	--	--	20	186
Kerosene	--	35	0	--	-19	-12	--	--	0	27
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,554	0	--	-772	-54	--	--	309	527
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	767	0	--	-401	-75	--	--	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	786	0	--	-371	21	--	--	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	--	376	42	--	13	0	--	--	43	388
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	345	92	--	0	-10	--	--	0	446
Special Naphthas	--	45	2	--	-8	4	--	--	(s)	35
Lubricants	--	103	0	--	-16	17	--	--	11	59
Waxes	--	10	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	9
Petroleum Coke	--	291	0	--	0	-18	--	--	152	156
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	88	0	--	-6	21	--	--	(s)	61
Still Gas	--	292	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	292
Miscellaneous Products	--	25	(s)	--	-2	3	--	--	(s)	20
Total	4,334	7,535	4,989	-78	-5,319	-869	0	7,105	693	4,441

^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.

NA = Not available.

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-December 1993
(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 3,224	--	4,388	151	-1,530	73	(s)	6,161	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,156	332	74	--	-116	28	--	257	25	1,137
Pentanes Plus	200	--	20	--	-14	2	--	85	1	118
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	955	332	55	--	-101	26	--	172	24	1,018
Ethane/Ethylene	419	28	(s)	--	55	5	--	0	0	496
Propane/Propylene	334	251	34	--	-148	13	--	(s)	18	440
Normal Butane/Butylene	59	44	15	--	3	9	--	74	6	30
Isobutane/Isobutylene	143	10	5	--	-10	-1	--	98	0	52
Other Liquids	69	--	351	--	-42	-4	--	498	2	-118
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	87	--	1	--	0	10	--	78	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	345	--	-10	-14	--	467	0	-119
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-19	--	5	--	-32	-1	--	-47	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	24	6,954	210	--	-3,244	-3	--	--	453	3,493
Finished Motor Gasoline	24	3,260	4	--	-2,005	2	--	--	76	1,205
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA
Oxygenated	39	230	0	--	-186	-113	--	--	NA	NA
Other	-15	3,030	4	--	-1,819	115	--	--	NA	NA
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	12	0	--	-6	(s)	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	696	7	--	-436	-5	--	--	26	246
Naphtha-Type	--	63	2	--	-10	-3	--	--	4	53
Kerosene-Type	--	634	5	--	-426	-2	--	--	21	193
Kerosene	--	22	(s)	--	-22	-1	--	--	3	-2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,398	7	--	-735	-4	--	--	145	529
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	357	7	--	-144	-51	--	--	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,040	0	--	-591	47	--	--	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	--	353	46	--	2	7	--	--	56	338
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	359	142	--	(s)	-1	--	--	0	502
Special Naphthas	--	37	2	--	-4	1	--	--	2	32
Lubricants	--	99	(s)	--	-22	-1	--	--	10	69
Waxes	--	11	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	1	10
Petroleum Coke	--	278	1	--	0	-1	--	--	134	147
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	115	1	--	-13	(s)	--	--	(s)	103
Still Gas	--	292	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	292
Miscellaneous Products	--	22	(s)	--	-3	1	--	--	(s)	18
Total	4,473	7,286	5,023	151	-4,932	94	(s)	6,916	479	4,512

^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.

NA = Not available.

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,
December 1993
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 12,570	--	3,010	1,523	-2,942	333	0	13,828	0	0	11,107
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,555	17	908	--	-1,435	-18	--	762	4	2,297	1,346
Pentanes Plus	801	--	408	--	-222	-7	--	212	4	778	179
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,754	17	500	--	-1,213	-11	--	550	0	1,519	1,167
Ethane/Ethylene	630	0	0	--	-501	-9	--	0	0	138	176
Propane/Propylene	1,320	260	297	--	-372	-33	--	0	0	1,538	475
Normal Butane/Butylene	503	-202	189	--	-207	28	--	412	0	-157	307
Isobutane/Isobutylene	301	-41	14	--	-133	3	--	138	0	0	209
Other Liquids	143	--	0	--	0	795	--	-696	0	44	5,054
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	106	--	0	--	0	-33	--	139	0	0	245
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	298	--	-342	0	44	2,727
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	37	--	0	--	0	530	--	-493	0	0	2,082
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	13	14,343	85	--	577	579	--	--	14	14,425	10,428
Finished Motor Gasoline	13	6,946	3	--	12	-85	--	--	(s)	7,059	4,532
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA	0
Oxygenated	501	718	0	--	21	67	--	--	NA	NA	655
Other	-488	6,228	3	--	-9	-152	--	--	NA	NA	3,877
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	28	0	--	8	11	--	--	0	25	47
Jet Fuel	--	960	0	--	688	-9	--	--	0	1,657	713
Naphtha-Type	--	263	0	--	-125	-12	--	--	0	150	251
Kerosene-Type	--	697	0	--	813	3	--	--	0	1,507	462
Kerosene	--	74	0	--	-29	-12	--	--	0	57	60
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,864	77	--	-102	79	--	--	10	3,750	2,794
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,142	27	--	44	48	--	--	NA	NA	1,731
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	1,722	50	--	-146	31	--	--	NA	NA	1,063
Residual Fuel Oil	--	293	3	--	0	40	--	--	0	256	402
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	19	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	18	2
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	3	-3	0
Waxes	--	18	2	--	0	-18	--	--	(s)	38	30
Petroleum Coke	--	448	0	--	0	74	--	--	0	374	257
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,002	0	--	0	492	--	--	1	509	1,566
Still Gas	--	587	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	587	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	104	0	--	0	6	--	--	(s)	98	24
Total	16,281	14,360	4,003	1,523	-3,800	1,689	0	13,894	18	16,766	27,935

^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.

NA = Not available.

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-December 1993
(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 153,533	--	32,935	16,675	-40,191	-300	0	163,252	0	0	11,107
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	48,313	2,563	4,840	--	-28,790	58	--	6,337	100	20,431	1,346
Pentanes Plus	11,291	--	2,385	--	-3,722	17	--	2,012	19	7,906	179
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	37,022	2,563	2,455	--	-25,068	41	--	4,325	80	12,526	1,167
Ethane/Ethylene	12,003	0	0	--	-11,385	-2	--	0	0	620	176
Propane/Propylene	15,614	2,877	1,462	--	-7,495	-18	--	0	2	12,474	475
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,705	-153	845	--	-3,802	22	--	3,024	78	-529	307
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,700	-161	148	--	-2,386	39	--	1,301	0	-39	209
Other Liquids	1,461	--	0	--	0	691	--	216	0	554	5,054
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,207	--	0	--	0	143	--	1,064	0	0	245
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	330	--	-884	0	554	2,727
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	254	--	0	--	0	218	--	36	0	0	2,082
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	226	172,861	1,309	--	11,809	-394	--	--	117	186,482	10,428
Finished Motor Gasoline	226	84,455	120	--	5,551	-58	--	--	3	90,407	4,532
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA	0
Oxygenated	3,550	4,099	0	--	99	-2,992	--	--	NA	NA	655
Other	-3,324	80,356	120	--	5,452	2,934	--	--	NA	NA	3,877
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	272	0	--	131	2	--	--	0	401	47
Jet Fuel	--	12,226	0	--	5,860	-122	--	--	0	18,208	713
Naphtha-Type	--	3,774	0	--	-1,812	-46	--	--	0	2,008	251
Kerosene-Type	--	8,452	0	--	7,672	-76	--	--	0	16,200	462
Kerosene	--	607	0	--	-196	43	--	--	0	368	60
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	45,189	1,137	--	463	79	--	--	12	46,698	2,794
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	12,460	476	--	3,329	-984	--	--	NA	NA	1,731
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	32,729	661	--	-2,866	1,063	--	--	NA	NA	1,063
Residual Fuel Oil	--	3,857	18	--	0	45	--	--	0	3,830	402
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	255	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	255	2
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	3	-3	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	49	-49	0
Waxes	--	361	34	--	0	-14	--	--	1	408	30
Petroleum Coke	--	5,079	0	--	0	24	--	--	39	5,016	257
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	12,225	0	--	0	-415	--	--	9	12,631	1,566
Still Gas	--	7,428	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	7,428	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	907	0	--	0	22	--	--	(s)	885	24
Total	203,533	175,424	39,084	16,675	-57,172	55	0	169,805	217	207,468	27,935

^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.

NA = Not available.

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, December 1993
(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 405	--	97	49	-95	11	0	446	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	115	1	29	--	-46	-1	--	25	(s)	74
Pentanes Plus	28	--	13	--	-7	(s)	--	7	(s)	25
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	89	1	16	--	-39	(s)	--	18	0	49
Ethane/Ethylene	20	0	0	--	-16	(s)	--	0	0	4
Propane/Propylene	43	8	10	--	-12	-1	--	0	0	50
Normal Butane/Butylene	16	-7	6	--	-7	1	--	13	0	-5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	(s)	--	-4	(s)	--	4	0	0
Other Liquids	5	--	0	--	0	26	--	-22	0	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	--	0	--	0	-1	--	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	10	--	-11	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	--	0	--	0	17	--	-16	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	(s)	463	3	--	19	19	--	--	(s)	465
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	224	(s)	--	(s)	-3	--	--	(s)	228
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA
Oxygenated	16	23	0	--	1	2	--	--	NA	NA
Other	-16	201	(s)	--	(s)	-5	--	--	NA	NA
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	31	0	--	22	(s)	--	--	0	53
Naphtha-Type	--	8	0	--	-4	(s)	--	--	0	5
Kerosene-Type	--	22	0	--	26	(s)	--	--	0	49
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	-1	(s)	--	--	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	125	2	--	-3	3	--	--	(s)	121
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	69	1	--	1	2	--	--	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	56	2	--	-5	1	--	--	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	--	9	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	0	8
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	1	(s)	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	14	0	--	0	2	--	--	0	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	32	0	--	0	16	--	--	(s)	16
Still Gas	--	19	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Total	525	463	129	49	-123	54	0	446	1	541

^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.

NA = Not available.

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-December 1993
(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 421	--	90	46	-110	-1	0	447	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	132	7	13	--	-79	(s)	--	17	(s)	56
Pentanes Plus	31	--	7	--	-10	(s)	--	6	(s)	22
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	101	7	7	--	-69	(s)	--	12	(s)	34
Ethane/Ethylene	33	0	0	--	-31	(s)	--	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	43	8	4	--	-21	(s)	--	0	(s)	34
Normal Butane/Butylene	16	(s)	2	--	-10	(s)	--	8	(s)	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	(s)	(s)	--	-7	(s)	--	4	0	(s)
Other Liquids	4	--	0	--	0	2	--	1	0	2
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	-2	0	2
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	1	--	0	--	0	1	--	(s)	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	1	474	4	--	32	-1	--	--	(s)	511
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	231	(s)	--	15	(s)	--	--	(s)	248
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA
Oxygenated	10	11	0	--	(s)	-8	--	--	NA	NA
Other	-9	220	(s)	--	15	8	--	--	NA	NA
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	33	0	--	16	(s)	--	--	0	50
Naphtha-Type	--	10	0	--	-5	(s)	--	--	0	6
Kerosene-Type	--	23	0	--	21	(s)	--	--	0	44
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	-1	(s)	--	--	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	124	3	--	1	(s)	--	--	(s)	128
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	34	1	--	9	-3	--	--	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	90	2	--	-8	3	--	--	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	1	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	14	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	33	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	35
Still Gas	--	20	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Total	558	481	107	46	-157	(s)	0	465	1	568

^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.

NA = Not available.

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, December 1993
(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 81,497	--	7,369	-2,177	-6,190	-304	0	78,203	1,941	659	67,975
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,065	1,388	38	--	0	-1,154	--	2,979	183	2,483	3,617
Pentanes Plus	1,530	--	0	--	0	-64	--	1,344	0	250	66
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,535	1,388	38	--	0	-1,090	--	1,635	183	2,233	3,551
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	283	1,340	7	--	0	-200	--	0	182	1,648	1,080
Normal Butane/Butylene	805	-39	31	--	0	-980	--	1,073	1	703	1,819
Isobutane/Isobutylene	446	87	0	--	0	90	--	562	0	-119	652
Other Liquids	849	--	1,114	--	388	-648	--	2,577	289	133	33,417
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,750	--	530	--	0	-819	--	3,099	0	0	3,432
Unfinished Oils	--	--	584	--	150	-515	--	1,116	0	133	21,183
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-901	--	0	--	238	689	--	-1,641	289	0	8,793
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-3	--	3	0	0	9
Finished Petroleum Products	1,126	87,308	1,026	--	3,092	833	--	--	13,451	78,268	61,059
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,126	40,985	24	--	2,272	1,144	--	--	2,157	41,106	24,676
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA	0
Oxygenated	2,253	23,069	0	--	0	554	--	--	NA	NA	9,886
Other	-1,127	17,916	24	--	2,272	590	--	--	NA	NA	14,790
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	86	0	--	0	-42	--	--	0	128	395
Jet Fuel	--	12,943	243	--	378	986	--	--	990	11,588	8,953
Naphtha-Type	--	41	0	--	68	13	--	--	573	-477	298
Kerosene-Type	--	12,902	243	--	310	973	--	--	417	12,065	8,655
Kerosene	--	71	0	--	0	0	--	--	1	70	118
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,637	56	--	510	324	--	--	4,093	9,786	12,294
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	7,574	1	--	338	1,132	--	--	NA	NA	7,427
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	6,063	55	--	172	-808	--	--	NA	NA	4,867
Residual Fuel Oil	--	7,871	602	--	0	-1,524	--	--	1,717	8,280	6,915
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	305	21	--	0	15	--	--	0	311	230
Special Naphthas	--	72	3	--	0	17	--	--	155	-97	48
Lubricants	--	668	0	--	-68	-75	--	--	146	529	1,666
Waxes	--	64	1	--	0	2	--	--	18	45	78
Petroleum Coke	--	4,575	31	--	0	-247	--	--	4,158	695	3,643
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,226	45	--	0	230	--	--	14	1,027	1,774
Still Gas	--	4,566	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,566	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	239	0	--	0	3	--	--	2	234	269
Total	88,538	88,696	9,547	-2,177	-2,710	-1,273	0	83,759	15,864	81,543	166,068

^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.

NA = Not available.

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-December 1993
(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 923,757	--	100,272	4,884	-71,747	-4,210	6	922,314	35,088	3,968	67,975
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	36,958	30,553	213	--	0	488	--	32,822	4,389	30,025	3,617
Pentanes Plus	18,974	--	0	--	0	-14	--	14,464	(s)	4,524	66
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17,984	30,553	213	--	0	502	--	18,358	4,389	25,501	3,551
Ethane/Ethylene	19	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	19	0
Propane/Propylene	3,548	14,958	93	--	0	135	--	26	1,534	16,904	1,080
Normal Butane/Butylene	9,142	14,880	37	--	0	63	--	11,256	2,854	9,886	1,819
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,275	715	83	--	0	304	--	7,076	0	-1,307	652
Other Liquids	15,376	--	9,208	--	1,446	2,585	--	23,711	1,734	-2,000	33,417
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	19,487	--	3,954	--	0	853	--	22,588	0	0	3,432
Unfinished Oils	--	--	4,815	--	397	98	--	7,114	0	-2,000	21,183
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-4,111	--	439	--	1,049	1,628	--	-5,985	1,734	0	8,793
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	6	--	-6	0	0	9
Finished Petroleum Products	6,272	1,006,755	16,904	--	31,685	3,251	--	--	128,529	929,837	61,059
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,272	456,257	3,419	--	20,619	500	--	--	8,737	477,330	24,676
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA	0
Oxygenated	15,976	112,027	0	--	0	-12,081	--	--	NA	NA	9,886
Other	-9,703	344,230	3,419	--	20,619	12,581	--	--	NA	NA	14,790
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,950	46	--	0	19	--	--	0	1,977	395
Jet Fuel	--	145,778	3,268	--	4,783	827	--	--	11,745	141,257	8,953
Naphtha-Type	--	5,843	268	--	1,918	-934	--	--	4,291	4,672	298
Kerosene-Type	--	139,935	3,000	--	2,865	1,761	--	--	7,454	136,585	8,655
Kerosene	--	997	20	--	0	55	--	--	22	940	118
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	161,944	2,166	--	5,982	1,475	--	--	44,272	124,345	12,294
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	55,701	1,004	--	1,396	-3,392	--	--	NA	NA	7,427
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	106,243	1,162	--	4,586	4,867	--	--	NA	NA	4,867
Residual Fuel Oil	--	100,465	7,128	--	0	-82	--	--	20,647	87,028	6,915
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,913	255	--	0	88	--	--	0	2,080	230
Special Naphthas	--	701	54	--	0	-13	--	--	291	477	48
Lubricants	--	7,580	31	--	301	-352	--	--	1,297	6,967	1,666
Waxes	--	726	24	--	0	-47	--	--	171	626	78
Petroleum Coke	--	55,290	177	--	0	546	--	--	41,142	13,779	3,643
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	17,822	311	--	0	75	--	--	193	17,865	1,774
Still Gas	--	52,654	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	52,654	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	2,678	5	--	0	160	--	--	12	2,511	269
Total	982,363	1,037,308	126,597	4,884	-38,616	2,114	6	978,847	169,740	961,830	166,068

^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.

NA = Not available.

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, December 1993
(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 2,629	--	238	-70	-200	-10	0	2,523	63	21
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	99	45	1	--	0	-37	--	96	6	80
Pentanes Plus	49	--	0	--	0	-2	--	43	0	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	50	45	1	--	0	-35	--	53	6	72
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	9	43	(s)	--	0	-6	--	0	6	53
Normal Butane/Butylene	26	-1	1	--	0	-32	--	35	(s)	23
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	3	0	--	0	3	--	18	0	-4
Other Liquids	27	--	36	--	13	-21	--	83	9	4
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	56	--	17	--	0	-26	--	100	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	19	--	5	-17	--	36	0	4
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-29	--	0	--	8	22	--	-53	9	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	36	2,816	33	--	100	27	--	--	434	2,525
Finished Motor Gasoline	36	1,322	1	--	73	37	--	--	70	1,326
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA
Oxygenated	73	744	0	--	0	18	--	--	NA	NA
Other	-36	578	1	--	73	19	--	--	NA	NA
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	418	8	--	12	32	--	--	32	374
Naphtha-Type	--	1	0	--	2	(s)	--	--	18	-15
Kerosene-Type	--	416	8	--	10	31	--	--	13	389
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	440	2	--	16	10	--	--	132	316
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	244	(s)	--	11	37	--	--	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	196	2	--	6	-26	--	--	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	--	254	19	--	0	-49	--	--	55	267
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	10	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	10
Special Naphthas	--	2	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	5	-3
Lubricants	--	22	0	--	-2	-2	--	--	5	17
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	1
Petroleum Coke	--	148	1	--	0	-8	--	--	134	22
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	40	1	--	0	7	--	--	(s)	33
Still Gas	--	147	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	147
Miscellaneous Products	--	8	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	8
Total	2,792	2,861	308	-70	-87	-41	0	2,702	512	2,630

^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.

NA = Not available.

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-December 1993
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 2,531	--	275	13	-197	-12	(s)	2,527	96	11
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	101	84	1	--	0	1	--	90	12	82
Pentanes Plus	52	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	40	(s)	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	49	84	1	--	0	1	--	50	12	70
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	41	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	4	46
Normal Butane/Butylene	25	41	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	31	8	27
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	2	(s)	--	0	1	--	19	0	-4
Other Liquids	42	--	25	--	4	7	--	65	5	-5
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	53	--	11	--	0	2	--	62	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	13	--	1	(s)	--	19	0	-5
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-11	--	1	--	3	4	--	-16	5	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	17	2,758	46	--	87	9	--	--	352	2,547
Finished Motor Gasoline	17	1,250	9	--	56	1	--	--	24	1,308
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	NA	NA
Oxygenated	44	307	0	--	0	-33	--	--	NA	NA
Other	-27	943	9	--	56	34	--	--	NA	NA
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	5	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	399	9	--	13	2	--	--	32	387
Naphtha-Type	--	16	1	--	5	-3	--	--	12	13
Kerosene-Type	--	383	8	--	8	5	--	--	20	374
Kerosene	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	444	6	--	16	4	--	--	121	341
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	153	3	--	4	-9	--	--	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	291	3	--	13	13	--	--	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	--	275	20	--	0	(s)	--	--	57	238
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	5	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	6
Special Naphthas	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	1
Lubricants	--	21	(s)	--	1	-1	--	--	4	19
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	151	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	113	38
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	49	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	49
Still Gas	--	144	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	144
Miscellaneous Products	--	7	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	7
Total	2,691	2,842	347	13	-106	6	(s)	2,682	465	2,635

^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.

NA = Not available.

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	October 1993		January-October 1993	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 860	E 28	E 7,904	E 26
Florida	499	16	E 4,544	E 15
New York	E 28	E 1	E 295	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 167	E 5	E 1,624	E 5
Virginia	(s)	(s)	E 6	E (s)
West Virginia	177	6	E 1,716	E 6
Adjustment ^a	-12	(s)	E -281	E -1
PAD District II	E 19,331	E 624	E 195,183	E 642
Illinois	1,600	52	16,090	53
Indiana	240	8	2,317	8
Kansas	4,025	130	41,818	138
Kentucky	268	9	3,780	12
Michigan	E 1,205	E 39	E 11,085	E 36
Missouri	11	(s)	E 105	E (s)
Nebraska	429	14	4,134	14
North Dakota	2,626	85	25,941	85
Ohio	E 774	E 25	E 7,235	E 24
Oklahoma	8,050	260	80,505	265
South Dakota	126	4	1,240	4
Tennessee	37	1	353	1
Adjustment ^a	-59	-2	E 581	E 2
PAD District III	E 98,557	E 3,179	E 982,198	E 3,231
Alabama	1,662	54	15,473	51
Arkansas	E 826	E 27	E 8,408	E 28
Louisiana ^b	E 11,647	E 376	E 114,664	E 377
Mississippi	1,766	57	E 18,137	E 60
New Mexico	5,822	188	56,679	186
Texas ^b	51,300	1,655	512,444	1,686
Federal Offshore PAD District III	25,115	810	E 248,519	E 817
Adjustment ^a	420	14	E 7,872	E 26
PAD District IV	E 12,695	E 410	E 128,634	E 423
Colorado	E 2,433	E 78	E 23,505	E 77
Montana	1,370	44	E 14,425	E 47
Utah	1,787	58	17,685	58
Wyoming	7,232	233	E 72,175	E 237
Adjustment ^a	-126	-4	E 845	E 3
PAD District V	E 79,854	E 2,576	E 763,373	E 2,511
Alaska ^b	E 50,022	E 1,614	E 475,580	E 1,564
South Alaska	1,140	37	11,452	38
North Slope	48,881	1,577	464,131	1,527
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	(s)	(s)	E -3	E (s)
Arizona	7	(s)	61	(s)
California ^b	25,060	808	243,424	801
Nevada	132	4	1,615	5
Federal Offshore PAD District V	4,464	144	41,731	137
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	169	5	E 957	E 3
U.S. Total^b	E 211,297	E 6,816	E 2,077,292	E 6,833

^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 - 5,594; California: State - 1,819; Louisiana: State - E 1,938; Texas: State - 143; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E 39,074.

(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, December 1993
(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	151	675	826	524	381	8,137	9,042
Pentanes Plus	10	76	86	112	98	1,234	1,444
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	141	599	740	412	283	6,903	7,598
Ethane	63	209	272	64	0	2,001	2,065
Propane	50	269	319	210	179	3,233	3,622
Normal Butane	28	85	113	74	104	1,172	1,350
Isobutane	0	36	36	64	0	497	561
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	22	36	58	111	57	3,105	3,273
Pentanes Plus	1	6	7	22	28	393	443
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	21	30	51	89	29	2,712	2,830
Ethane	0	0	0	11	0	739	750
Propane	18	25	43	39	18	1,245	1,302
Normal Butane	3	2	5	23	11	542	576
Isobutane	0	3	3	16	0	186	202

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	18,279	3,012	6,272	640	5,140	33,343	3,555	3,065	49,831
Pentanes Plus	3,184	645	1,169	173	578	5,749	801	1,530	9,610
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,095	2,367	5,103	467	4,562	27,594	2,754	1,535	40,221
Ethane	6,198	1,063	2,023	87	2,195	11,566	630	1	14,534
Propane	5,574	818	1,798	204	1,530	9,924	1,320	283	15,468
Normal Butane	2,351	-1,774	670	129	544	1,920	503	805	4,691
Isobutane	972	2,260	612	47	293	4,184	301	446	5,528
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	329	1,304	1,313	162	130	3,238	244	137	6,950
Pentanes Plus	130	278	236	8	25	677	98	11	1,236
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	199	1,026	1,077	154	105	2,561	146	126	5,714
Ethane	19	363	32	97	0	511	2	0	1,263
Propane	123	300	598	42	82	1,145	86	61	2,637
Normal Butane	41	222	303	10	14	590	38	9	1,218
Isobutane	16	141	144	5	9	315	20	56	596

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,
December 1993**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			Total
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	
Crude Oil	37,771	2,674	40,445	64,690	10,965	19,995	95,650
Natural Gas Liquids	303	0	303	3,243	560	1,691	5,494
Pentanes Plus	76	0	76	519	21	687	1,227
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	227	0	227	2,724	539	1,004	4,267
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	195	0	195	1,770	418	618	2,806
Isobutane	32	0	32	954	121	386	1,461
Other Liquids	8,775	159	8,934	5,000	179	422	5,601
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,937	1	1,938	131	96	67	294
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	56	1	57	33	0	0	33
Oxygenates	W	W	1,881	98	96	67	261
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	195
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,870	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	6,431	165	6,596	4,617	302	-290	4,629
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	442	-7	435	252	-219	645	678
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-35	0	-35	0	0	0	0
Total Input to Refineries	46,849	2,833	49,682	72,933	11,704	22,108	106,745
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,217	86	1,303	2,164	354	654	3,172
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,433	97	1,530	2,278	383	665	3,326
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	84.9	89.0	85.2	95.0	92.3	98.5	95.4
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	612	18	629	801	123	184	1,108
Catalytic Hydrocracking	33	5	38	132	0	8	139
Delayed and Fluid Coking	90	0	90	165	66	62	293
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.25	0.79	1.22	1.04	1.75	0.72	1.06
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	32.29	37.20	32.60	32.54	30.42	36.13	33.05
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,433	97	1,530	2,278	383	665	3,326
Operating	1,419	97	1,516	2,272	383	665	3,320
Idle	14	0	14	6	0	0	6
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	811	0	26	837

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
December 1993 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	FAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	16,138	88,768	79,038	5,830	2,797	192,571	13,828	78,203	420,697
Natural Gas Liquids	1,142	3,658	3,423	306	233	8,762	762	2,979	18,300
Pentanes Plus	439	1,092	258	140	128	2,057	212	1,344	4,916
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	703	2,566	3,165	166	105	6,705	550	1,635	13,384
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	612	1,054	1,908	85	7	3,666	412	1,073	8,152
Isobutane	91	1,512	1,257	81	98	3,039	138	562	5,232
Other Liquids	333	14,288	6,832	243	21	21,717	-696	2,577	38,133
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	152	1,650	1,088	1	20	2,911	139	3,099	8,381
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	100	105	400	0	0	605	0	966	1,661
Oxygenates	52	1,545	688	W	W	2,306	139	2,133	6,720
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	322
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	87
MTBE	W	1,454	W	W	W	2,113	W	2,121	6,216
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	95
Unfinished Oils (net)	525	14,330	5,211	277	42	20,385	-342	1,116	32,384
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-344	-1,691	547	-35	-41	-1,564	-493	-1,641	-2,585
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-1	-14	0	0	-15	0	3	-47
Total Input to Refineries	17,613	106,714	89,293	6,379	3,051	223,050	13,894	83,759	477,130
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	524	2,891	2,584	191	90	6,280	451	2,561	13,768
Operable Capacity (daily average)	579	3,218	2,663	251	98	6,808	512	2,932	15,109
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	90.5	89.8	97.0	76.3	92.4	92.2	88.2	87.4	91.1
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	169	1,200	939	31	32	2,370	134	689	4,930
Catalytic Hydrocracking	18	202	210	0	0	430	7	497	1,110
Delayed and Fluid Coking	7	297	378	11	0	694	37	487	1,601
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.81	1.16	1.39	1.46	0.49	1.22	1.25	1.15	1.17
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.66	32.13	31.81	31.93	39.95	32.66	33.90	25.61	31.43
Operable Capacity (daily average)	579	3,218	2,663	251	98	6,808	512	2,932	15,109
Operating	579	3,191	2,663	251	98	6,781	512	2,834	14,964
Idle	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	98	146
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	364	364	123	0	851	0	43,352	45,040

^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,
December 1993**
(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	824	6	830	2,704	260	401	3,365
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,340	27	1,367	2,437	270	611	3,318
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-411	-22	-433	138	-17	-212	-91
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-105	1	-104	129	7	1	137
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	23,607	1,145	24,752	38,190	6,221	11,847	56,258
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	10,815	0	10,815	998	1,105	2,133	4,236
Other	12,792	1,145	13,937	37,192	5,116	9,714	52,022
Finished Aviation Gasoline	-3	0	-3	49	40	6	95
Jet Fuel	2,523	0	2,523	4,374	845	1,257	6,476
Naphtha-Type	180	0	180	189	10	215	414
Kerosene-Type	2,343	0	2,343	4,185	835	1,042	6,062
Commercial	2,184	0	2,184	3,624	835	1,033	5,492
Military	159	0	159	561	0	9	570
Kerosene	-8	66	58	887	230	212	1,329
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,805	714	13,519	16,719	3,077	5,972	25,768
0.05 percent sulfur and under	4,550	294	4,844	9,321	2,215	2,962	14,498
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	8,255	420	8,675	7,398	862	3,010	11,270
Residual Fuel Oil	4,088	88	4,176	2,508	276	181	2,965
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	438	32	470	0	0	25	25
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,368	56	3,424	607	0	61	668
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	282	0	282	1,901	276	95	2,272
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	512	0	512	668	0	23	691
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	5	0	5	617	0	54	671
Special Naphthas	0	19	19	275	0	116	391
Lubricants	328	267	595	459	0	256	715
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	328	267	595	459	0	256	715
Waxes	0	130	130	51	0	32	83
Petroleum Coke	1,578	24	1,602	2,589	699	748	4,036
Marketable	588	0	588	1,458	536	529	2,523
Catalyst	990	24	1,014	1,131	163	219	1,513
Asphalt and Road Oil	782	227	1,009	2,625	309	701	3,635
Still Gas	1,851	137	1,988	2,732	444	759	3,935
Miscellaneous Products	30	39	69	291	61	68	420
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	30	39	69	291	61	68	420
Total	48,922	2,862	51,784	75,738	12,462	22,633	110,833
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,073	-29	-2,102	-2,805	-758	-525	-4,088

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
December 1993 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	542	3,960	2,837	155	38	7,532	17	1,388	13,132
Ethane/Ethylene	2	426	334	0	0	762	0	0	763
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	552
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	211
Propane/Propylene	550	4,396	2,954	108	64	8,072	260	1,340	14,357
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10,251
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,106
Normal Butane/Butylene	73	-1,052	-516	36	-27	-1,486	-202	-39	-2,251
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-2,185
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-66
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-83	190	65	11	1	184	-41	87	263
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	171
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	92
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,400	49,788	42,576	1,973	1,772	105,509	6,946	40,985	234,450
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	807	9,267	4,785	6	153	15,018	718	23,069	53,856
Other	8,593	40,521	37,791	1,967	1,619	90,491	6,228	17,916	180,594
Finished Aviation Gasoline	109	60	76	0	0	245	28	86	451
Jet Fuel	1,598	9,289	10,704	358	286	22,235	960	12,943	45,137
Naphtha-Type	243	320	668	227	33	1,491	263	41	2,389
Kerosene-Type	1,355	8,969	10,036	131	253	20,744	697	12,902	42,748
Commercial	1,185	8,303	9,536	131	0	19,155	697	11,305	38,833
Military	170	666	500	0	253	1,589	0	1,597	3,915
Kerosene	14	726	311	11	11	1,073	74	71	2,605
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,363	21,641	19,817	1,665	673	48,159	3,864	13,637	104,947
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,571	12,901	7,190	451	666	23,779	2,142	7,574	52,837
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,792	8,740	12,627	1,214	7	24,380	1,722	6,063	52,110
Residual Fuel Oil	346	6,296	4,637	336	29	11,644	293	7,871	26,949
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	125	4	580	73	0	782	83	545	1,905
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	138	1,963	342	208	29	2,680	65	847	7,684
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	83	4,329	3,715	55	0	8,182	145	6,479	17,360
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	99	3,402	425	0	2	3,928	0	29	5,160
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	124	4,304	2,348	0	0	6,776	19	276	7,747
Special Naphthas	97	830	334	126	0	1,387	0	72	1,869
Lubricants	W	1,837	W	W	W	3,191	0	668	5,169
Naphthenic	W	406	W	W	W	896	0	260	1,156
Paraffinic	W	1,431	W	W	W	2,295	0	408	4,013
Waxes	9	168	84	39	0	300	18	64	595
Petroleum Coke	332	4,230	4,265	180	20	9,027	448	4,575	19,688
Marketable	51	2,416	3,032	130	0	5,629	288	3,520	12,548
Catalyst	281	1,814	1,233	50	20	3,398	160	1,055	7,140
Asphalt and Road Oil	321	635	709	902	173	2,740	1,002	1,226	9,612
Still Gas	659	4,786	3,348	217	49	9,059	587	4,566	20,135
Miscellaneous Products	77	306	396	0	0	779	104	239	1,611
Fuel Use	15	0	102	0	0	117	0	0	117
Nonfuel Use	62	306	294	0	0	662	104	239	1,494
Total	18,130	112,258	93,598	6,545	3,053	233,584	14,360	88,696	499,257
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-517	-5,544	-4,305	-166	-2	-10,534	-466	-4,937	-22,127

^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,
December 1993**
(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	12,798	556	13,354	10,014	2,020	2,162	14,196
Petroleum Products	54,388	2,470	56,858	37,879	7,261	13,965	59,105
Pentanes Plus	270	0	270	284	65	359	708
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,626	11	1,637	2,461	269	1,205	3,935
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Propane/Propylene	539	3	542	1,269	23	574	1,866
Normal Butane/Butylene	985	3	988	898	166	480	1,544
Isobutane/Isobutylene	102	5	107	293	80	149	522
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,143	9	1,152	228	67	29	324
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	5	5	27	0	0	27
Oxygenates	W	W	1,147	201	67	29	297
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	118
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,053	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	8,410	527	8,937	9,561	433	4,130	14,124
Naphthas and Lighter	1,919	129	2,048	2,656	144	753	3,553
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,932	17	1,949	1,449	58	415	1,922
Heavy Gas Oils	3,731	309	4,040	3,281	228	1,690	5,199
Residuum	828	72	900	2,175	3	1,272	3,450
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,257	100	5,357	4,500	874	1,181	6,555
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	42	0	42	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	14,809	284	15,093	6,377	1,755	2,777	10,909
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	3,882	0	3,882	346	196	155	697
Other	10,927	284	11,211	6,031	1,559	2,622	10,212
Finished Aviation Gasoline	64	0	64	61	39	22	122
Jet Fuel	1,377	0	1,377	1,940	149	400	2,489
Naphtha-Type	119	0	119	161	54	147	362
Kerosene-Type	1,258	0	1,258	1,779	95	253	2,127
Kerosene	37	36	73	269	23	191	483
Distillate Fuel Oil	14,121	447	14,568	6,154	1,177	2,212	9,543
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,475	223	2,698	2,582	487	740	3,809
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	11,646	224	11,870	3,572	690	1,472	5,734
Residual Fuel Oil	4,160	81	4,241	1,586	301	74	1,961
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,968	56	2,024	0	0	12	12
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,587	25	1,612	357	0	1	358
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	605	0	605	1,229	301	51	1,591
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	272	0	272	158	0	16	174
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3	0	3	2	0	0	2
Special Naphthas	0	35	35	194	0	141	335
Lubricants	395	410	805	711	0	0	711
Waxes	0	161	161	112	0	22	134
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	911	0	911	419	960	130	1,509
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,461	322	1,783	2,753	1,138	1,052	4,943
Miscellaneous Products	30	47	77	109	11	24	144
Total Stocks, All Oils	67,186	3,026	70,212	47,893	9,281	16,127	73,301

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
December 1993 (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	987	23,868	16,833	1,455	430	43,573	1,961	20,176	93,260
Petroleum Products	10,028	69,177	43,793	6,112	1,405	130,515	11,690	63,278	321,446
Pentanes Plus	177	109	36	10	18	350	6	8	1,342
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,335	3,537	3,464	43	46	8,425	435	1,252	15,684
Ethane/Ethylene	99	847	0	0	0	946	0	0	949
Propane/Propylene	416	949	933	10	6	2,314	93	130	4,945
Normal Butane/Butylene	495	955	1,927	13	16	3,406	216	733	6,887
Isobutane/Isobutylene	325	786	604	20	24	1,759	126	389	2,903
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	166	1,358	509	16	30	2,079	184	2,114	5,853
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	40
Oxygenates	166	1,358	508	W	W	2,078	184	2,107	5,813
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	337
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	316
MTBE	W	1,156	W	W	W	1,740	W	2,057	5,132
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	28
Unfinished Oils	2,206	22,282	15,488	1,069	404	41,449	2,727	21,183	88,420
Naphthas and Lighter	674	6,148	3,270	316	122	10,530	447	3,732	20,310
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	362	3,824	2,149	157	59	6,551	413	3,618	14,453
Heavy Gas Oils	710	7,707	7,167	501	223	16,308	1,514	10,649	37,710
Residuum	460	4,603	2,902	95	0	8,060	353	3,184	15,947
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,673	7,280	4,929	203	378	14,463	2,082	7,737	36,194
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	27	0	0	27	0	9	78
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,573	12,071	5,483	1,178	135	20,440	1,999	9,667	58,108
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	2,133	385	31	0	2,549	215	4,354	11,697
Other	1,573	9,938	5,098	1,147	135	17,891	1,784	5,313	46,411
Finished Aviation Gasoline	86	110	73	0	0	269	40	105	600
Jet Fuel	534	2,723	2,604	157	76	6,094	374	3,933	14,267
Naphtha-Type	56	87	321	123	17	604	167	52	1,304
Kerosene-Type	478	2,636	2,283	34	59	5,490	207	3,881	12,963
Kerosene	37	603	169	6	11	826	25	96	1,503
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,060	8,184	4,266	1,045	154	14,709	1,559	6,168	46,547
0.05 percent sulfur and under	515	2,216	1,168	459	80	4,438	838	3,173	14,956
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	545	5,968	3,098	586	74	10,271	721	2,995	31,591
Residual Fuel Oil	206	3,720	2,389	194	16	6,525	402	4,474	17,603
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	17	1	619	2	0	639	90	368	3,133
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	31	567	233	147	16	994	129	709	3,802
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	158	3,152	1,537	45	0	4,892	183	3,397	10,668
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	22	890	440	0	12	1,364	0	55	1,865
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	45	1,020	128	0	0	1,193	2	175	1,375
Special Naphthas	124	1,191	105	94	0	1,514	1	48	1,933
Lubricants	26	2,840	1,228	636	0	4,730	0	819	7,065
Waxes	8	189	235	17	0	449	30	78	852
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	113	1,449	625	0	2,191	257	3,643	8,511
Asphalt and Road Oil	704	805	630	819	125	3,083	1,553	1,627	12,989
Miscellaneous Products	42	152	141	0	0	335	14	87	657
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,015	93,045	60,626	7,567	1,835	174,088	13,651	83,454	414,706

^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-propyl alcohol).

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
December 1993**

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	1.9	0.2	1.8	3.9	2.3	2.0	3.4
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	47.3	40.5	46.9	49.9	51.3	47.9	49.7
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.3	0.0	5.0	6.0	7.4	5.3	6.1
Kerosene	0.0	2.3	0.1	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	29.0	25.2	28.7	24.1	27.3	30.3	25.7
Residual Fuel Oil	9.3	3.1	8.9	3.6	2.5	0.9	3.0
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.2	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4
Lubricants	0.7	9.4	1.3	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.7
Waxes	0.0	4.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.6	0.9	3.4	3.7	6.2	3.8	4.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.8	8.0	2.1	3.8	2.7	3.6	3.6
Still Gas	4.2	4.8	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.7	-1.0	-4.5	-4.1	-6.7	-2.7	-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	3.3	3.8	3.4	2.5	1.3	3.5	0.1	1.8	2.9
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	50.7	44.8	44.5	27.9	55.0	44.8	48.5	46.1	46.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.5	0.3	0.8	3.7	1.2	0.7	2.0	0.1	0.5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.1	8.7	11.9	2.2	8.9	9.7	5.2	16.3	9.4
Kerosene	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	26.2	21.0	23.5	27.3	23.7	22.6	28.7	17.2	23.2
Residual Fuel Oil	2.1	6.1	5.5	5.5	1.0	5.5	2.2	9.9	6.0
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	3.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	4.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.1	0.4	1.7
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.8	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	1.8	0.9	9.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.1
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.0	4.1	5.1	3.0	0.7	4.2	3.3	5.8	4.4
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.9	0.6	0.8	14.8	6.1	1.3	7.4	1.6	2.1
Still Gas	4.0	4.6	4.0	3.6	1.7	4.3	4.4	5.8	4.4
Miscellaneous Products	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.1	-5.4	-5.1	-2.7	-0.1	-5.0	-3.5	-6.2	-4.9

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

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

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

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

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

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 28 and 29.

**Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry,
December 1993
(Thousand Barrels)**

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	2,982	2,069	6,650	11,701
Delaware	363	0	0	363
Florida	0	327	1,362	1,689
Maine	108	75	455	638
Maryland	0	166	562	728
Massachusetts	0	433	341	774
New Hampshire	0	0	49	49
New Jersey	291	30	1,043	1,364
New York	792	861	1,138	2,791
North Carolina	0	0	333	333
Pennsylvania	1,401	98	257	1,756
South Carolina	27	0	297	324
Vermont	0	0	3	3
Virginia	0	79	810	889
PAD District III	773	86	445	1,304
Louisiana	648	0	0	648
Texas	125	86	445	656
PAD District IV	1	0	2	3
Montana	1	0	2	3
PAD District V	20	0	582	602
California	20	0	582	602
U.S. Total	3,776	2,155	7,679	13,610

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

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
December 1993
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	40,811	44,407	116,399	2,980	7,369	211,966	6,838
Natural Gas Liquids	1,114	2,720	1,427	908	38	6,207	200
Pentanes Plus	294	47	319	408	0	1,068	34
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	820	2,673	1,108	500	38	5,139	166
Ethane	0	120	0	0	0	120	4
Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	743	1,778	283	297	7	3,108	100
Propylene	0	64	0	0	0	64	2
Normal Butane	77	468	459	189	31	1,224	39
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	243	366	14	0	623	20
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	4,346	8	10,474	0	1,114	15,942	514
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	89	0	0	0	530	619	20
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	89	0	0	0	530	619	20
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	12	12	(s)
MTBE	89	0	0	0	518	607	20
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	4,095	0	10,474	0	584	15,153	489
Naphthas and Lighter	0	0	1,696	0	0	1,696	55
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,186	0	2,519	0	20	4,725	152
Residuum	1,909	0	6,259	0	564	8,732	282
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	162	8	0	0	0	170	5
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	26,799	341	4,233	85	1,026	32,484	1,048
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,326	35	0	3	24	7,388	238
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7,326	35	0	3	24	7,388	238
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	2,354	47	10	0	243	2,654	86
Naphtha-Type	185	47	0	0	0	232	7
Kerosene-Type	2,169	0	10	0	243	2,422	78
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,114	0	0	0	33	1,147	37
Other	1,055	0	10	0	210	1,275	41
Kerosene	17	0	0	0	0	17	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,666	157	0	77	56	4,956	160
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	14	14	(s)
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	14	14	(s)
Other	4,666	157	0	77	42	4,942	159
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,568	89	0	27	1	1,685	54
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	3,098	68	0	50	41	3,257	105
Residual Fuel Oil	11,701	0	1,304	3	602	13,610	439
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	11,701	0	1,304	3	602	13,610	439
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,982	0	773	1	20	3,776	122
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,069	0	86	0	0	2,155	70
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	6,650	0	445	2	582	7,679	248
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	9	13	629	0	21	672	22
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	2,211	0	0	2,211	71
Special Naphthas	42	62	73	0	3	180	6
Lubricants	26	13	0	0	0	39	1
Waxes	19	7	4	2	1	33	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	31	31	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	636	0	0	0	45	681	22
Miscellaneous Products	3	7	2	0	0	12	(s)
Total	73,070	47,476	132,533	3,973	9,547	266,599	8,600

^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-December 1993
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	477,737	487,651	1,358,217	32,905	100,272	2,456,782	6,731
Natural Gas Liquids	8,558	26,806	27,092	4,840	213	67,509	185
Pentanes Plus	1,512	497	7,159	2,385	0	11,553	32
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,046	26,309	19,933	2,455	213	55,956	153
Ethane	1	4,049	0	0	0	4,050	11
Ethylene	0	0	46	0	0	46	(s)
Propane	5,873	15,628	12,578	1,462	93	35,634	98
Propylene	0	1,424	0	0	0	1,424	4
Normal Butane	1,066	3,541	5,326	845	37	10,815	30
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	106	1,667	1,975	148	83	3,979	11
Isobutylene	0	0	8	0	0	8	(s)
Other Liquids	52,431	705	128,083	0	9,208	190,427	522
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	924	0	262	0	3,954	5,140	14
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	924	0	262	0	3,954	5,140	14
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	197	197	1
MTBE	890	0	262	0	3,757	4,909	13
Other Oxygenates ^c	34	0	0	0	0	34	(s)
Unfinished Oils ^a	44,164	370	125,953	0	4,815	175,302	480
Naphthas and Lighter	1,934	370	22,868	0	0	25,172	69
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	32,082	0	25,309	0	834	58,225	160
Residuum	10,148	0	77,776	0	3,981	91,905	252
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,343	335	1,868	0	439	9,985	27
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	298,936	5,651	76,575	1,309	16,904	397,375	1,089
Finished Motor Gasoline	84,167	959	1,363	120	3,419	90,028	247
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	421	0	0	0	0	421	1
Other	83,746	959	1,363	120	3,419	89,607	245
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	32	0	0	46	78	(s)
Jet Fuel	28,674	831	2,586	0	3,268	35,359	97
Naphtha-Type	2,046	792	725	0	268	3,831	10
Kerosene-Type	26,628	39	1,861	0	3,000	31,528	86
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	16,465	0	0	0	300	16,765	46
Other	10,163	39	1,861	0	2,700	14,763	40
Kerosene	239	0	47	0	20	306	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	59,238	2,229	2,399	1,137	2,166	67,169	184
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	19	639	658	2
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	19	0	19	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	639	639	2
Other	59,238	2,229	2,399	1,118	1,527	66,511	182
0.05 percent sulfur and under	22,128	1,032	2,399	457	1,004	27,020	74
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	37,110	1,197	0	661	523	39,491	108
Residual Fuel Oil	108,305	233	16,673	18	7,128	132,357	363
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	108,305	233	16,673	18	7,128	132,357	363
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	16,871	0	1,806	5	1,412	20,094	55
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	20,890	158	520	5	426	21,999	60
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	70,544	75	14,347	8	5,290	90,264	247
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,808	215	12,477	0	255	14,753	40
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	39,211	0	0	39,211	107
Special Naphthas	173	756	805	0	54	1,788	5
Lubricants	2,156	156	133	0	31	2,476	7
Waxes	453	70	105	34	24	686	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	512	0	177	689	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	11,056	100	220	0	311	11,687	32
Miscellaneous Products	669	70	44	0	5	788	2
Total	835,662	520,813	1,589,967	39,054	126,597	3,112,093	8,526

^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
December 1993
(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	53,118	283	3,674	0	618	48	0	1,579	0	0
Algeria	772	0	854	0	0	0	0	1,579	0	0
Kuwait	15,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	37,342	283	2,820	0	618	48	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	59,220	0	969	0	1,420	918	2,084	4,369	0	0
Ecuador	2,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	5,934	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	3,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,304	0	0
Nigeria	17,642	0	281	0	0	0	0	617	0	0
Venezuela	29,503	0	688	0	1,420	918	2,064	2,448	0	0
Non OPEC	99,628	4,856	10,510	170	5,350	1,688	2,892	7,662	17	180
Angola	11,762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	0	0
Australia	1,639	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	722	0	0
Belgium	0	0	124	0	0	0	0	235	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	29,895	3,617	316	8	1,210	47	1,472	764	17	180
China, People's Republic of	1,901	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,242	0	0
Egypt	1,404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	25,953	790	0	0	0	10	0	582	0	0
Netherlands	0	9	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	26	2,033	0	0	406	0	699	0	0
Norway	3,130	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	2,096	0	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	0
Portugal	0	0	471	0	0	0	0	445	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	185	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	201	0	0	33	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	598	0	534	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	511	0	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,214	0	0	0	0	0	0	971	0	0
Turkey	0	0	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	12,478	414	495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	1,188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,759	162	3,076	1,007	1,420	1,511	0	0
Yemen	1,763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0
Total	211,966	5,139	15,153	170	7,388	2,654	4,956	13,610	17	180
Persian Gulf^d	52,346	283	2,820	0	618	48	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
December 1993 (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	26	2,035	0	0	89	8,352	61,470	1,713	269	1,983
Algeria	0	2,035	0	0	0	4,468	5,240	25	144	169
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,004	484	0	484
Saudi Arabia	26	0	0	0	89	3,884	41,226	1,205	125	1,330
Other OPEC	0	0	0	201	124	10,065	69,285	1,910	325	2,235
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,596	84	0	84
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,934	191	0	191
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,304	4,849	114	42	156
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	898	18,540	569	29	598
Venezuela	0	0	0	201	124	7,863	37,366	952	254	1,205
Non OPEC	646	176	39	480	1,550	36,216	135,844	3,214	1,168	4,382
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,762	379	0	379
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	273	273	0	9	9
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,639	53	0	53
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	722	722	0	23	23
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	359	359	0	12	12
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	300	300	0	10	10
Canada	69	28	39	316	908	8,991	38,886	964	290	1,254
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,901	61	0	61
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,242	3,867	85	40	125
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	1,405	45	(s)	45
France	9	0	0	0	0	620	620	0	20	20
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	7	671	671	0	22	22
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	7	0	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	7	7
Japan	4	0	0	0	1	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	48	0	0	0	0	839	839	0	27	27
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	872	28	0	28
Mexico	240	0	0	0	616	2,238	28,191	837	72	909
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	173	173	0	6	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	148	0	0	0	3,312	3,312	0	107	107
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	218	3,348	101	7	108
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	259	2,355	68	8	76
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	218	218	0	7	7
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	916	916	0	30	30
Puerto Rico	240	0	0	0	0	425	425	0	14	14
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	234	234	0	8	8
Spain	0	0	0	164	0	1,296	1,296	0	42	42
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	221	732	16	7	24
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	474	15	0	15
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	971	3,185	71	31	103
Turkey	36	0	0	0	0	208	208	0	7	7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	909	13,387	403	29	432
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	1,188	1,188	0	38	38
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,935	8,935	0	288	288
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,763	57	0	57
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	691	22	0	22
Other	0	0	0	0	17	247	247	0	8	8
Total	672	2,211	39	681	1,763	54,633	266,599	6,838	1,762	8,600
Persian Gulf^d	26	0	0	0	89	3,884	56,230	1,689	125	1,814

^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 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
December 1993
(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	4,873	0	0	0	618	48	0	1,454	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,454	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,873	0	0	0	618	48	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	17,455	0	281	0	1,420	918	2,064	3,615	0	0
Ecuador	359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	3,152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	636	0	0
Nigeria	9,041	0	281	0	0	0	0	617	0	0
Venezuela	4,903	0	0	0	1,420	918	2,064	2,362	0	0
Non OPEC	18,483	820	3,814	162	5,288	1,388	2,602	6,632	17	42
Angola	5,236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	0	0
Australia	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	722	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,643	406	0	0	1,148	0	1,182	761	17	42
China, People's Republic of	657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,242	0	0
Egypt	699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	222	0	0	196	0	699	0	0
Norway	2,604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	0
Portugal	0	0	471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	185	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	221	0	534	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	971	0	0
Turkey	0	0	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,326	414	305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,759	162	3,076	1,007	1,420	1,511	0	0
Zaire	691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40,811	820	4,095	162	7,326	2,354	4,666	11,701	17	42
Persian Gulf ^d	4,873	0	0	0	618	48	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
December 1993 (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	89	2,209	7,082	157	71	228
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,454	1,454	0	47	47
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	89	755	5,628	157	24	182
Other OPEC	0	0	0	201	0	8,499	25,954	563	274	837
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	12	0	12
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,152	102	0	102
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	636	636	0	21	21
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	898	9,939	292	29	321
Venezuela	0	0	0	201	0	6,965	11,868	158	225	383
Non OPEC	9	0	26	435	316	21,551	40,034	596	695	1,291
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,236	169	0	169
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	273	273	0	9	9
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	16	0	16
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	722	722	0	23	23
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	235	235	0	8	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	300	300	0	10	10
Canada	9	0	26	271	14	3,876	5,519	53	125	178
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	657	21	0	21
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,242	1,242	0	40	40
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	699	23	0	23
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	669	669	0	22	22
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	294	294	1,421	36	9	46
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,117	1,117	0	36	36
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,604	84	0	84
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	218	218	0	7	7
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	471	471	0	15	15
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	185	185	0	6	6
Spain	0	0	0	164	0	919	919	0	30	30
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	971	971	0	31	31
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	172	172	0	6	6
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	719	6,045	172	23	195
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,935	8,935	0	288	288
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	691	22	0	22
Other	0	0	0	0	2	232	232	0	7	7
Total	9	0	26	636	405	32,259	73,070	1,316	1,041	2,357
Persian Gulf^d	0	0	0	0	89	755	5,628	157	24	182

^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 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
December 1993
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	3,593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	2,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	9,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	1,504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	3,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	31,779	2,673	0	8	35	47	157	0	0	62
Angola	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	22,511	2,673	0	8	35	47	157	0	0	62
Colombia	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	44,407	2,673	0	8	35	47	157	0	0	62
Persian Gulf ^d	3,593	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
December 1993 (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	3,593	116	0	116
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,051	66	0	66
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,542	50	0	50
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,035	291	0	291
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,504	49	0	49
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,425	110	0	110
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,106	132	0	132
Non OPEC	13	0	13	0	61	3,069	34,848	1,025	99	1,124
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	498	16	0	16
Canada	13	0	13	0	59	3,067	25,578	726	99	825
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	526	17	0	17
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,859	124	0	124
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	520	17	0	17
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,405	110	0	110
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	15	0	15
Total	13	0	13	0	61	3,069	47,476	1,432	99	1,531
Persian Gulf^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,593	116	0	116

^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 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
December 1993
(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	43,583	283	3,874	0	0	0	0	125	0	0
Algeria	772	0	854	0	0	0	0	125	0	0
Kuwait	11,884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	30,927	283	2,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	29,630	0	688	0	0	0	0	734	0	0
Ecuador	733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	2,782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	991	0	0	0	0	0	0	648	0	0
Nigeria	5,176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	19,948	0	688	0	0	0	0	86	0	0
Non OPEC	43,186	825	6,112	0	0	10	0	445	0	73
Angola	6,028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	1,139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
China, People's Republic of	1,244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	20,967	790	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	9	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	26	1,448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	526	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,576	0	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	511	0	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,747	0	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	1,188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	1,303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	116,399	1,108	10,474	0	0	10	0	1,304	0	73
Persian Gulf^d	42,811	283	2,820	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
December 1993 (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	26	2,035	0	0	0	6,143	49,726	1,406	198	1,604
Algeria	0	2,035	0	0	0	3,014	3,786	25	97	122
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,884	383	0	383
Saudi Arabia	26	0	0	0	0	3,129	34,056	998	101	1,099
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	1,422	31,052	956	46	1,002
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	733	24	0	24
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,782	90	0	90
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	648	1,639	32	21	53
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,176	167	0	167
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	774	20,722	643	25	668
Non OPEC	603	176	0	0	325	8,569	51,755	1,393	276	1,670
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,028	194	0	194
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,139	37	0	37
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	124	124	0	4	4
Canada	47	28	0	0	0	444	444	0	14	14
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,244	40	0	40
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,099	68	0	68
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	706	23	(s)	23
France	9	0	0	0	0	620	620	0	20	20
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	7	0	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	7	7
Japan	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	27	0	0	0	0	818	818	0	26	26
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	433	14	0	14
Mexico	240	0	0	0	321	1,361	22,328	676	44	720
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	173	173	0	6	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	148	0	0	0	1,622	1,622	0	52	52
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	218	744	17	7	24
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	259	1,835	51	8	59
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	445	445	0	14	14
Puerto Rico	240	0	0	0	0	240	240	0	8	8
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	377	377	0	12	12
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	221	732	16	7	24
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	474	15	0	15
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,214	71	0	71
Turkey	36	0	0	0	0	36	36	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	190	3,937	121	6	127
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	1,188	1,188	0	38	38
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,303	42	0	42
Other	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Total	629	2,211	0	0	325	16,134	132,533	3,755	520	4,275
Persian Gulf^d	26	0	0	0	0	3,129	45,940	1,381	101	1,482

^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 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
December 1993
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	2,980	500	0	0	3	0	77	3	0	0
Canada	2,980	500	0	0	3	0	77	3	0	0
Total	2,980	500	0	0	3	0	77	3	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	1,069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	3,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Indonesia	2,554	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Venezuela	546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	3,200	38	584	0	24	243	56	582	0	3
Canada	2,761	38	20	0	24	0	56	0	0	3
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	582	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	363	0	0	210	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	201	0	0	33	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,369	38	584	0	24	243	56	602	0	3
Persian Gulf ^d	1,069	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
December 1993 (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	410	993	3,973	96	32	128
Canada	0	0	0	0	410	993	3,973	96	32	128
Total	0	0	0	0	410	993	3,973	96	32	128
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	34	0	34
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	34	0	34
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	124	144	3,244	100	5	105
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	20	2,574	82	1	83
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	124	124	670	18	4	22
Non OPEC	21	0	0	45	438	2,034	5,234	103	66	169
Canada	0	0	0	45	425	611	3,372	89	20	109
Korea, Republic of	21	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	14	0	14
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	583	583	0	19	19
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	573	573	0	18	18
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	234	234	0	8	8
Other	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
Total	21	0	0	45	562	2,178	9,547	238	70	308
Persian Gulf ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	34	0	34

^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 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-December 1993
(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	604,090	17,154	44,537	0	5,758	1,261	368	10,176	0	0
Algeria	8,596	7,727	12,885	0	0	0	368	8,000	0	0
Kuwait	125,036	628	0	0	0	0	0	2,176	0	0
Qatar	0	0	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	466,106	8,799	30,852	0	5,758	1,241	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	4,352	0	603	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	734,467	341	15,025	3,561	15,683	16,462	24,211	33,799	0	28
Ecuador	28,033	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,156	0	0
Gabon	54,952	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	0	0
Indonesia	23,907	0	760	0	0	1	0	4,622	0	9
Nigeria	262,963	0	1,373	0	0	0	241	4,765	0	0
Venezuela	364,612	341	12,886	3,561	15,683	16,461	23,970	22,811	0	19
Non OPEC	1,118,225	38,461	115,740	6,424	68,587	17,636	42,590	88,382	306	1,760
Angola	120,503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	4,227	0	0	373	0	0	69	721	0	0
Australia	6,614	182	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,685	0	0
Belgium	0	0	2,108	123	1,745	0	0	895	0	0
Benin	886	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	591	23	10,309	0	0	428	0	0
Brunel	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	2,714	0	132	0	0	0	0	1,161	0	0
Canada	329,638	32,786	4,854	443	19,750	923	20,685	7,757	240	1,634
China, People's Republic of	18,398	0	0	0	162	0	0	0	0	62
Colombia	50,719	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,949	0	0
Congo	18,405	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,170	0	0
Denmark	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	24,166	0	1,662	0	0	141	0	357	0	0
France	0	121	2,830	213	3,097	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	5,506	0	0	0	0	1,370	0	0
Greece	0	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	2,092	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	1,093	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	46	4,576	0	4,734	0	0	756	0	28
Ivory Coast	0	0	417	0	0	0	0	247	0	0
Japan	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	9,928	131	0	0	0	954	0	0
Malaysia	3,643	4	0	0	333	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	316,203	4,188	2,185	1,843	190	1,353	415	4,740	47	36
Netherlands	0	9	2,347	267	817	0	0	282	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	51	12,285	330	529	960	477	11,469	19	0
New Zealand	823	0	0	0	211	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	43,255	0	1,389	0	273	0	0	269	0	0
Oman	10,070	0	4,804	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,297	0	0
Portugal	0	19	715	0	0	0	0	1,825	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	237	0	0	2,046	133	0	0	0
Singapore	504	0	4,950	0	0	594	0	381	0	0
Spain	0	0	6,676	0	3,381	0	0	415	0	0
Sweden	0	0	829	0	92	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	6,374	0	2,279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	1,956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	20,209	0	221	239	672	250	215	4,981	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	155	0	0
Turkey	0	0	2,403	0	0	0	0	2,140	0	0
United Kingdom	110,715	1,047	9,531	0	2,319	0	0	281	0	0
Russia	12,264	0	6,699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	20,228	2,439	18,110	11,369	20,596	20,053	0	0
Yemen	2,312	0	1,046	0	0	0	0	1,729	0	0
Zaire	6,826	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	0
Other	4,134	0	2,030	0	1,863	0	0	769	0	0
Total	2,456,782	55,956	175,302	9,985	90,028	35,359	67,169	132,357	306	1,788
Persian Gulf^d	595,494	9,427	31,652	0	5,758	1,261	0	2,176	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-December 1993 (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	2,189	36,604	0	0	5,768	123,815	727,905	1,655	339	1,994
Algeria	1,617	36,109	0	0	5,151	71,857	80,453	24	197	220
Kuwait	0	495	0	0	0	3,299	128,335	343	9	352
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	197	197	0	1	1
Saudi Arabia	572	0	0	0	617	47,839	513,945	1,277	131	1,408
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	623	4,975	12	2	14
Other OPEC	1,809	469	0	5,947	1,023	118,358	852,825	2,012	324	2,337
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1,156	29,189	77	3	80
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	445	55,397	151	1	152
Indonesia	422	0	0	0	0	5,814	29,721	65	16	81
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	6,385	269,348	720	17	738
Venezuela	1,387	469	0	5,947	1,023	104,558	469,170	999	286	1,285
Non OPEC	10,755	2,138	2,476	5,740	12,143	413,138	1,531,363	3,064	1,132	4,196
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	120,503	330	0	330
Argentina	691	368	0	0	456	2,678	6,905	12	7	19
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	378	6,992	18	1	19
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,685	8,685	0	24	24
Belgium	64	367	0	0	8	5,310	5,310	0	15	15
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	886	2	0	2
Brazil	69	0	0	0	213	11,633	11,633	0	32	32
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	(s)	0	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	1,293	4,007	7	4	11
Canada	841	28	526	2,345	6,417	99,229	428,867	903	272	1,175
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	93	317	18,715	50	1	51
Colombia	0	0	0	0	2	9,951	60,670	139	27	166
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	2,170	20,575	50	6	56
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	1	0	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	10	2,170	26,336	66	6	72
France	92	0	28	0	254	6,635	6,635	0	18	18
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	71	6,947	6,947	0	19	19
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	324	324	0	1	1
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,092	6	0	6
India	0	283	0	0	0	1,376	1,376	0	4	4
Italy	33	0	95	0	126	10,394	10,394	0	28	28
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	664	664	0	2	2
Japan	29	0	31	0	25	93	93	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	685	0	0	0	0	11,698	11,698	0	32	32
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	337	3,980	10	1	11
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	145	145	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	835	0	0	0	3,543	19,375	335,578	866	53	919
Netherlands	32	0	0	0	62	3,816	3,816	0	10	10
Netherlands Antilles	957	823	0	453	0	28,353	28,353	0	78	78
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	211	1,034	2	1	3
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,931	45,186	119	5	124
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	4,804	14,874	28	13	41
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	359	359	0	1	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	3,297	3,297	0	9	9
Portugal	21	0	0	0	0	2,580	2,580	0	7	7
Puerto Rico	5,646	0	1,735	0	629	10,426	10,426	0	29	29
Singapore	120	0	0	0	0	6,045	6,549	1	17	18
Spain	0	0	51	2,942	0	13,465	13,465	0	37	37
Sweden	18	0	0	0	0	939	939	0	3	3
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	2,279	8,653	17	6	24
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,956	5	0	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	10	0	0	6,588	26,797	55	18	73
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	330	330	0	1	1
Turkey	308	0	0	0	0	4,851	4,851	0	13	13
United Kingdom	123	0	0	0	0	13,301	124,016	303	36	340
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	6,689	18,953	34	18	52
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	92,795	92,795	0	254	254
Yemen	191	0	0	0	0	2,966	5,278	6	8	14
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	146	6,972	19	(s)	19
Other	0	269	0	0	234	5,165	9,299	11	14	25
Total	14,753	39,211	2,476	11,687	18,934	655,311	3,112,093	6,731	1,795	8,526

^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 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-December 1993
(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	59,198	2,039	2,203	0	5,758	764	0	7,805	0	0
Algeria	613	236	1,600	0	0	0	0	7,176	0	0
Kuwait	1,045	0	0	0	0	0	0	629	0	0
Saudi Arabia	57,540	1,803	0	0	5,758	764	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	219,036	170	1,290	3,196	15,206	16,193	24,182	29,399	0	0
Ecuador	1,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,156	0	0
Gabon	18,745	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,529	0	0
Nigeria	134,197	0	766	0	0	0	241	4,317	0	0
Venezuela	64,668	170	524	3,196	15,206	16,193	23,941	20,952	0	0
Non OPEC	199,503	4,837	40,671	4,147	63,203	11,717	35,056	71,101	239	173
Angola	57,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	370	0	0	69	589	0	0
Australia	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,652	0	0
Belgium	0	0	375	123	1,745	0	0	895	0	0
Brazil	0	0	371	0	9,766	0	0	428	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	132	0	0	0	0	858	0	0
Canada	22,055	3,809	895	107	17,500	9	16,239	6,860	239	169
China, People's Republic of	4,690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5,138	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,159	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,170	0	0
Egypt	7,709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	653	213	2,821	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	2,791	0	0	0	0	624	0	0
India	0	0	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	2,121	0	4,673	0	0	756	0	4
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	32,251	0	0	468	190	0	415	190	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	306	267	817	0	0	282	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,378	0	430	363	259	11,162	0	0
Norway	25,856	0	0	0	273	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,834	0	0
Portugal	0	0	643	0	0	0	0	256	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	237	0	0	2,046	133	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	4,476	0	3,107	0	0	415	0	0
Sweden	0	0	140	0	92	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	458	0	455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,046	0	0	238	672	26	215	4,650	0	0
Turkey	0	0	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	35,468	1,028	4,390	0	2,319	0	0	281	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	19,639	2,361	16,602	9,273	17,726	19,079	0	0
Yemen	0	0	477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	5,754	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	0
Other	673	0	0	0	1,863	0	0	568	0	0
Total	477,737	7,046	44,164	7,343	84,167	28,674	59,238	108,305	239	173
Persian Gulf^d	58,585	1,803	603	0	5,758	764	0	629	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-December 1993 (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	486	19,055	78,253	162	52	214
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	9,012	9,625	2	25	26
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	629	1,674	3	2	5
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	486	8,811	66,351	158	24	182
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	603	603	0	2	2
Other OPEC	0	0	0	5,668	0	95,304	314,340	600	261	861
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1,156	2,582	4	3	7
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	445	19,190	51	1	53
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	2,529	2,529	0	7	7
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	5,324	139,521	368	15	382
Venezuela	0	0	0	5,668	0	85,850	150,518	177	235	412
Non OPEC	1,806	0	2,156	5,388	3,072	243,566	443,069	547	667	1,214
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	57,905	159	0	159
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	1,028	1,028	0	3	3
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	1	0	1
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,652	8,652	0	24	24
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	3,138	3,138	0	9	9
Brazil	0	0	0	0	186	10,751	10,751	0	29	29
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	990	990	0	3	3
Canada	93	0	370	2,063	245	48,598	70,653	60	133	194
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	37	37	4,727	13	(s)	13
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	9,159	14,297	14	25	39
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	2,170	2,170	0	6	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,709	21	0	21
France	22	0	0	0	254	3,963	3,963	0	11	11
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	53	3,468	3,468	0	10	10
India	0	0	0	0	0	222	222	0	1	1
Italy	0	0	28	0	59	7,641	7,641	0	21	21
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	247	247	0	1	1
Japan	11	0	0	0	25	36	36	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	333	333	0	1	1
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	145	145	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1,512	2,775	35,026	88	8	96
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	55	1,727	1,727	0	5	5
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	453	0	14,045	14,045	0	38	38
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	273	26,129	71	1	72
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	359	359	0	1	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	2,834	2,834	0	8	8
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	899	899	0	2	2
Puerto Rico	1,680	0	1,735	0	629	6,460	6,460	0	18	18
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	294	294	0	1	1
Spain	0	0	23	2,872	0	10,893	10,893	0	30	30
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	232	232	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	455	913	1	1	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	5,801	6,847	3	16	19
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	172	172	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	8,018	43,486	97	22	119
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	84,680	84,680	0	232	232
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	477	477	0	1	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	146	5,900	16	(s)	16
Other	0	0	0	0	17	2,448	3,121	2	7	9
Total	1,806	0	2,156	11,056	3,558	357,925	835,662	1,309	981	2,289
Persian Gulf^d	0	0	0	0	486	10,043	68,628	161	28	188

^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 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-December 1993
(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	44,584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	1,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	13,379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	29,068	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	98,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	8,874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	35,546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	51,229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	344,968	26,309	370	335	959	831	2,229	233	0	756
Angola	6,446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	244,381	26,309	370	335	959	831	2,229	233	0	756
Colombia	8,961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	3,195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	48,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	7,523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,067	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	20,793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	487,651	26,309	370	335	959	831	2,229	233	0	756
Persian Gulf^d	43,493	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-December 1993 (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	44,584	122	0	122
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,091	3	0	3
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,379	37	0	37
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,068	80	0	80
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,046	3	0	3
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	98,099	269	0	269
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,874	24	0	24
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,053	3	0	3
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	397	1	0	1
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,546	100	0	100
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,229	140	0	140
Non OPEC	215	0	156	100	669	33,162	378,130	945	91	1,036
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,448	18	0	18
Canada	215	0	156	100	658	33,151	277,532	670	91	760
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,961	25	0	25
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,195	9	0	9
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	1	0	1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	11	11	11	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	438	1	0	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,153	132	0	132
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,523	21	0	21
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,067	3	0	3
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	3	0	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,757	5	0	5
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,793	57	0	57
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	1	0	1
Total	215	0	156	100	669	33,162	520,813	1,336	91	1,427
Persian Gulf^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,493	119	0	119

^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 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-December 1993
(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	491,336	15,115	42,334	0	0	0	368	1,873	0	0
Algeria	6,892	7,491	11,285	0	0	0	368	824	0	0
Kuwait	101,640	628	0	0	0	0	0	1,049	0	0
Qatar	0	0	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	379,498	6,996	30,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	3,306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	376,389	171	13,170	135	0	0	0	2,704	0	28
Ecuador	3,102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	35,154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,775	0	541	0	0	0	0	648	0	9
Nigeria	92,220	0	613	0	0	0	0	448	0	0
Venezuela	244,138	171	12,016	135	0	0	0	1,608	0	19
Non OPEC	490,492	4,647	70,449	1,733	1,363	2,586	2,031	12,096	47	777
Angola	56,152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	4,227	0	0	3	0	0	0	132	0	0
Australia	1,838	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	886	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	220	23	281	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	2,714	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	0	0
Canada	4,428	0	3,489	1	0	10	0	356	0	655
China, People's Republic of	6,547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
Colombia	34,730	0	0	0	0	0	0	790	0	0
Congo	15,210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	15,936	0	1,662	0	0	141	0	357	0	0
France	0	121	2,177	0	245	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	2,715	0	0	0	0	746	0	0
Greece	0	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	2,092	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	871	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	46	2,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Ivory Coast	0	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	9,928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,286	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	234,681	4,188	1,242	1,375	0	572	0	1,191	47	36
Netherlands	0	9	2,041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	51	10,544	330	0	0	0	307	0	0
New Zealand	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	9,876	0	1,163	0	0	0	0	269	0	0
Oman	3,562	0	4,804	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	0	0
Portugal	0	19	72	0	0	0	0	1,569	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	2,234	0	0	0	0	381	0	0
Spain	0	0	2,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	4,643	0	1,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	1,468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	17,406	0	221	1	0	224	0	331	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	155	0	0
Turkey	0	0	2,231	0	0	0	0	2,140	0	0
United Kingdom	54,454	19	5,141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	12,264	0	6,689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	589	0	837	1,639	2,031	974	0	0
Yemen	1,852	0	569	0	0	0	0	1,729	0	0
Zaire	1,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,468	0	2,030	0	0	0	0	201	0	0
Total	1,358,217	19,933	125,953	1,868	1,363	2,586	2,399	16,673	47	805
Persian Gulf^d	484,444	7,624	31,049	0	0	0	0	1,049	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-December 1993 (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	2,189	36,604	0	0	5,282	103,765	595,101	1,346	284	1,630
Algeria	1,617	36,109	0	0	5,151	62,845	69,737	19	172	191
Kuwait	0	495	0	0	0	2,172	103,812	278	6	284
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	197	197	0	1	1
Saudi Arabia	572	0	0	0	131	38,551	418,049	1,040	106	1,145
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,306	9	0	9
Other OPEC	1,809	469	0	220	131	18,837	395,226	1,031	52	1,083
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,102	8	0	8
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,154	96	0	96
Indonesia	422	0	0	0	0	1,620	3,395	5	4	9
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,061	93,281	253	3	256
Venezuela	1,387	469	0	220	131	16,156	260,294	669	44	713
Non OPEC	8,479	2,138	133	0	2,669	109,148	599,640	1,344	299	1,643
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	56,152	154	0	154
Argentina	691	368	0	0	456	1,650	5,877	12	5	16
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	182	2,020	5	(s)	6
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium	64	367	0	0	8	2,172	2,172	0	6	6
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	886	2	0	2
Brazil	69	0	0	0	27	620	620	0	2	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	303	3,017	7	1	8
Canada	533	28	0	0	0	5,072	9,500	12	14	26
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	56	118	6,665	18	(s)	18
Colombia	0	0	0	0	2	792	35,522	95	2	97
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,210	42	0	42
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	1	0	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	10	2,170	18,106	44	6	50
France	70	0	28	0	0	2,641	2,641	0	7	7
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	3,467	3,467	0	9	9
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	324	324	0	1	1
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,092	6	0	6
India	0	283	0	0	0	1,154	1,154	0	3	3
Italy	33	0	67	0	67	2,692	2,692	0	7	7
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	417	417	0	1	1
Japan	18	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	430	0	0	0	0	10,358	10,358	0	28	28
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	4	1,290	4	(s)	4
Mexico	835	0	0	0	2,010	11,496	246,177	643	31	674
Netherlands	32	0	0	0	7	2,089	2,089	0	6	6
Netherlands Antilles	957	823	0	0	0	13,012	13,012	0	36	36
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	1	0	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,432	11,308	27	4	31
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	4,804	8,366	10	13	23
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	132	132	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	21	0	0	0	0	1,681	1,681	0	5	5
Puerto Rico	3,966	0	0	0	0	3,966	3,966	0	11	11
Singapore	120	0	0	0	0	2,735	2,735	0	7	7
Spain	0	0	28	0	0	2,228	2,228	0	6	6
Sweden	18	0	0	0	0	707	707	0	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	1,824	6,467	13	5	18
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,468	4	0	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	10	0	0	787	18,193	48	2	50
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	330	330	0	1	1
Turkey	308	0	0	0	0	4,679	4,679	0	13	13
United Kingdom	123	0	0	0	0	5,283	59,737	149	14	164
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	6,689	18,953	34	18	52
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,070	6,070	0	17	17
Yemen	191	0	0	0	0	2,489	4,341	5	7	12
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,072	3	0	3
Other	0	269	0	0	20	2,520	4,988	7	7	14
Total	12,477	39,211	133	220	8,082	231,750	1,589,967	3,721	635	4,356
Persian Gulf^d	572	764	0	0	131	41,189	525,633	1,327	113	1,440

^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 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-December 1993
(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	32,905	2,455	0	0	120	0	1,137	18	0	0
Canada	32,905	2,455	0	0	120	0	1,137	18	0	0
Total	32,905	2,455	0	0	120	0	1,137	18	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	8,972	0	0	0	0	497	0	498	0	0
Kuwait	8,972	0	0	0	0	0	0	498	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	477	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	40,943	0	565	230	477	269	29	1,696	0	0
Ecuador	14,631	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	21,735	0	219	0	0	1	0	1,445	0	0
Venezuela	4,577	0	346	230	477	268	29	251	0	0
Non OPEC	50,357	213	4,250	209	2,942	2,502	2,137	4,934	20	54
Australia	4,276	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	262	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	25,869	213	100	0	1,171	73	1,080	290	1	54
China, People's Republic of	7,161	0	0	0	162	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,890	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	131	0	0	0	954	0	0
Malaysia	1,919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,118	0	943	0	0	781	0	3,359	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	363	0	99	597	218	0	19	0
New Zealand	543	0	0	0	211	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	5,441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	0	0
Singapore	504	0	2,422	0	0	594	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	274	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	78	671	457	839	0	0	0
Other	993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100,272	213	4,815	439	3,419	3,268	2,166	7,128	20	54
Persian Gulf ^d	8,972	0	0	0	0	497	0	498	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-December 1993 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	2,419	6,149	39,054	90	17	107
Canada	0	0	0	0	2,419	6,149	39,054	90	17	107
Total	0	0	0	0	2,419	6,149	39,054	90	17	107
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	995	9,967	25	3	27
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	498	9,470	25	1	26
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	477	477	0	1	1
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	(s)	(s)
Other OPEC	0	0	0	59	892	4,217	45,160	112	12	124
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,631	40	0	40
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,665	23,400	60	5	64
Venezuela	0	0	0	59	892	2,552	7,129	13	7	20
Non OPEC	255	0	31	252	3,314	21,113	71,470	138	58	196
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	196	4,472	12	1	12
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	262	262	0	1	1
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	(s)	0	(s)
Canada	0	0	0	182	3,095	6,259	32,128	71	17	88
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	162	7,323	20	(s)	20
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,890	5	0	5
France	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	61	61	0	(s)	(s)
Japan	0	0	31	0	0	31	31	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	255	0	0	0	0	1,340	1,340	0	4	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,919	5	0	5
Mexico	0	0	0	0	21	5,104	6,222	3	14	17
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,296	1,296	0	4	4
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	211	754	1	1	2
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	226	226	0	1	1
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,441	15	0	15
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	331	331	0	1	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	3,016	3,520	1	8	10
Spain	0	0	0	70	0	344	344	0	1	1
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	488	0	0	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2,045	2,045	0	6	6
Other	0	0	0	0	197	197	1,190	3	1	3
Total	255	0	31	311	4,206	26,325	126,597	275	72	347

^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 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,
December 1993
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	1	0	0	0	1,941	1,942	63
Natural Gas Liquids	10	96	965	4	183	1,258	41
Pentanes Plus	3	11	1	4	0	19	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6	85	965	0	183	1,239	40
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	5	64	530	0	182	780	25
Normal Butane/Butylene	1	21	435	0	1	459	15
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	1	0	0	0	289	290	9
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	0	0	0	289	290	9
Finished Petroleum Products	948	624	20,533	14	13,451	35,570	1,147
Finished Motor Gasoline	35	22	2,903	(s)	2,157	5,117	165
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	(s)	995	0	573	1,568	51
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	38	607	0	417	1,063	34
Kerosene	1	1	0	0	1	3	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	394	195	9,565	10	4,093	14,256	460
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	1,327	0	1,717	3,044	98
Special Naphthas	12	9	10	(s)	155	186	6
Lubricants	87	35	351	3	146	622	20
Waxes	21	3	33	(s)	18	76	2
Petroleum Coke	391	270	4,727	0	4,158	9,545	308
Asphalt and Road Oil	1	51	8	1	14	75	2
Miscellaneous Products	6	0	7	(s)	2	14	(s)
Total	960	720	21,498	18	15,864	39,060	1,260

^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-December 1993**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	1	736	0	0	35,088	35,826	98
Natural Gas Liquids	684	2,084	8,971	100	4,389	16,208	44
Pentanes Plus	20	211	293	19	(s)	543	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	664	1,853	8,678	80	4,389	15,664	43
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	365	1,169	6,580	2	1,534	9,650	26
Normal Butane/Butylene	300	684	2,098	78	2,854	6,014	16
Isobutane/isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	37	29	817	0	1,734	2,617	7
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	37	29	817	0	1,734	2,617	7
Finished Petroleum Products	11,068	6,713	165,179	117	128,529	311,606	854
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,532	565	27,605	3	8,737	38,443	105
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	18	30	1,587	0	4,291	5,926	16
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	316	288	7,800	0	7,454	15,857	43
Kerosene	27	53	1,187	0	22	1,289	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,775	790	53,067	12	44,272	99,917	274
Residual Fuel Oil	3,552	347	20,517	0	20,647	45,064	123
Special Naphthas	113	215	690	3	291	1,311	4
Lubricants	1,404	472	3,552	49	1,297	6,774	19
Waxes	150	57	332	1	171	711	2
Petroleum Coke	1,994	2,428	48,734	39	41,142	94,336	258
Asphalt and Road Oil	112	1,468	78	9	193	1,860	5
Miscellaneous Products	76	1	30	(s)	12	119	(s)
Total	11,791	9,542	174,967	217	169,740	366,205	1,003

^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, December 1993
(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	224	(s)	0	37	0
Australia	0	0	1	540	0	0	30	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	16	214	(s)	(s)	493	402
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Brazil	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1	16	98	72	143	2	286	277
Chile	0	0	0	0	6	0	1,023	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	971	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	270	0	0	1,066	116
Colombia	0	0	31	0	0	0	3	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	0
Denmark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	3	0	0	0	0	(s)	19
Ecuador	0	0	142	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	193	0
France	0	1	0	0	0	0	541	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	42
Greece	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	(s)	150	0	0	180	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	241	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	279	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	20	0	0	0	251	206
Japan	0	0	0	0	2,023	0	295	325
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	1	0	0	1,879	161
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	700	2,515	0	1	26	955
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	218	0	3,105	355
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	5	0	0	0	227	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	21	0	0	0	219	114
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	89	0	0	372	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Singapore	0	0	0	1,041	0	0	1,446	72
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0
Spain	0	1	1	0	0	0	534	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	191	1	0	0	(s)	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virgin Islands	1,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	4	0	0	(s)	44	0
Total	1,942	19	1,239	5,117	2,631	3	14,256	3,044

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, December 1993 (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	23	(s)	1	(s)	0	286	9
Australia	1	2	1	431	1	0	1,006	32
Bahama Islands	(s)	5	0	0	0	1	1,132	37
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	98	0	0	98	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	(s)	607	(s)	0	608	20
Brazil	(s)	(s)	(s)	73	(s)	0	74	2
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	36	0	0	36	1
Canada	17	92	24	615	51	1	1,694	55
Chile	0	3	(s)	0	0	1	1,033	33
China, People's Republic of	0	38	(s)	0	0	0	1,010	33
China, Taiwan	6	19	(s)	0	1	(s)	1,478	48
Colombia	(s)	20	(s)	(s)	0	1	56	2
Costa Rica	(s)	23	1	0	0	0	241	8
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	524	(s)	0	525	17
Dominican Republic	2	11	1	0	0	0	34	1
Ecuador	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	144	5
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	37	0	0	0	0	37	1
Finland	0	1	0	0	0	0	194	6
France	(s)	1	1	33	1	0	577	19
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	42	1
Greece	0	2	0	254	0	0	258	8
Guatemala	1	19	3	0	0	0	354	11
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	0	10	(s)
Hong Kong	0	3	1	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
India	0	7	(s)	0	0	0	248	8
Indonesia	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	0	281	9
Ireland	0	0	(s)	112	0	(s)	113	4
Israel	0	1	0	235	0	0	236	8
Italy	0	1	1	392	(s)	0	394	13
Jamaica	(s)	24	(s)	0	0	(s)	501	16
Japan	2	33	3	2,037	2	1	4,722	152
Korea, Republic of	147	8	1	491	(s)	(s)	2,688	87
Malaysia	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	4	160	25	53	7	(s)	4,446	143
Netherlands	0	2	1	987	6	0	4,674	151
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	233	8
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	110	0	0	111	4
Nigeria	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	1	1	(s)	0	0	0	357	12
Peru	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	77	2
Philippines	(s)	1	1	0	0	290	623	20
Portugal	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	99	3
Puerto Rico	1	14	2	0	0	0	479	15
Russia	1	4	0	30	0	(s)	38	1
Saudi Arabia	(s)	2	(s)	2	0	1	6	(s)
Singapore	0	21	(s)	22	(s)	(s)	2,603	84
South Africa	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	27	1
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	397	1	0	934	30
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	1	0	0	2	(s)
Switzerland	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	6	(s)	(s)	0	1	8	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Turkey	0	2	0	1,328	0	0	1,329	43
United Arab Emirates	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
United Kingdom	1	5	1	501	4	0	703	23
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	1	1	(s)	162	(s)	1	186	5
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,941	63
Other	(s)	11	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	60	2
Total	186	622	76	9,545	75	304	39,060	1,260

^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-December 1993
(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	2	769	48	0	190	0
Australia	0	0	10	839	0	(s)	607	139
Bahama Islands	0	0	157	915	113	(s)	2,560	2,067
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	11	2	0	0	63	0
Brazil	0	0	435	(s)	140	(s)	4,154	38
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	738	243	2,517	2,986	2,465	69	2,740	5,505
Chile	0	0	231	0	6	219	1,290	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	700	715	1	8,773	240
China, Taiwan	0	0	731	1,882	0	(s)	8,025	2,406
Colombia	0	(s)	663	0	0	(s)	13	0
Costa Rica	0	0	1	392	31	0	693	102
Denmark	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	7	326	347	6	(s)	102	255
Ecuador	0	0	1,723	0	0	0	3	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	0
El Salvador	0	0	157	174	13	1	333	31
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	(s)
France	0	0	(s)	15	0	0	1,396	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	16	4	19	0	1	346
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
Guatemala	0	0	208	1,591	67	27	1,300	854
Guinea	0	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	158	672	128	42	1,040	0
Hong Kong	0	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	941	303
India	0	0	0	0	796	0	1,310	273
Indonesia	0	0	276	0	0	0	1,830	3
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	294
Israel	0	(s)	3	18	1,407	(s)	218	(s)
Italy	0	1	4	1	0	0	121	2,538
Jamaica	0	0	157	121	30	1	749	6,272
Japan	0	0	10	196	10,993	314	3,560	2,018
Korea, Republic of	400	139	39	272	2,493	544	17,470	3,745
Malaysia	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0
Mexico	0	0	6,568	21,233	55	14	936	8,432
Netherlands	0	0	1	0	240	1	8,683	549
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	39	921	28	(s)	3,099	428
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	303	685	0	215	0
Norway	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	210	15	30	6	2,406	1,552
Peru	0	153	34	10	11	0	2,311	298
Philippines	0	0	0	146	50	0	3,303	209
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	968	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	20	1,209	926	7	2,407	7
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	5	(s)	0	(s)	8	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	2,190	226	0	10,235	4,150
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	26
Spain	0	1	1	0	1	0	2,656	57
Suriname	0	0	26	0	0	(s)	0	0
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	83	0
Switzerland	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)	0
Thailand	0	0	155	0	0	(s)	3	306
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	96	1,435
United Kingdom	0	0	221	14	1	16	9	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	141	(s)	0	0	7	1
Virgin Islands	34,688	0	2	0	0	16	310	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other	0	0	288	503	62	1	2,271	185
Total	35,826	543	15,664	38,443	21,783	1,289	99,917	45,064

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-December 1993 (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	1	105	4	3	1	227	1,349	4
Australia	5	67	9	3,846	3	(s)	5,525	15
Bahama Islands	3	43	0	0	3	1	5,860	16
Bahrain	(s)	1	(s)	685	(s)	0	687	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	21	59	6	7,396	7	(s)	7,567	21
Brazil	301	62	1	687	1	1	5,820	16
Cameroon	0	4	0	143	0	0	147	(s)
Canada	420	1,200	200	5,179	1,595	376	26,234	72
Chile	(s)	76	3	6	1	3	1,835	5
China, People's Republic of	4	290	4	0	2	(s)	10,730	29
China, Taiwan	25	232	5	5	9	1,028	14,347	39
Colombia	3	95	9	272	1	5	1,060	3
Costa Rica	15	127	4	0	(s)	(s)	1,366	4
Denmark	0	2	3	1,825	1	0	1,832	5
Dominican Republic	6	62	4	100	0	1	1,217	3
Ecuador	(s)	18	2	0	1	(s)	1,749	5
Egypt	(s)	25	(s)	2	1	0	49	(s)
El Salvador	3	101	1	0	0	1	815	2
Finland	0	9	(s)	526	1	(s)	729	2
France	16	13	23	1,608	8	(s)	3,079	8
French Pacific Islands	0	3	0	0	(s)	0	388	1
Ghana	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Greece	(s)	15	(s)	1,657	0	(s)	1,675	5
Guatemala	25	80	10	0	(s)	(s)	4,164	11
Guinea	(s)	12	0	0	0	0	14	(s)
Honduras	12	60	2	0	0	(s)	2,113	6
Hong Kong	2	43	14	0	0	(s)	1,305	4
India	(s)	127	9	84	1	4	2,603	7
Indonesia	1	264	1	165	1	0	2,541	7
Ireland	(s)	(s)	3	307	0	1	606	2
Israel	16	17	(s)	538	0	(s)	2,217	6
Italy	1	7	6	9,597	4	1	12,280	34
Jamaica	2	31	2	127	0	2	7,495	21
Japan	97	283	41	20,924	14	25	38,476	105
Korea, Republic of	166	82	13	1,652	3	1	27,017	74
Malaysia	(s)	12	1	(s)	(s)	2	23	(s)
Mexico	49	1,465	212	890	81	58	39,993	110
Netherlands	30	23	8	6,877	19	(s)	16,431	45
Netherlands Antilles	0	325	(s)	0	1	272	5,114	14
New Zealand	(s)	13	4	547	1	0	566	2
Nigeria	(s)	92	(s)	0	1	1	1,298	4
Norway	3	4	(s)	36	0	(s)	43	(s)
Panama	6	37	(s)	72	0	199	4,534	12
Peru	(s)	126	3	140	0	1	3,085	8
Philippines	(s)	33	6	30	(s)	292	4,069	11
Poland	0	7	(s)	0	0	0	7	(s)
Portugal	(s)	1	(s)	177	(s)	0	1,146	3
Puerto Rico	14	142	13	0	(s)	1	4,747	13
Russia	3	22	(s)	30	0	1	62	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1	26	(s)	123	0	2	165	(s)
Singapore	2	161	4	44	4	2	17,019	47
South Africa	(s)	29	3	374	1	0	634	2
Spain	(s)	11	18	8,299	2	(s)	11,046	30
Suriname	0	2	0	0	0	0	29	(s)
Sweden	0	11	2	433	0	82	610	2
Switzerland	14	3	(s)	58	1	0	76	(s)
Thailand	1	70	3	14	(s)	5	558	2
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	3	1	0	(s)	(s)	8	(s)
Turkey	0	16	(s)	10,859	(s)	0	10,876	30
United Arab Emirates	1	38	0	347	2	1	1,919	5
United Kingdom	4	55	10	3,231	22	(s)	3,582	10
Uruguay	0	12	(s)	0	0	3	15	(s)
Venezuela	13	14	4	1,530	6	7	1,723	5
Virgin Islands	(s)	2	0	0	0	1	35,018	96
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	322	0	0	324	1
Other	4	366	2	1,217	11	95	5,006	14
Total	1,311	6,774	711	94,336	1,860	2,736	366,256	1,003

^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,
December 1993**
(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	1,713	9	20	2	(s)	51	(s)	(s)	188	269	1,983
Algeria	25	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	93	144	169
Kuwait	484	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	484
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,205	9	20	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	95	125	1,330
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other OPEC	1,910	-5	46	30	58	141	-5	(s)	42	306	2,216
Ecuador	84	-5	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-5	79
Gabon	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191
Indonesia	114	0	0	0	-9	42	0	(s)	(s)	33	147
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	569	0	0	0	0	20	0	(s)	9	29	598
Venezuela	952	0	46	30	67	79	-5	(s)	33	248	1,200
Non OPEC	3,151	121	8	-30	-358	149	-302	-18	421	-10	3,141
Angola	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	379
Argentina	0	0	-7	(s)	-1	9	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)
Australia	53	(s)	-17	0	-1	0	-14	(s)	(s)	-32	20
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-7	(s)	-16	10	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	-20	(s)	4	-8	-8
Brazil	0	0	10	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	(s)	7	7
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	(s)	0	-1	-1
Canada	964	114	37	-3	38	16	-19	-2	55	235	1,200
China, People's Republic of	61	0	0	0	-31	0	0	-1	(s)	-33	29
China, Taiwan	0	0	-9	0	-34	-4	0	-1	(s)	-48	-48
Colombia	85	-1	0	0	(s)	40	(s)	-1	(s)	38	123
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Egypt	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	45
France	0	0	0	0	-17	0	-1	(s)	20	1	1
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	-8	(s)	0	-8	-8
Guatemala	7	(s)	-5	0	-6	0	0	-1	(s)	-11	-4
India	0	0	0	-8	0	0	0	(s)	7	-1	-1
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	-13	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	-8	-7	0	-1	(s)	-16	-16
Japan	0	0	0	-65	-10	-10	-66	-1	(s)	-152	-152
Korea, Republic of	0	0	(s)	0	-61	-5	-16	(s)	22	-60	-60
Malaysia	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	28
Mexico	837	3	-81	(s)	-1	-12	-2	-5	26	-71	766
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	-7	-100	-11	-32	(s)	5	-145	-145
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	13	-7	23	0	(s)	70	99	99
Norway	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	7	108
Oman	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	76
Panama	0	-1	0	0	-7	-4	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
Peru	0	0	0	0	-2	7	0	(s)	(s)	5	5
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-3	6	-12	0	0	(s)	8	-2	-2
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	38	37	37
Spain	0	(s)	17	0	-17	0	-13	(s)	25	12	12
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Syria	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	24
Thailand	15	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	15
Trinidad and Tobago	71	0	0	0	0	31	0	(s)	0	31	103
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-43	(s)	7	-36	-36
United Kingdom	403	7	(s)	0	(s)	0	-16	(s)	16	7	409
Virgin Islands	-63	0	99	32	46	49	0	0	62	288	226
Yemen	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
Zaire	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Other	0	(s)	-26	1	-109	10	-36	-4	34	-130	-130
Total	6,775	126	73	1	-300	341	-307	-19	650	565	7,340
Persian Gulf^c	1,689	9	20	2	(s)	0	-3	(s)	95	122	1,810

^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 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-December 1993
(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	1,655	47	16	3	1	24	-1	(s)	244	333	1,989
Algeria	24	21	0	0	1	22	0	(s)	153	197	220
Kuwait	343	2	0	0	(s)	6	0	(s)	1	9	352
Qatar	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	1	1
Saudi Arabia	1,277	24	16	3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	88	131	1,408
United Arab Emirates	12	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-4	-1	(s)	2	-4	8
Other OPEC	2,012	-5	42	43	61	93	-5	-1	76	304	2,316
Ecuador	77	-5	0	0	(s)	3	0	(s)	(s)	-2	75
Gabon	151	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	152
Indonesia	65	-1	0	(s)	-5	13	(s)	-1	3	9	74
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	720	0	-1	-2	(s)	13	0	(s)	4	14	734
Venezuela	999	1	43	45	66	62	-4	(s)	69	282	1,281
Non OPEC	2,965	68	83	-9	-151	123	-251	-11	400	252	3,218
Angola	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	330
Argentina	12	(s)	-2	(s)	(s)	2	1	(s)	3	4	15
Australia	18	(s)	-2	0	-2	(s)	-11	(s)	(s)	-14	4
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-3	(s)	-7	18	0	(s)	(s)	8	8
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	5	0	(s)	2	-20	(s)	7	-6	-6
Benin	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	2
Brazil	0	-1	28	(s)	-11	1	-2	(s)	2	16	16
Brunei	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	7	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	11
Canada	91	83	46	-4	49	6	-14	-2	38	202	1,103
China, People's Republic of	50	0	-1	-2	-24	-1	(s)	-1	(s)	-29	22
China, Taiwan	0	-2	-5	0	-22	-7	(s)	-1	-3	-39	-39
Colombia	139	-2	0	0	(s)	27	-1	(s)	(s)	24	163
Congo	50	0	0	0	0	6	0	(s)	0	6	56
Egypt	66	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	5	6	72
France	0	(s)	8	0	-4	0	-4	(s)	9	10	10
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-5	(s)	1	-4	-4
Guatemala	6	-1	-4	(s)	-4	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-11	-6
India	0	0	0	-2	-4	-1	(s)	(s)	4	-3	-3
Italy	0	(s)	13	0	(s)	-5	-26	(s)	13	-5	-5
Jamaica	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-2	-17	(s)	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Japan	0	(s)	-1	-30	-10	-6	-57	-1	-1	-105	-105
Korea, Republic of	-1	(s)	-1	-7	-48	-8	-5	(s)	27	-41	-42
Malaysia	10	(s)	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	11
Mexico	866	-7	-58	4	-1	-10	-2	-4	22	-56	810
Netherlands	0	(s)	2	-1	-24	-1	-19	(s)	7	-35	-35
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	-1	3	-7	30	0	-1	40	64	64
Norway	119	(s)	1	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	4	5	124
Oman	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	13	13	41
Panama	0	-1	(s)	(s)	-7	-4	(s)	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
Peru	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-6	8	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	1
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-3	3	-6	(s)	0	4	18	16	16
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	34	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	18	18	52
Spain	0	(s)	9	(s)	-7	1	-23	(s)	26	7	7
Sweden	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	2	1	1
Syria	17	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	6	6	24
Thailand	5	(s)	0	0	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	-2	4
Trinidad and Tobago	55	(s)	2	1	1	14	0	(s)	1	18	73
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	-30	(s)	7	-17	-17
United Kingdom	303	2	6	(s)	(s)	1	-9	(s)	26	27	330
Virgin Islands	-95	(s)	50	31	56	55	0	(s)	62	253	158
Yemen	6	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	8	14
Zaire	19	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	19
Other	16	-3	-6	-4	-60	-3	-19	-3	38	-60	-44
Total	6,633	110	141	37	-90	239	-257	-12	720	890	7,523
Persian Gulf^c	1,631	26	16	3	(s)	2	-3	(s)	92	135	1,767

^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 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,
December 1993**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	14,320	76,808	752,230	11,107	67,975	922,438
Refinery	13,354	14,196	43,573	1,961	20,176	93,260
Tank Farms and Pipelines	959	61,439	106,371	8,331	32,376	209,476
Leases	7	1,171	15,206	815	1,052	18,251
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	587,080	0	0	587,080
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	14,371	14,371
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	179,803	166,278	262,418	16,828	98,093	723,420
Refinery	56,858	59,105	130,515	11,690	63,278	321,446
Bulk Terminal	93,660	67,022	88,320	2,596	28,304	279,902
Pipeline	29,227	36,878	40,345	2,298	6,374	115,122
Natural Gas Processing Plant	58	3,273	3,238	244	137	6,950
Pentanes Plus	288	3,970	6,098	179	66	10,601
Refinery	270	708	350	6	8	1,342
Bulk Terminal	11	2,151	3,936	0	47	6,145
Pipeline	0	668	1,135	75	0	1,878
Natural Gas Processing Plant	7	443	677	98	11	1,236
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,204	32,497	64,211	1,167	3,551	106,630
Refinery	1,637	3,935	8,425	435	1,252	15,684
Bulk Terminal	1,775	18,050	45,988	130	2,173	68,116
Pipeline	1,741	7,682	7,237	456	0	17,116
Natural Gas Processing Plant	51	2,830	2,561	146	126	5,714
Ethane/Ethylene	0	4,384	15,670	176	0	20,230
Refinery	0	3	946	0	0	949
Bulk Terminal	0	2,010	11,477	0	0	13,487
Pipeline	0	1,621	2,736	174	0	4,531
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	750	511	2	0	1,263
Propane/Propylene	3,650	19,048	26,944	475	1,080	51,197
Refinery	542	1,866	2,314	93	130	4,945
Bulk Terminal	1,503	11,525	20,352	130	889	34,399
Pipeline	1,562	4,355	3,133	166	0	9,216
Natural Gas Processing Plant	43	1,302	1,145	86	61	2,637
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,444	6,589	14,807	307	1,819	24,966
Refinery	988	1,544	3,406	216	733	6,887
Bulk Terminal	272	3,254	9,920	0	1,077	14,523
Pipeline	179	1,215	891	53	0	2,338
Natural Gas Processing Plant	5	576	590	38	9	1,218
Isobutane/Isobutylene	110	2,476	6,790	209	652	10,237
Refinery	107	522	1,759	126	389	2,903
Bulk Terminal	0	1,261	4,239	0	207	5,707
Pipeline	0	491	477	63	0	1,031
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	202	315	20	56	596
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,560	1,025	6,279	245	3,432	12,541
Refinery	1,152	324	2,079	184	2,114	5,853
Bulk Terminal	408	701	3,823	61	1,302	6,295
Pipeline	0	0	377	0	16	393
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	5	27	1	0	7	40
Refinery	5	27	1	0	7	40
Fuel Ethanol	162	779	554	97	522	2,114
Refinery	W	118	W	W	W	337
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	316
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	316

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
December 1993 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,348	W	5,288	W	2,903	9,903
Refinery	1,053	W	1,740	W	2,057	5,132
Bulk Terminal	W	W	3,171	W	839	4,387
Pipeline	W	W	377	W	7	384
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	8,937	14,124	41,449	2,727	21,183	88,420
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,048	3,553	10,530	447	3,732	20,310
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,949	1,922	6,551	413	3,618	14,453
Heavy Gas Oils	4,040	5,199	16,308	1,514	10,649	37,710
Residuum	900	3,450	8,060	353	3,184	15,947
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,611	7,241	15,648	2,082	8,793	39,375
Refinery	5,357	6,555	14,463	2,082	7,737	36,194
Bulk Terminal	254	317	883	0	23	1,477
Pipeline	0	369	302	0	1,033	1,704
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	42	0	27	0	9	78
Refinery	42	0	27	0	9	78
Finished Motor Gasoline	59,706	47,998	48,744	4,532	24,676	185,656
Refinery	15,093	10,909	20,440	1,999	9,667	58,108
Bulk Terminal	30,527	22,269	9,824	1,501	12,521	76,642
Pipeline	14,086	14,820	18,480	1,032	2,488	50,906
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	15,557	1,193	6,642	655	9,886	33,933
Refinery	3,882	697	2,549	215	4,354	11,697
Bulk Terminal	6,779	369	663	341	4,907	13,059
Pipeline	4,896	127	3,430	99	625	9,177
Other	44,149	46,805	42,102	3,877	14,790	151,723
Refinery	11,211	10,212	17,891	1,784	5,313	46,411
Bulk Terminal	23,748	21,900	9,161	1,160	7,614	63,583
Pipeline	9,190	14,693	15,050	933	1,863	41,729
Finished Aviation Gasoline	613	433	323	47	395	1,811
Refinery	64	122	269	40	105	600
Bulk Terminal	547	263	46	7	290	1,153
Pipeline	2	48	8	0	0	58
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	271	773	764	251	298	2,357
Refinery	119	362	604	167	52	1,304
Bulk Terminal	60	203	0	0	1	264
Pipeline	92	208	160	84	245	789
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,663	7,199	12,870	462	8,655	37,849
Refinery	1,258	2,127	5,490	207	3,881	12,963
Bulk Terminal	3,267	1,999	2,669	125	3,713	11,773
Pipeline	4,138	3,073	4,711	130	1,061	13,113

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
December 1993 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	1,653	1,078	1,178	60	118	4,087
Refinery	73	483	826	25	96	1,503
Bulk Terminal	1,205	355	60	13	16	1,649
Pipeline	375	240	292	22	6	935
Distillate Fuel Oil	62,744	34,284	29,152	2,794	12,294	141,268
Refinery	14,568	9,543	14,709	1,559	6,168	46,547
Bulk Terminal	39,383	14,997	6,874	745	4,786	66,785
Pipeline	8,793	9,744	7,569	490	1,340	27,936
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	19,963	21,842	11,988	1,731	7,427	62,751
Refinery	2,698	3,809	4,438	838	3,173	14,956
Bulk Terminal	13,053	10,424	3,583	497	3,445	31,002
Pipeline	4,212	7,409	3,967	396	809	16,793
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	42,781	12,642	17,164	1,063	4,867	78,517
Refinery	11,870	5,734	10,271	721	2,995	31,591
Bulk Terminal	26,330	4,573	3,291	248	1,341	35,783
Pipeline	4,581	2,335	3,602	94	531	11,143
Residual Fuel Oil^c	16,290	2,979	17,610	402	6,915	44,196
Refinery	4,241	1,961	6,525	402	4,474	17,603
Bulk Terminal	12,049	1,018	11,085	0	2,256	26,408
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	185	185
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	5,726	12	727	90	398	6,953
Refinery	2,024	12	639	90	368	3,133
Bulk Terminal	3,702	0	88	0	30	3,820
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	4,495	735	6,926	129	1,064	13,349
Refinery	1,612	358	994	129	709	3,802
Bulk Terminal	2,883	377	5,932	0	355	9,547
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	6,069	2,232	9,957	183	5,268	23,709
Refinery	605	1,591	4,892	183	3,397	10,668
Bulk Terminal	5,464	641	5,065	0	1,871	13,041
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	272	174	1,364	0	55	1,865
Refinery	272	174	1,364	0	55	1,865
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3	2	1,193	2	175	1,375
Refinery	3	2	1,193	2	175	1,375
Special Naphthas	222	351	1,894	1	48	2,516
Refinery	35	335	1,514	1	48	1,933
Bulk Terminal	187	16	380	0	0	583
Lubricants	2,695	1,836	5,805	0	1,666	11,802
Refinery	805	711	4,730	0	819	7,065
Bulk Terminal	1,890	925	1,075	0	847	4,737
Waxes	161	134	449	30	78	852
Refinery	161	134	449	30	78	852
Petroleum Coke	911	1,509	2,191	257	3,643	8,511
Refinery	911	1,509	2,191	257	3,643	8,511
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,497	8,599	3,615	1,566	1,774	19,051
Refinery	1,783	4,943	3,083	1,553	1,627	12,989
Bulk Terminal	1,714	3,656	532	13	147	6,062
Miscellaneous Products	460	272	1,554	24	269	2,579
Refinery	77	144	335	14	87	657
Bulk Terminal	383	102	1,145	1	182	1,813
Pipeline	0	26	74	9	0	109
Total Stocks, All Oils	194,123	243,084	1,014,648	27,935	166,068	1,645,858

^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, December 1993
(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	45,620	0	10,661	34,959	1,278	53,951	15,751	38,200	16,290	2,088
Connecticut	2,095	0	323	1,772	8	4,872	533	4,339	124	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	2,405	0	1,279	1,126	50	4,323	706	3,617	2,357	W
Florida	4,769	0	0	4,769	73	1,914	921	993	1,335	103
Georgia	2,202	0	0	2,202	28	1,265	891	374	108	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	649	0	0	649	168	2,528	859	1,669	568	W
Massachusetts	1,248	0	0	1,248	109	1,964	651	1,313	661	W
New Jersey	13,633	0	4,369	9,264	113	14,769	3,171	11,598	5,131	W
New York	4,563	0	1,649	2,914	185	8,720	1,802	6,918	4,356	W
North Carolina	2,725	0	636	2,089	90	1,888	1,198	690	184	W
Pennsylvania	5,661	0	1,306	4,355	247	6,737	2,356	4,381	745	W
Rhode Island	582	0	0	582	W	1,192	261	931	W	W
South Carolina	1,245	0	0	1,245	54	855	585	270	W	W
Virginia	3,692	0	1,099	2,593	65	2,755	1,660	1,095	306	W
West Virginia	151	0	0	151	W	169	157	12	W	W
PAD District II	33,178	0	1,066	32,112	838	24,540	14,233	10,307	2,979	14,693
Illinois	5,943	0	127	5,816	184	4,987	2,476	2,511	1,205	1,021
Indiana	4,561	0	104	4,457	37	3,435	1,705	1,730	193	W
Iowa	1,199	0	0	1,199	W	1,355	1,131	224	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,912	0	78	2,834	17	2,028	1,375	653	17	9,316
Kentucky	1,473	0	205	1,268	23	1,116	484	632	W	W
Michigan	2,979	0	49	2,930	132	1,700	1,144	556	67	1,809
Minnesota	2,127	0	196	1,931	W	1,411	1,092	319	319	W
Missouri	1,184	0	0	1,184	W	764	657	107	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	933	0	1	932	W	616	255	361	W	W
Ohio	4,259	0	57	4,202	199	2,556	1,463	1,093	230	W
Oklahoma	1,864	0	157	1,707	W	1,525	490	1,035	316	998
Tennessee	2,267	0	92	2,175	19	1,378	1,042	336	339	W
Wisconsin	1,477	0	0	1,477	W	1,669	919	750	37	W
PAD District III	30,264	0	3,212	27,052	886	21,583	8,021	13,562	17,610	23,811
Alabama	1,451	0	31	1,420	20	775	521	254	278	126
Arkansas	786	0	0	786	W	529	299	230	W	W
Louisiana	6,098	0	385	5,713	206	5,688	1,560	4,128	8,288	2,648
Mississippi	2,666	0	38	2,628	7	1,663	646	1,017	W	2,179
New Mexico	421	0	0	421	W	250	175	75	16	W
Texas	18,842	0	2,758	16,084	640	12,678	4,820	7,858	8,763	18,742
PAD District IV	3,500	0	556	2,944	38	2,304	1,335	969	402	309
Colorado	1,084	0	556	528	W	506	178	328	W	W
Idaho	236	0	0	236	W	159	116	43	W	W
Montana	1,147	0	0	1,147	W	544	338	206	78	24
Utah	613	0	0	613	W	606	349	257	171	170
Wyoming	420	0	0	420	W	489	354	135	W	48
PAD District V	22,188	0	9,261	12,927	112	10,954	6,618	4,336	6,730	1,080
Alaska	591	0	0	591	W	1,055	400	655	W	W
Arizona	1,072	0	182	890	W	236	189	47	W	W
California	14,102	0	8,931	5,171	97	6,384	4,368	2,016	3,734	182
Hawaii	688	0	0	688	W	564	132	432	W	W
Nevada	306	0	148	158	W	174	138	36	W	W
Oregon	943	0	0	943	W	587	404	183	156	W
Washington	4,486	0	0	4,486	W	1,954	987	967	1,685	48
U.S. Total	134,750	0	24,756	109,994	3,152	113,332	45,958	67,374	44,011	41,981

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, December 1993
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	128	0	0	108	1,665	399	0	0	57,144
Petroleum Products	8,571	95	0	4,564	4,474	2,794	0	90,689	29,248
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	171	0	0	0	1,166
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,311	2,478	174	0	3,330	7,268
Unfinished Oils	9	0	0	18	32	0	0	18	387
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	32	31	0	8	0	0	0	55	962
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,840	0	0	1,890	825	1,275	0	54,532	10,884
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	247	0	21	0	10,826	38
Other	5,840	0	0	1,643	825	1,254	0	43,706	10,846
Finished Aviation Gasoline	15	0	0	0	0	8	0	122	19
Jet Fuel	366	0	0	109	152	891	0	11,374	4,057
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	93	187
Kerosene-Type	366	0	0	109	65	891	0	11,281	3,870
Kerosene	26	0	0	85	0	0	0	316	280
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,264	0	0	775	362	446	0	20,299	3,726
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,763	0	0	376	148	396	0	9,764	2,633
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	501	0	0	399	214	50	0	10,535	1,093
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	30	418	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	115	138
Lubricants	0	60	0	68	26	0	0	331	313
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	168	16
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	29	32
Total	8,699	95	0	4,672	6,139	3,193	0	90,689	86,392

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,929	1,412	0	0	0	6,190	0
Petroleum Products	0	2,530	1,704	806	1,142	124	0	68	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	107	115	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	696	691	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,628	495	0	768	124	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	1,628	495	0	768	124	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	234	59	0	144	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	57	0	68	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	234	2	0	76	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	280	318	0	230	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	192	206	0	146	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	88	112	0	84	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	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	2,530	3,633	2,218	1,142	124	0	6,258	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,
December 1993
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	103	0	0	1,665	399	0	57,144
Petroleum Products	8,468	0	2,549	3,576	2,794	74,858	25,844
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	171	0	0	1,166
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,311	2,478	174	3,011	7,268
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	8	0	0	0	900
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,840	0	865	701	1,275	43,539	9,141
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	21	10,230	0
Other	5,840	0	865	701	1,254	33,309	9,141
Finished Aviation Gasoline	15	0	0	0	8	15	9
Jet Fuel	366	0	14	152	891	9,981	3,893
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	87	0	93	187
Kerosene-Type	366	0	14	65	891	9,888	3,706
Kerosene	26	0	13	0	0	282	280
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,221	0	338	64	446	18,030	3,187
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,763	0	63	64	396	9,199	2,394
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	458	0	275	0	50	8,831	793
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Total	8,571	0	2,549	5,241	3,193	74,858	82,988

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,929	1,412	0	4,019	0
Petroleum Products	0	2,142	1,704	806	1,142	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	107	115	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	696	691	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,628	495	0	768	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1,628	495	0	768	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	234	59	0	144	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	57	0	68	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	234	2	0	76	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	29	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	280	318	0	230	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	192	206	0	146	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	88	112	0	84	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2,142	3,633	2,218	1,142	4,019	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,
December 1993
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	25	0	0	108	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	103	95	0	2,015	898	0	15,831	210
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	319	0
Unfinished Oils	9	0	0	18	32	0	18	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	32	31	0	0	0	0	55	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	1,025	124	0	10,993	101
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	247	0	0	596	0
Other	0	0	0	778	124	0	10,397	101
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	95	0	0	1,393	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	95	0	0	1,393	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	72	0	0	34	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	43	0	0	437	298	0	2,269	109
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	313	84	0	565	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	43	0	0	124	214	0	1,704	109
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	30	418	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	30	418	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	4	0	0	0	0	115	0
Lubricants	0	60	0	68	26	0	331	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	270	0	0	168	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
Total	128	95	0	2,123	898	0	15,831	210

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,171
Petroleum Products	660	14,961	3,404	388	124	0	68
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	319	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	18	0	387	150	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10	45	62	238	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	334	10,558	1,743	0	124	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	60	536	38	0	0	0	0
Other	274	10,022	1,705	0	124	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	23	84	10	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	1,393	164	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	1,393	164	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	34	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,160	539	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	565	239	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	1,595	300	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	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
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	115	138	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	275	56	313	0	0	0	68
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	168	16	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	29	32	0	0	0	0
Total	660	14,961	3,404	388	124	0	2,239

^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, December 1993
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	108	128	-20	59,201	2,172	57,029
Petroleum Products	95,377	8,666	86,711	39,523	11,832	27,691
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	1,273	171	1,102
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,641	0	4,641	7,964	3,963	4,001
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	621	569	52
Propane/Propylene	4,466	0	4,466	5,220	2,449	2,771
Normal Butane/Butylene	175	0	175	1,450	795	655
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	673	150	523
Unfinished Oils	36	9	27	396	50	346
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	63	63	0	994	8	986
Finished Motor Gasoline	56,546	5,840	50,706	17,219	3,990	13,229
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	11,073	0	11,073	38	268	-230
Other	45,473	5,840	39,633	17,181	3,722	13,459
Finished Aviation Gasoline	122	15	107	34	8	26
Jet Fuel	11,483	366	11,117	4,482	1,152	3,330
Naphtha-Type	93	0	93	244	87	157
Kerosene-Type	11,390	366	11,024	4,238	1,065	3,173
Kerosene	401	26	375	335	85	250
Distillate Fuel Oil	21,074	2,264	18,810	6,308	1,583	4,725
0.05 percent sulfur and under	10,140	1,763	8,377	4,602	920	3,682
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	10,934	501	10,433	1,706	663	1,043
Residual Fuel Oil	30	0	30	0	448	-448
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	19	-19	19	0	19
Special Naphthas	115	4	111	138	0	138
Lubricants	399	60	339	313	94	219
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	438	0	438	16	270	-254
Miscellaneous Products	29	0	29	32	10	22
Total	95,485	8,794	86,691	98,724	14,004	84,720

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	9,267	57,144	-47,877	399	3,341	-2,942	0	6,190	-6,190
Petroleum Products	5,443	122,467	-117,024	2,794	3,652	-858	3,672	192	3,480
Pentanes Plus	286	1,166	-880	0	222	-222	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,169	10,598	-7,429	174	1,387	-1,213	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	825	376	449	0	501	-501	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,407	8,272	-6,865	171	543	-372	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	707	1,330	-623	3	210	-207	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	230	620	-390	0	133	-133	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	32	555	-523	0	0	0	150	0	150
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	31	1,255	-1,224	0	0	0	238	0	238
Finished Motor Gasoline	825	67,044	-66,219	1,275	1,263	12	2,396	124	2,272
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	10,864	-10,864	21	0	21	0	0	0
Other	825	56,180	-55,355	1,254	1,263	-9	2,396	124	2,272
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	141	-141	8	0	8	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	152	15,665	-15,513	891	203	688	378	0	378
Naphtha-Type	87	280	-193	0	125	-125	68	0	68
Kerosene-Type	65	15,385	-15,320	891	78	813	310	0	310
Kerosene	0	596	-596	0	29	-29	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	362	24,305	-23,943	446	548	-102	510	0	510
0.05 percent sulfur and under	148	12,589	-12,441	396	352	44	338	0	338
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	214	11,716	-11,502	50	196	-146	172	0	172
Residual Fuel Oil	418	0	418	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	4	253	-249	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	154	644	-490	0	0	0	0	68	-68
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	124	-124	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	10	61	-51	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14,710	179,611	-164,901	3,193	6,993	-3,800	3,672	6,382	-2,710

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

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

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

Tank trucks are used to distribute heating oil to remote areas.

District Descriptions and Maps

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

PAD District I

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

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

Sub-PAD District I

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

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

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

PAD District II

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

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

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

PAD District III

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

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

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

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

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

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

PAD District V

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

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

Refining Districts

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

Explanatory Notes

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

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 17. 1993 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-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-818	"Monthly International Energy Agency Imports/Stocks-At-Sea Report"
EIA-819M	"Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"
EIA-819A	"Annual Oxygenate 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, natural gas plant and oxygenate plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, oxygenate plant, 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 Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

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

The Form EIA-818, "Monthly International Energy Agency Imports/Stocks-At-Sea Report" is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products and worldwide quantities of petroleum in transit or held as stocks-at-sea by U.S. companies. These data are not published but are used to assist the EIA in fulfilling its data-reporting obligation to the International Energy Agency (IEA) and to satisfy requirements of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Civil Emergency Planning Organization. The data are used by the IEA in ongoing monitoring programs and contribute to petroleum-sharing programs during periods of international petroleum supply disruption.

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 the EIA-822A/D, "Oxygenate Operations Identification Survey." Data are published in Appendix D of this publication and also in the *WPSR*.

The Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Report" is used to collect data on current and projected nameplate production capacity of oxygenates. 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, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable. In 1993, the collection system was further expanded to include imports, stocks, and blending of oxygenates.

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 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or

petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

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 the EIA-822A/D, "Oxygenate Operations Identification Survey." 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 136 respondents report on the Form EIA-819M.

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, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

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

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 for the EIA-819M are solicited by telephone or transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Data for the EIA-819M survey are collected beginning on the seventh working day of each month. 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. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month.

On the EIA-819M, data are aggregated for each geographic region. Estimation factors, which are derived from 1992 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 Energy Information Administration 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.

Data on PSM Table 28, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," Table 30, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," Table 51, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," and Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" as well as data on the production and stocks of oxygenates published in Appendix D are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures for oxygenates. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three com-

panies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed. In addition, complementary suppression is performed to avoid any residual disclosure.

With the exception of Tables 28, 29, 30, 51, and 52 in the PSM (and corresponding PSA tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent.

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 17 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

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																	
	8-92	9-92	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
Reported State Data^c																		
10-14-92	1652	0																
11-14-92	2465	1765	0															
12-14-92	4959	2562	1696	0														
1-14-93	6726	6416	2514	1743	0													
2-14-93	6816	6810	5644	4121	1725	0												
3-14-93	6817	6822	6482	5636	4290	1717	0											
4-14-93	6828	6922	6917	6820	6873	4048	1700	0										
5-14-93	6822	6924	6997	6829	6877	5549	4119	1738	0									
6-14-93	6926	7030	7103	7007	6989	6745	6237	4112	1664	0								
7-14-93	6926	7030	7103	7009	6991	6753	6743	6353	4058	1577	0							
8-14-93	6928	7035	7109	7005	7071	6756	6746	6762	6277	4053	1595	0						
9-14-93	6932	7045	7123	7019	7085	6770	6762	6778	6680	6254	4089	1442	0					
10-14-93	6934	7047	7125	7021	7086	6799	6793	6809	6696	6647	5974	3917	1542	0				
11-14-93	6934	7047	7125	7025	7086	6870	6793	6809	6697	6649	6219	5297	4053	1490	0			
12-14-93	6931	7044	7122	7021	7083	6868	6791	6807	6695	6647	6607	6487	5356	3960	1629	0		
1-14-94	6931	7044	7121	7020	7084	6877	6870	6887	6723	6675	6636	6525	6564	6136	3819	1685	0	
2-14-94	6931	7044	7121	7020	7084	6877	6872	6889	6725	6676	6636	6533	6569	6142	6252	3992	1697	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production^d																		
1-14-94	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	16	28	33
Production Estimates																		
Original ^e	6958	6996	7031	7014	7078	7023	7001	6980	6904	6840	6771	6681	6771	6673	6788	6886	6886	6870
Interim ^f	6928	7019	7065	7027	7125	7008	6957	6976	6897	6833	6756	6654	6732	6711	6816	6888	6838	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	6748	6836	6942	6908	6925	7001	6732	6962	6620	6128	6496	6441	6472	6027	6667	6701	6534	
Revised	6753	6862	6958	6887	6951	6775	6812	6810	6714	6625	6600	6417	6569	6492	6685	6730		
Final ^g	6922	7030	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.

tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual*.

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

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

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

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

Source of Export Information

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

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

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

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

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

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal

to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

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.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. 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 within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

The sample frame for the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is also updated on a monthly basis as needed.

Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814. In addition, the PSD conducts a comprehensive frame identifier survey of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. This information is used in determining which companies are eligible respondents to the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more thorough coverage, the

Table B2. New Basis Stocks¹
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil			
Total	488	645	723
Other Primary	380	351	379
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products ..	1,425	1,461	1454
Motor Gasoline			
Total	263	244	222
Finished	214	202	186
Distillate Fuel Oil	205	186	140
Residual Fuel Oil	91	69	49
Jet Fuel			
Total	42	39	39
Kerosene-type	36	32	32
Liquefied			
Petroleum Gases	128	102	108
Propane/Propylene	69	57	55
Other Petroleum Products	207	219	210

¹ Stocks as of December 31.

PSD also conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

Changes in Survey Frames

Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) expanded its universe to include non-refinery blenders; redefined motor gasoline into two categories (finished leaded and finished unleaded); and separated blending components from finished motor gasoline as a reporting category. Refer to Explanatory Note 8 for future discussion.

In January 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affect-

ing subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Beginning in January 1986, as a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B3 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Beginning no later than November 1992, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 require that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during winter months. Beginning in 1995 further requirements are that only reformulated gasoline having an average oxygen content of 2.0 percent be sold in the nine worst ozone nonattainment areas.

In 1991, the EIA conducted a frame identifier survey of companies that produce, blend, store, or import

Table B3. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks ^a (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

^a Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

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 affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. However, a new basis stock level was not calculated.

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.

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B4 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Table B4. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ^a
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

^a FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate

and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B5 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Table B5. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations.

Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- No. 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three sub-districts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.

- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.
- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.
- Reporting of production and stocks of No. 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.
- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.
- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.
- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.
- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.
- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.
- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.
- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.
- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Change in Crude Oil Lease Stocks

The end-of-month crude oil stocks held on leases are reported on the Form 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 Energy Information Administration (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 the EIA reported data and the state government data was made and the difference added to the EIA data for 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 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.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. Table B6 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B6. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
1979-1983 Product Basis					
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Table B7. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814) . . .	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 210 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown in Table B7 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B7 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
 - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
 - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
 - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
 - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). Refer to Explanatory Note 7 for detailed description of frames maintenance and updates.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," was changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, were separated into the following four classifications.
 - Naphthas and lighter

- Kerosene and light gas oils
- Heavy gas oils
- Residuum

- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."

- Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
- The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information. These changes were subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in PSM statistics. The principal differences in the PSM data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent

increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."
- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."
- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.
- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."
- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.
- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.
- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.
- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.
- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.
- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.
 - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.
- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

- Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.
- Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.
- Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.
- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.
 - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.
- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."
 - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.
 - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.
- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."
 - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.
- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.
 - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, stocks of propane/propylene were added

to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change was subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes were made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary Statistics Tables

- A new table was added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.
- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" was redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel data is no longer included. Historical data were revised to exclude jet fuel.
- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" was expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports was also been added for each country.
- Time periods were included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs were eliminated.
- Time periods were included in figure titles.
- Sources were provided for each figure.
- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks were replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section were updated and relocated to the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

N = New Table

- A line was added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).
- PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables
 - A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day were added for each PAD District.
- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District
 - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories were added.
- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin
 - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin were eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.
 - Separate daily average columns were added for crude oil and petroleum products.
- Table numbers were changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Note 17. 1993 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In keeping with the Department of Energy's (DOE's) mandated responsibilities, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) made several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) effective in January

1993. These changes were designed to accommodate the revisions to the Clean Air Act of 1990, and to reflect current and upcoming changes in the petroleum industry. These changes will be subsequently reflected in the 1993 *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

Changes in Data Collection

- Motor gasoline categories have been revised to reflect the change in the type of fuels produced. The new categories are: reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline, and other finished gasoline. These changes were made to Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."
- Distillate Fuel Oil has been split into two sulfur categories to meet Environmental Protection Agency requirements effective in October 1993. The new categories for inputs, production, end-of-month stocks and movements are: 0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur. These changes were made to Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."
- Other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol (Code 090) has been renamed "Other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and oxygenates" on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." A new line has also been added to report Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen separately.
- Data on inputs and end-of-month stocks of oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE),

methanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates) has been added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Inputs and production of Isobutylene (Code 634) has been added as sub-categories to Isobutane (Code 615) on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- Data on inputs and production of military kerosene-type jet fuel and commercial kerosene-type jet fuel has been added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- Liquefied Petroleum and Refinery Gases column headings for Ethane, Propane, Normal Butane, and Isobutane have been revised to include olefins (e.g., Ethane/Ethylene etc.) on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report."
- Data on end-of-month stocks of oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates) have been added to Forms EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report." Data for methanol are not collected at this time but has been included on the form for future use.
- Imports of oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates) have been added to Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report." Data for methanol are not requested at this time.
- Imports of olefins are collected separately from liquefied petroleum gases (i.e., ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene) on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."
- Data on blended into motor gasoline has been eliminated on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."
- Data on methanol is no longer required on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" but remains on the form for future use.

Changes in Summary Statistics Tables

- Table S1. Crude and Petroleum Products Overview
 - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.

• Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

- History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
- The Crude Used Directly column has been eliminated. This column is no longer applicable since the years 1973 through 1980 have been eliminated. The data for 1981 and 1982 are provided in a footnote.

• Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

- History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
- The Former USSR has been renamed Russia. The remaining states that comprised the Former USSR have been included in the Other Non-OPEC column.

• Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

- History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
- Product supplied-unleaded and product supplied-unleaded (percent of Total) columns have been eliminated. A new column has been added to display end-of-month stocks of oxygenates. These stocks **are not included** in the Total Motor Gasoline end-of-month stocks.

• Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

- History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
- Distillate fuel oil stocks have been separated into two sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur).
- The Crude Used Directly column has been eliminated. This column is no longer applicable since the years 1973 through 1980 have been eliminated. The data for 1981 and 1982 are provided in a footnote.

• Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

- History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.

- The Crude Used Directly column has been eliminated. This column is no longer applicable since the years 1973 through 1980 have been eliminated. The data for 1981 and 1982 are provided in a footnote.
- Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition
 - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
- Table S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition
 - A new summary table has been added to display supply and disposition data for propane/propylene. This information will continue to be included in the Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition table (renumbered as Table S9).
- Table S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition
 - Formerly numbered as Table S8.
 - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
- Table S10. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition
 - Formerly numbered as Table S9.
 - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
- Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/ Hydrogen/Oxygenates for clarification.
- Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
- Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.
- Table 28. Refinery Input
 - Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/ Hydrogen/Oxygenates for clarification. Sub-categories are displayed for Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen and for Oxygenates.
 - Oxygenates are displayed separately for fuel ethanol, methanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates. Other oxygenates includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl alcohol (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
- Table 29. Refinery Net Production
 - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification. Isobutylene is displayed as a sub-category to be consistent with the other liquefied gases.
 - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated (EPA approved), and other.
 - Military and commercial kerosene-type jet fuel has been added.
 - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

Changes in Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance
 - Line 14 includes fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline. This quantity is comparable to the sum of field production of finished motor gasoline and natural gas liquids and LRGs on Table 2.
 - Line 20 has been modified to read: Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production) to accommodate motor gasoline blending components field production.
- Tables 2 through 25. Supply and Disposition
 - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
 - Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/ Hydrogen/Oxygenates for clarification. Sub-categories are displayed for Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen and for Oxygenates.
 - Oxygenates are displayed separately for fuel ethanol, methanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates. Other oxygenates includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE),

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

- Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
- Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.
- Tables 33 and 34. Imports by PAD District
 - Data on olefins are displayed separately from liquefied petroleum gases.
 - Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/ Hydrogen/Oxygenates for clarification. Sub-categories are displayed for Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen and for Oxygenates.
 - Oxygenates are displayed separately for fuel ethanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates. Other oxygenates includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl alcohol (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
 - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
 - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added to both bonded ship bunkers and other.
- Tables 35-44. Imports by Country of Origin
 - A new line has been added to appear below the Total line to show the sum of the Persian Gulf countries.
 - Former USSR has been changed to read Russia. States formerly included in USSR are now included in the Other countries category under Non-OPEC.
- Tables 45 and 46. Exports
 - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
 - Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates and Motor Gasoline Blending Components have been added as export products under the Other Liquids category.
- Tables 47-48. Exports by Destination

- Miscellaneous products category has been renamed Other Products to accommodate exports of other hydrocarbons/ oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components.

- Tables 49-50. Net Imports
 - A new line has been added to appear below the Total line to show the sum of the Persian Gulf countries.
 - Former USSR has been changed to read Russia. States formerly included in USSR are now included in the Other countries category under Non-OPEC.
- Table 51. Stocks
 - Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/ Hydrogen/Oxygenates for clarification. Sub-categories are displayed for Other hydrocarbons/hydrogen fuel ethanol, ETBE, methanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates.
 - Other oxygenates includes tertiary amyl methyl alcohol (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
 - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
 - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.
- Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks
 - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
 - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.
- Table 53. Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge
 - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
 - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.
- Table 54. Movements by Pipeline

- Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
- Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.
- **Table 55. Movements by Tanker and Barge**
 - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
 - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.
- **Table 56. Net Movements**
 - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
 - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
 - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

Changes in Appendix C

- **Inputs**
 - Other hydrocarbons has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/ Oxygenates for clarification.
- **Production**
 - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
 - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
 - A new line has been added to display field production of motor gasoline blending components.
- **Imports**
 - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
 - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

- **Stocks**
 - Other hydrocarbons has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/ Oxygenates for clarification.
 - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
 - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
- **Product Supplied**
 - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
 - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

Changes in Appendix D

- **Table D1. U.S. Summary Table**
 - Data on blended into motor gasoline has been eliminated. This information is no longer collected on the survey EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."
- **Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Ending Stocks**
 - Data for the previous year as well as current year are displayed.
 - Data on blended into motor gasoline has been eliminated. This information is no longer collected on the survey EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."
 - Data for fuel ethanol imports has been dropped due to small volumes reported by respondents.
- **Table D3. Monthly MTBE Production and Ending Stocks**
 - Data for the previous year as well as current year are displayed.
 - Data on blended into motor gasoline has been eliminated. This information is no longer collected on the survey EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."
 - Data on MTBE imports has been dropped from the table due to small volumes reported by respondents.

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 (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	22	14,968	15	15,179	6	15,242	-8	--	--	--	--	23
Crude Oil	14,114	22	13,839	4	13,845	-6	13,733	-4	--	--	--	--	3
Pentanes Plus	146	9	181	-2	182	0	171	(s)	--	--	--	--	2
LPGs.....	246	0	263	1	304	0	372	(s)	--	--	--	--	-7
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	67	0	81	0	137	0	203	0	--	--	--	--	-5
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	179	0	182	1	167	0	169	(s)	--	--	--	--	-1
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	114	1	144	-1	239	0	271	0	--	--	--	--	-2
Unfinished Oils	741	-25	559	(s)	787	-1	657	-12	--	--	--	--	18
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-57	16	-19	12	-176	13	42	8	--	--	--	--	9
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	(s)	0	(s)	0	-1	0	-3	0	--	--	--	--	0
Production.....	17,999	38	17,704	55	17,919	2	18,008	18	--	--	--	--	33
Pentanes Plus	340	3	353	3	340	3	339	(s)	--	--	--	--	3
LPGs.....	2,108	18	2,078	21	1,952	24	1,887	1	--	--	--	--	12
Ethane/Ethylene.....	591	5	578	4	570	4	587	(s)	--	--	--	--	3
Propane/Propylene.....	956	7	945	13	956	12	953	1	--	--	--	--	6
Normal Butane/Butylene	352	3	349	3	224	7	164	1	--	--	--	--	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	209	3	206	1	201	1	182	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	160	-3	179	3	174	-30	196	24	--	--	--	--	-4
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-52	-6	-124	14	-150	12	8	8	--	--	--	--	9
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,344	7	7,344	-18	7,583	-12	7,409	-15	--	--	--	--	-5
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	840	0	820	1	1,835	46	2,341	0	--	--	--	--	49
Other	6,504	7	6,524	-19	5,748	-58	5,068	-15	--	--	--	--	-54
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	28	0	24	(s)	23	0	20	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,485	(s)	1,358	(s)	1,339	-1	1,330	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	126	0	101	(s)	98	(s)	88	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,359	(s)	1,257	(s)	1,242	-1	1,242	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene.....	26	(s)	34	0	53	-2	54	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,185	1	3,084	15	3,206	-2	3,435	-4	--	--	--	--	11
Residual Fuel Oil	760	2	745	7	822	0	839	2	--	--	--	--	3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	143	16	141	16	129	13	12	8	--	--	--	--	10
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	298	0	305	0	291	0	270	0	--	--	--	--	-1
Special Naphthas	50	(s)	57	1	51	0	53	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	159	0	153	0	169	0	166	-2	--	--	--	--	(s)
Waxes	19	0	19	0	21	0	22	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	650	0	625	(s)	617	0	602	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	568	0	613	-5	583	-2	562	-5	--	--	--	--	-3
Still Gas	685	(s)	672	(s)	674	0	640	-1	--	--	--	--	-2
Miscellaneous Products.....	43	0	44	(s)	43	0	45	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Imports	9,145	59	8,360	40	8,476	25	9,147	0	--	--	--	--	67
Crude Oil	7,262	27	6,614	26	6,558	23	7,181	0	--	--	--	--	57
Pentanes Plus	20	9	33	0	40	0	45	0	--	--	--	--	1
LPGs.....	155	14	167	1	206	1	195	0	--	--	--	--	5
Ethane/Ethylene.....	20	0	20	0	20	0	19	0	--	--	--	--	2
Propane/Propylene.....	105	13	116	0	132	(s)	107	0	--	--	--	--	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	1	19	1	43	1	48	0	--	--	--	--	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	11	0	13	0	11	0	21	0	--	--	--	--	1
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	14	3	12	3	18	3	7	0	--	--	--	--	2
Unfinished Oils	586	7	435	10	493	0	491	0	--	--	--	--	8
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	30	0	31	0	39	0	26	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	292	(s)	283	0	269	-2	210	0	--	--	--	--	-2
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	--	--	--	--	0
Other	292	(s)	283	0	269	-2	201	0	--	--	--	--	-2
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	94	0	91	0	97	0	127	0	--	--	--	--	-3
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	8	0	8	0	18	0	12	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	86	0	83	0	78	0	115	0	--	--	--	--	-2
Kerosene.....	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	130	(s)	159	0	137	0	242	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	337	0	370	0	420	0	391	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	50	0	30	0	36	0	39	0	--	--	--	--	-5
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	117	0	86	0	104	0	154	0	--	--	--	--	4
Special Naphthas	3	0	7	0	6	0	3	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	6	(s)	6	0	2	(s)	1	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Waxes	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	3	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	40	0	33	0	43	0	29	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	(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	4,057	1,595,153	3,698	1,583,590	3,676	1,611,337	3,365	1,643,275	4,028	1,660,392	4,063
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	325,640	1,068	331,285	1,054	337,114	-17	349,129	-442	352,845	-8	351,747	504
Pentanes Plus	8,260	151	7,731	-52	8,318	60	9,683	2	10,236	76	10,634	164
LPGs	74,993	-1,196	66,322	-1,198	66,610	159	80,596	411	97,260	528	111,342	1,146
Ethane/Ethylene	16,496	137	15,940	376	17,596	-2	19,595	1	20,480	2	22,170	364
Propane/Propylene	33,489	-1,078	26,174	-901	21,834	45	28,817	209	36,937	341	44,921	307
Normal Butane/Butylene	14,383	-217	13,589	-481	16,421	58	20,844	86	26,599	87	30,616	402
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	1,265	13,515	343	14,528	-58	15,362	-203	16,702	-167	17,684	-68
Unfinished Oils	99,259	813	99,707	817	103,484	807	101,927	-497	104,377	-178	101,407	-101
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	41,309	429	41,800	775	40,370	684	39,465	1,151	37,201	578	36,835	629
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	61	0	55	0	51	0	59	0	53	0	37	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	195,291	497	199,766	-128	187,039	200	182,920	333	185,412	386	183,150	-373
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	32,349	-1,349	23,025	-1,622	17,461	-1,971	11,280	-1,849	10,155	-2,446	8,829	-2,475
Other	162,942	1,846	176,741	1,494	169,578	2,171	171,640	2,182	175,257	2,832	174,321	2,102
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,717	2	1,905	1	1,763	0	1,771	-20	1,674	-6	1,805	-9
Jet Fuel	41,014	-37	42,315	74	41,429	278	41,322	-130	42,471	-107	44,796	23
Naphtha-Type Jet	4,763	0	4,489	3	4,415	1	4,043	-18	4,242	11	4,065	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	36,251	-37	37,826	71	37,014	277	37,279	-112	38,229	-118	40,731	23
Kerosene	5,289	-4	4,520	-23	4,455	-43	3,933	-39	4,170	13	5,389	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	130,222	-32	109,433	339	97,456	-526	98,341	616	101,556	745	109,436	117
Residual Fuel Oil	44,221	-309	42,116	-263	40,690	-300	41,409	-49	43,046	-23	45,795	-166
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	249	2,380	243	2,456	208	2,189	218
Lubricants	13,514	230	13,691	270	13,437	264	12,976	307	12,503	334	12,032	294
Waxes	919	0	901	0	860	0	880	0	1,002	95	871	0
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	617	29,111	867	30,853	791	30,745	588	25,949	828
Miscellaneous Products	2,231	310	2,336	385	2,532	322	2,365	279	2,369	306	2,323	384
Product Supplied	16,320	-76	17,397	-66	17,688	-155	16,673	42	16,340	159	17,032	61
Crude Oil	10	0	10	0	11	0	9	0	10	0	8	0
Pentanes Plus	196	-1	222	6	190	-1	191	-1	204	-1	172	1
LPGs	1,917	49	1,928	25	1,910	-42	1,495	40	1,393	31	1,463	18
Ethane/Ethylene	672	-5	638	-4	589	-1	558	22	566	5	541	-6
Propane/Propylene	1,179	43	1,261	2	1,165	-37	812	-4	746	7	744	12
Normal Butane/Butylene	31	8	-5	18	109	-10	80	14	59	15	126	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	35	2	34	10	47	-6	45	8	23	5	51	7
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	-144	-64	-103	-59	-47	-66	-160	5	-227	18	-217	10
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	-36	7,129	-7	7,397	-37	7,401	-2	7,531	54	7,692	1
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	(s)	27	(s)	19	(s)	28	-1	23	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,464	1	1,488	-6	1,493	-33	1,393	15	1,404	1	1,538	-6
Naphtha-Type Jet	93	-1	143	(s)	123	-4	115	-1	115	-1	168	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,371	2	1,346	-6	1,371	-28	1,278	15	1,289	2	1,370	-7
Kerosene	63	-1	91	1	52	1	30	(s)	11	-2	-15	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,141	2	3,478	-11	3,386	28	2,949	-2	2,624	60	2,843	19
Residual Fuel Oil	1,020	12	1,128	-3	1,065	1	1,070	1	1,014	12	857	3
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	-7	144	-1	166	(s)	157	-1	142	-1	171	1
Waxes	18	0	21	0	23	-1	22	0	16	-2	26	3
Petroleum Coke	339	-9	373	-7	394	-7	336	2	362	(s)	407	9
Asphalt and Road Oil	145	-14	233	-12	277	-4	405	4	485	-7	709	-6
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	1,223	1,674,187	-546	1,661,248	712	1,684,592	225	--	--	--	--	2,450
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	352,425	-574	335,432	11	320,703	0	330,449	-155	--	--	--	--	144
Pentanes Plus.....	11,590	262	13,135	222	13,269	0	12,618	22	--	--	--	--	91
LPGs.....	123,126	1,440	137,847	339	143,483	342	139,487	6	--	--	--	--	198
Ethane/Ethylene.....	22,256	-1	25,111	-314	27,280	-1	26,796	0	--	--	--	--	56
Propane/Propylene.....	52,104	1,050	57,797	831	61,276	0	60,952	4	--	--	--	--	81
Normal Butane/Butylene	34,712	336	41,111	260	41,312	343	39,028	6	--	--	--	--	88
Isobutane/isobutylene.....	14,054	55	13,828	-438	13,615	0	12,711	-4	--	--	--	--	-27
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	19,565	-125	21,013	72	19,633	-738	17,537	0	--	--	--	--	32
Unfinished Oils.....	101,825	383	107,593	-143	102,700	0	102,009	680	--	--	--	--	258
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	37,582	-32	35,221	24	37,154	0	36,273	0	--	--	--	--	424
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	31	0	44	0	58	0	145	0	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	175,651	-9	165,243	-63	169,875	-199	173,826	-97	--	--	--	--	55
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	5,730	-72	8,730	-163	22,188	272	29,865	0	--	--	--	--	-1,168
Other.....	169,921	63	156,513	100	147,687	-471	143,961	-97	--	--	--	--	1,222
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,801	-1	1,619	12	1,538	0	1,702	0	--	--	--	--	-2
Jet Fuel.....	46,071	-3	43,262	-248	40,934	-94	40,200	0	--	--	--	--	-24
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	3,867	-1	3,849	9	3,040	-5	3,127	0	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	42,204	-2	39,413	-257	37,894	-89	37,073	0	--	--	--	--	-24
Kerosene.....	5,457	1	5,474	0	5,925	-110	7,033	0	--	--	--	--	-21
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	120,219	93	127,945	68	130,350	300	144,840	-71	--	--	--	--	165
Residual Fuel Oil.....	42,673	-210	44,558	-88	42,368	1,199	46,740	1	--	--	--	--	-21
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	2,794	0	1,998	0	1,838	0	1,886	0	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,446	0	1,452	0	1,591	0	1,453	0	--	--	--	--	-12
Special Naphthas.....	2,375	-2	2,319	-15	2,349	0	2,242	0	--	--	--	--	136
Lubricants.....	12,431	0	11,614	-92	11,207	0	11,325	-65	--	--	--	--	154
Waxes.....	882	0	852	0	836	0	887	0	--	--	--	--	10
Petroleum Coke.....	10,875	0	10,307	-131	10,128	0	9,377	-15	--	--	--	--	314
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	23,630	0	20,360	-527	17,031	18	15,703	-81	--	--	--	--	351
Miscellaneous Products.....	2,683	0	2,812	13	2,620	0	2,612	0	--	--	--	--	200
Product Supplied.....	17,208	126	17,176	134	17,709	-50	17,230	33	--	--	--	--	22
Crude Oil.....	9	0	8	0	9	0	12	0	--	--	--	--	0
Pentanes Plus.....	182	(s)	154	6	187	10	234	(s)	--	--	--	--	2
LPGs.....	1,583	23	1,462	56	1,632	25	1,819	12	--	--	--	--	24
Ethane/Ethylene.....	608	17	505	14	518	-6	622	(s)	--	--	--	--	5
Propane/Propylene.....	804	-3	851	20	955	39	1,057	1	--	--	--	--	8
Normal Butane/Butylene	144	6	62	6	107	5	76	12	--	--	--	--	8
Isobutane/isobutylene.....	27	3	44	16	53	-14	64	(s)	--	--	--	--	3
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
Unfinished Oils.....	-168	16	-310	26	-130	-4	-143	-10	--	--	--	--	-12
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,777	-5	7,885	-16	7,612	-9	7,411	-18	--	--	--	--	-8
Reformulated.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	--	--	--	NA
Oxygenated.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	--	--	--	NA
Other.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	--	--	--	NA
Finished Aviation Gasoline	28	(s)	31	(s)	26	(s)	14	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,485	1	1,506	8	1,493	-6	1,457	-3	--	--	--	--	-3
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	128	(s)	101	(s)	140	(s)	90	(s)	--	--	--	--	-1
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,337	1	1,405	8	1,352	-6	1,367	-3	--	--	--	--	-2
Kerosene.....	23	0	33	(s)	39	2	17	-4	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	2,669	1	2,797	16	3,001	-10	2,968	8	--	--	--	--	12
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1,075	4	935	3	1,205	-43	995	41	--	--	--	--	3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	198	16	196	16	171	13	170	8	--	--	--	--	5
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	408	0	390	0	390	0	428	0	--	--	--	--	3
Special Naphthas.....	44	7	59	1	54	-1	59	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	139	10	168	3	168	-3	143	1	--	--	--	--	(s)
Waxes.....	19	0	20	0	21	0	19	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	357	15	386	4	381	-4	317	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	680	27	744	12	727	-20	624	-2	--	--	--	--	-2
Still Gas.....	685	(s)	672	(s)	674	0	640	-1	--	--	--	--	-2
Miscellaneous Products.....	33	12	40	(s)	50	(s)	45	0	--	--	--	--	(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.

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, January 1994

Products	January 1994		December 1993		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	2,549	82	2,643	85	2,549	82
Stocks	1,740	--	2,105	--	1,740	--
MTBE						
Production	3,314	107	4,465	144	3,314	107
Stocks	8,226	--	9,744	--	8,226	--

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

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	107											
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											
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	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											
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W											
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1993	102	101	99	124	117	111	139	125	139	130	129	126
1994	92											
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											
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W											
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	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											

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.

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) (CH₃)₃COC₂H₅. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ethane (C₂H₆). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C₂H₄). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, 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 (C₂H₅OH). 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.

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 are certified as "reformulated gasoline" by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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 instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special

naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline (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 (10.18 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum; other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

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

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