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Petroleum Supply Monthly

July 1994

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

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

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

COGIS= Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source
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Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays (Thursday in event of a holiday) at 9:00 a.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Preface

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

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

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

Summary Statistics

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Appendices

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

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

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

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Articles

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

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Western Countries Lead U.S. Petroleum Import Sources	January 1986
U.S. Petroleum Exports Show Slight Upturn	January 1986
Motor Gasoline Trends	February 1986
Oil Imports from Saudi Arabia	February 1986
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March 1986
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1986
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1986
Winter 1986-1987 Distillate Fuel Outlook	July 1986
Recent Trends for Middle Distillates	July 1986
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1986
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1986	November 1986
U.S. Petroleum Imports, 1986 Regional Highlights	December 1986
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U.S. Exports of Petroleum Products Reach Record High	December 1986
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	February 1987
Refinery Capacity: 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Trends Through 1986	March 1987
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Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1987/1988	July 1987
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EIA Releases Annual Reserves Summary	August 1987
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1987
The Northeast-Distillate Fuel Oil Supply	November 1987
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1987	December 1987
U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends Through 1987	January 1988
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Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1988/1989	July 1988
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Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
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Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991
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Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	August 1993
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Propane Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Strategic Shipping Lanes	January 1994
Summer 1994 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1994

Highlights

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

Highlights

Continued economic growth, the seasonal increase in driving, and warm weather conditions propelled **total demand for petroleum products** (measured as product supplied) for June 1994¹ to 17.5 million barrels per day (Table H1), the **highest June total since 1989**. Demand was driven mainly by the moderate growth in the economy supported by strong usage of transportation fuels. Although temperatures were 29 percent warmer than normal and it was particularly hot in the Middle Atlantic and New England States², June weather conditions were not reflected statistically in the Nation's demand for petroleum products.

Demand for petroleum products during the first half of 1994 increased nearly 4 percent from the comparable 1993 period, supported by modest growth in the manufacturing and transportation sectors of the economy.

Net imports of crude oil and petroleum products averaged 7.8 million barrels per day during the first 6 months of 1994, an

increase of 6 percent or 0.4 million barrels per day from a year earlier. These net shipments of foreign oils accounted for nearly 45 percent of total demand for petroleum during the first half of this year.

Other June and first half 1994 highlights include:

- **Demand for finished motor gasoline was high** for June, and during the first 6-months of 1994 it was slightly higher than the comparable period a year earlier.
- Extraordinary cold weather earlier in the year along with high levels of agricultural, industrial processing, and transportation usage were reflected in the 6 percent **increase in demand for distillate fuel oil** over the first half of 1993.
- Residual fuel oil demand, imports, production, and stocks were at low June levels.

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

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

Figure H1. Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Product Imports, January- June 1990-1994
(Million Barrels per Day)

¹Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, January-May 1994 data issues, Table 2; June 1994 monthly-from-weekly estimates; and *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1990-1993, Vol. 2, Table 2.

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

Category	1994			1993	January—June	
	June	May	Difference ^a	June	1994	1993
Products Supplied	^E 17.5	17.1	^E 0.4	17.1	^E 17.6	16.9
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	^E 7.8	7.6	^E 0.2	7.7	^E 7.4	7.3
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	^E 2.9	2.9	^E (s)	2.9	^E 3.3	3.1
Residual Fuel Oil.....	^E 0.8	1.0	^E -0.2	0.9	^E 1.1	1.0
Jet Fuel.....	^E 1.6	1.5	^E 0.1	1.5	^E 1.5	1.5
Other Petroleum Products ^b	^E 4.3	4.1	^E 0.2	4.1	^E 4.3	4.0
Crude Oil Inputs	^E 14.4	14.3	^E 0.1	14.1	^E 13.6	13.4
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	^E 101.1	96.6	^E 4.5	96.1	^E 94.7	91.7
Imports	^E 9.4	9.2	^E 0.2	8.8	^E 8.7	8.4
Crude Oil.....	^E 7.8	7.2	^E 0.6	7.2	^E 6.8	6.6
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	^E 0.0	0.0	^E 0.0	0.0	^E (s)	(s)
Other.....	^E 7.8	7.2	^E 0.6	7.2	^E 6.7	6.6
Products	^E 1.6	2.0	^E -0.4	1.6	^E 2.0	1.8
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	^E 0.4	0.5	^E -0.1	0.3	^E 0.4	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	^E 0.2	0.2	^E (s)	0.2	^E 0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	^E 0.2	0.3	^E -0.1	0.3	^E 0.4	0.3
Jet Fuel.....	^E 0.1	0.1	^E (s)	0.1	^E 0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	^E 0.8	0.9	^E -0.1	0.8	^E 0.9	0.9
Exports	^E 0.9	0.9	^E (s)	0.9	^E 0.9	1.0
Crude Oil.....	^E 0.1	0.1	^E (s)	0.1	^E 0.1	0.1
Products.....	^E 0.8	0.8	^E (s)	0.7	^E 0.8	0.9
Total Net Imports	^E 8.5	8.2	^E 0.3	7.9	^E 7.8	7.4
Stock Change^d	^E 0.5	0.8	^E 0.3	0.6	^E -0.1	0.4
Crude Oil.....	^E (s)	-0.2	^E 0.3	(s)	^E (s)	0.2
Products.....	^E 0.5	1.0	^E -0.5	0.6	^E -0.1	0.2
Total Stocks	^E 1619	1609	^E 10	1667	--	--
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil.....	^E 921	920	^E 1	935	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	^E 591	591	^E 0	583	--	--
Other.....	^E 330	328	^E 1	352	--	--
Products	^E 698	689	^E 8	732	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	^E 179	180	^E -1	184	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	^E 120	112	^E 8	110	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil.....	^E 39	39	^E -1	46	--	--
Jet Fuel.....	^E 42	42	^E (s)	45	--	--
Other Petroleum Products.....	^E 319	316	^E 3	347	--	--

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

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

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

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

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

E=Estimated.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1993, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II; appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

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

- **Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel was the highest ever** at 1.5 million barrels per day.
- A **record high June level of crude oil imports** entered the United States. Year-to-date imports increased nearly 2 percent from the comparable period in 1993 (Figure H1), due to low crude oil prices and declining domestic production. **January-June 1994 domestic crude oil production was at its lowest level in 36 years.**
- **Gross imports of petroleum products** during the first half of 1994 were **12 percent higher than the year-earlier period** and the highest year-to-date volumes since 1990.

Motor Gasoline

Despite increases in Federal taxes, **retail gasoline prices** were slightly **below June 1993 levels** and expected to be lower than in the previous four summers³. Low retail prices and the modestly improved economic conditions spurred increased automotive travel, and the June 1994 demand for motor gasoline averaged 7.8 million barrels per day. This was near the August 1993 record level and was the **third-highest all-time June demand**.

Production of finished motor gasoline reached a record June high level of 7.5 million barrels per day. Finished motor gasoline

³"Cheap Gasoline to Fuel Summer Driving," *The Wall Street Journal*, June 10, 1994, p. B1.

⁴"Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Renewable Oxygenate Requirement for Reformulated Gasoline, Final Rule", U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, June 30, 1994.

⁵"Rail Traffic Showed Growth in June and Second Quarter," *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial*, July 13, 1994, p. 3B.

imports of 0.4 million barrels were within the levels of recent years, and **stocks dropped to 179 million barrels**. This was the lowest end-of-June stock level since 1991.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released its final rule on the requirement for renewable oxygenate content (produced from non-fossil fuels) in reformulated gasoline⁴. An average of 15 percent of the oxygen content of reformulated gasoline must come from renewable oxygenates during 1995, increasing to 30 percent in 1996 and subsequent years.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil averaged 2.9 million barrels per day in June 1994, essentially unchanged from May and nearly 3 percent higher than the June 1993 level. Year-to-date demand increased about 6 percent from 1993 to 1994 because of extraordinary cold weather earlier in the year and increased agricultural, industrial processing, and transportation⁵ usage.

Distillate fuel oil production reached 3.3 million barrels per day, a record high for June. Imports of distillate fuel oil fell within the normal range, averaging 0.2 million barrels per day. Distillate fuel oil **stocks surged to 120 million barrels, the highest June**

Motor gasoline demand during the first 6 months of 1994 averaged 7.4 million barrels per day, 0.1 million barrels per day higher than the comparable 1993 period.

level since 1982. Low-sulfur distillate stocks of 61 million barrels made up slightly more than half of the total distillate fuel oil inventory.

The Internal Revenue Service issued final rules requiring the use of red dye in all non-taxable diesel fuel oil beginning October 1, 1994, and provided for compliance with interim rules that required the use of blue dyes for tax-exempt fuels.⁶ The EPA reviewed dyeing requirements for high-sulfur distillate fuel oil⁷ because of concerns about storage, handling, performance, and safety problems of high- and low-sulfur fuels. Also, the EPA set Federal standards under the 1990 Clean Air Act for off-road diesel engine exhaust emissions, that will go into effect in 1996.⁸

Residual Fuel Oil

Demand for residual fuel oil fell to 0.8 million barrels per day, the lowest for June in more than half a century. This was brought about mainly because utility demand was satisfied mostly by low-priced natural gas supplies⁹. Because of the cold weather

early in the year, demand for the first 6 months of 1994 was 6 percent higher than the comparable period a year earlier.

Production of residual fuel oil averaged 0.7 million barrels per day, the lowest for June in 9 years. Residual fuel oil imports and stocks were at their lowest June levels in 4 decades.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Aided by the military switch to kerosene-type jet fuel from naphtha-type jet fuel and commercial air line passenger fare incentives, demand for kerosene-type jet fuel set an all-time record high of 1.5 million barrels per day. This was 0.1 million barrels per day higher than the May level and 13 percent higher than for June 1993. Year-to-date demand for kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.5 million barrels per day, an increase of nearly 10 percent from a year earlier. This resulted from the military switch to kerosene-type fuels, commercial air fare travel incentives, and cold-weather blending into diesel fuel early in 1994.

⁶"Diesel Fuel Excise Tax; Dye Color and Concentration, Final Regulation", *Federal Register*, Vol. 59, No. 125, June 30, 1994, pp. 33656-33658.

⁷"EPA, IRS, FAA Move Towards Accord on Diesel Dye Regulations," *Octane Week*, June 6, 1994, p.7.

⁸"EPA Moves to Reduce Exhaust Emissions From Off-Road Diesel Engines," *The Oil and Gas Journal*, June 13, 1994, p. 36.

⁹"U.S. Resid Prices Face Pressure from Natural Gas", *Bloomberg Oil Buyer's Guide*, July 4, 1994, p. 15.

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

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1993												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,123	13,097	13,507	13,819	14,062	14,415	14,458	14,040	14,045	13,902	13,928	13,768
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,777	14,825	14,910	14,981	14,945	15,006	15,059	15,059	15,033	15,000	14,969	14,960
Idle Capacity²	344	304	223	158	207	160	139	81	105	137	182	146
Idle Three Months or Less	297	174	114	36	111	64	43	15	43	74	129	83
Idle More than Three Months	47	130	109	122	96	96	96	66	66	63	53	63
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,121	15,129	15,133	15,139	15,151	15,166	15,198	15,140	15,142	15,137	15,151	15,105
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	88.8	88.3	90.6	92.2	94.1	96.1	96.0	93.2	93.4	92.7	93.0	92.0
Operable Capacity	86.8	86.6	89.3	91.3	92.8	95.1	95.1	92.7	92.8	91.8	91.9	91.2
1994												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,522	13,345	13,151	14,012	14,460	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,742	14,869	14,396	14,371	14,967	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity²	350	173	645	806	202	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	303	122	594	675	75	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	47	51	51	131	127	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,091	15,041	15,041	15,177	15,168	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.7	89.8	91.4	97.5	96.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	89.6	88.7	87.4	92.3	95.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

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

NA = Not Available.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1993, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II, Table 16; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1994 data issue, Table 28.

Production of kerosene-type jet fuel reached an all-time June high of 1.4 million barrels per day, and **stocks** of 40 million barrels fell within the normal range for this time of year.

Crude Oil

Crude oil imports set an **all-time high record** in June 1994 at 7.8 million barrels per day, nearly 8 percent higher than a year earlier. Imports for the first half of the year increased for the third consecutive year. Domestic **crude oil production** continued to decline and at 6.6 million barrels per day was the lowest for June since 1958.

Crude oil production fell in the Midwest during the first half of 1994 because of declining fields and the impact of low international prices. In May 1994, crude oil production in the region was about 50,000 barrels per day lower than in May 1993¹⁰, and a persistent shortage of crude oil in the Midwest was a major factor in the recent increase in West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices.

As a result of a recent increase in crude oil prices, Midwest petroleum refiners turned to foreign sources for crude oil supplies, with several area refiners reporting first time purchases of crude

oil from Russia. Pipeline capacities limited the volumes of crude oil that could be moved to Midwest refineries, and trunk lines were operating at capacity. This restricted the crude oil shipments to Midwest refiners from alternative sources.¹¹

Industry, government, and public discussions were carried out recently concerning the elimination or extension of the 21-year-old export ban on Alaskan crude oil, and in June the U.S. Department of Energy released its analysis study concerning the affect on the Nation if the export ban is lifted¹². The U.S. Government enacted the ban during 1973 to preserve domestic energy resources in response to an embargo by Arab oil exporting countries, and during the past 2 decades most Alaskan crude oil has been marketed on the West Coast.

Refinery Operations

Petroleum refineries continued to operate at high rates, and crude oil **inputs** averaged 14.4 million barrel per day, the highest level for June in 15 years. The estimated refinery operable utilization rate, gross inputs divided by the total refining capacity with all idle units included, averaged 96.5 percent¹³, very high for this time of the year.

¹⁰"Midwest Refiners Shop Around to Find Way to Cut Impact of High WTI Prices," *The Oil Daily*, June 30, 1994, p. 3.

¹¹ *ibid.*, p. 3.

¹²Exporting Alaskan North Slope Crude Oil, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE/PO-0025), June 1994.

¹³June 1994 monthly-from-weekly crude oil input data divided by the April 1994 (the most recent available) monthly operable capacity data. The final rate may be lower than this preliminary estimate.

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	9 290	9 -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	9 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	9 214	9 -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 January	9,176	7,361	1,688	540	-757	17,012	1,610
February	9,175	7,389	1,696	171	-951	16,893	1,588
March	9,123	7,348	1,694	-250	-291	16,825	1,571
April	9,072	7,293	1,693	315	92	16,764	1,583
May	8,949	7,169	1,695	-144	770	16,485	1,602
June	8,968	7,167	1,701	-581	604	16,978	1,603
July	8,961	7,131	1,683	244	290	17,143	1,620
August	8,678	6,922	1,638	-124	161	16,929	1,621
September	8,843	7,030	1,660	-160	653	16,876	1,636
October	9,025	7,126	1,722	411	-258	17,448	1,640
November	8,975	7,024	1,754	-227	77	17,091	1,636
December	9,019	7,103	1,744	-212	-1,203	17,928	9 1,592
Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	--
1993 January	9,254	6,961	1,737	295	9 560	16,173	9 1,618
February	8,907	6,943	1,777	219	-796	17,334	1,602
March	8,987	6,974	1,793	212	-602	17,575	1,590
April	8,897	6,881	1,802	523	356	16,781	1,617
May	8,800	6,847	1,732	147	915	16,508	1,650
June	8,747	6,795	1,753	2	573	17,096	1,667
July	8,657	6,688	1,741	6	497	17,357	1,682
August	8,720	6,758	1,747	-505	299	17,332	1,676
September	8,652	6,712	1,732	-439	86	17,650	1,665
October	8,893	6,839	1,768	328	403	17,323	1,688
November	8,847	6,912	1,670	251	-320	17,780	1,686
December	8,668	6,858	1,579	-33	-1,198	17,953	1,647
Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	70	17,237	--
1994 January	E 8,674	E 6,777	1,619	-16	-831	17,924	1,620
February	E 8,586	E 6,745	1,642	-164	-1,225	18,302	1,581
March	E 8,688	E 6,719	1,676	339	-438	17,289	1,578
April	E 8,528	E 6,634	1,687	-58	311	17,428	1,585
May	RE 8,546	RE 6,658	R 1,715	R -213	R 977	R 17,094	R 1,609
June*	E 8,562	PE 6,610	E 1,678	E -43	E 523	E 17,456	E 1,619
6-Mo. Average	E 8,598	PE 6,691	E 1,670	E -23	E -101	E 17,572	--
1993 6-Mo. Average	8,933	6,900	1,765	233	180	16,904	--
1992 6-Mo. Average	9,076	7,287	1,694	8	-84	16,825	--

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1981 - Present (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports ¹
	Total	Crude Oil ²	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1981 Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983 Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 January	7,712	5,956	1,756	1,144	118	1,026	6,588
February	6,827	5,079	1,748	852	22	829	5,975
March	7,068	5,321	1,747	912	105	807	6,156
April	8,092	6,127	1,966	937	23	914	7,155
May	7,823	6,060	1,763	885	106	779	6,939
June	7,946	6,171	1,775	957	107	850	6,989
July	8,479	6,796	1,683	929	53	876	7,550
August	8,260	6,457	1,803	789	133	657	7,470
September	8,176	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	8,004	6,292	1,712	1,135	129	1,006	6,869
February	7,948	6,156	1,792	1,033	166	867	6,915
March	8,285	6,488	1,797	970	139	831	7,315
April	8,768	6,928	1,840	1,067	73	994	7,701
May	8,663	6,809	1,854	1,082	112	970	7,581
June	8,805	7,201	1,604	900	150	750	7,905
July	9,219	7,289	1,930	1,001	62	938	8,218
August	8,429	6,641	1,789	829	55	774	7,600
September	8,531	6,581	1,950	902	107	795	7,629
October	9,197	7,181	2,015	881	62	819	8,316
November	8,903	6,997	1,906	980	67	913	7,923
December	8,645	6,838	1,807	1,250	63	1,188	7,394
Average	8,620	6,767	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 January	7,914	5,961	1,953	927	110	817	6,987
February	8,501	6,313	2,187	882	116	766	7,619
March	8,500	6,377	2,123	936	40	896	7,564
April	8,927	6,937	1,990	868	120	749	8,059
May	R 9,155	R 7,163	R 1,993	R 929	R 118	R 812	R 8,226
June*	E 9,391	E 7,766	E 1,625	E 883	E 100	E 783	E 8,508
6-Mo. Average	E 8,730	E 6,754	E 1,977	E 905	E 100	E 805	E 7,825
1993 6-Mo. Average	8,416	6,649	1,767	1,032	128	904	7,384
1992 6-Mo. Average	7,582	5,790	1,792	949	81	868	6,633

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, May 1993 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, May 1993 - Present

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year/Month	Supply						Disposition
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^c	Crude Losses
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1981 Average	8,572	1,809	4,396	256	4,141	83	5
1982 Average	8,649	1,896	3,488	165	3,323	71	3
1983 Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	2
1984 Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	2
1985 Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	1
1986 Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(s)
1987 Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	(s)
1988 Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)
1989 Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)
1990 Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)
1991 Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)
1992 January	7,361	1,789	5,956	0	5,956	290	0
February	7,389	1,808	5,079	0	5,079	229	(s)
March	7,348	1,785	5,321	0	5,321	287	(s)
April	7,293	1,741	6,127	0	6,127	189	0
May	7,169	1,682	6,060	0	6,060	421	0
June	7,167	1,703	6,171	34	6,138	259	(s)
July	7,131	1,655	6,796	0	6,796	332	0
August	6,922	1,635	6,457	18	6,439	65	(s)
September	7,030	1,700	6,218	16	6,202	385	0
October	7,126	1,696	6,696	49	6,647	290	(s)
November	7,024	1,674	6,121	0	6,121	296	(s)
December	7,103	1,705	5,937	0	5,937	61	(s)
Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)
1993 January	6,961	1,654	6,292	0	6,292	118	(s)
February	6,943	1,628	6,156	0	6,156	162	(s)
March	6,974	1,639	6,488	32	6,455	101	0
April	6,881	1,587	6,928	112	6,817	333	(s)
May	6,847	1,568	6,809	0	6,809	443	0
June	6,795	1,520	7,201	0	7,201	293	0
July	6,688	1,441	7,289	0	7,289	236	0
August	6,758	1,528	6,641	0	6,641	3	0
September	6,712	1,471	6,581	34	6,547	224	(s)
October	6,839	1,610	7,181	0	7,181	109	0
November	6,912	1,670	6,997	0	6,997	106	0
December	6,858	1,671	6,838	0	6,838	-98	0
Average	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	(s)
1994 January	E 6,777	E 1,658	5,961	0	5,961	651	0
February	E 6,745	E 1,594	6,313	0	6,313	37	0
March	E 6,719	E 1,581	6,377	99	6,278	272	0
April	E 6,634	E 1,502	6,937	31	6,906	316	(s)
May	RE 6,658	RE 1,576	R 7,163	0	R 7,163	361	0
June ^d	PE 6,610	PE 1,515	E 7,766	E 0	E 7,766	E 75	E 0
6-Mo. Average	PE 6,691	PE 1,571	E 6,754	E 22	E 6,731	E 290	E (s)
1993 6-Mo. Average	6,900	1,599	6,649	24	6,625	242	(s)
1992 6-Mo. Average	7,287	1,751	5,790	6	5,784	280	(s)

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

^d Previously published as crude used directly.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)			
		Stock Change ^b		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR	Other Primary
		SPR	Other						
1981	Average	336	^e -48	12,470	228	^d 58	594	230	363
1982	Average	174	-38	11,774	236	^d 59	^e 644	294	^e 350
1983	Average	234	^e -20	11,885	164	66	723	379	344
1984	Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985	Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986	Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987	Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988	Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989	Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990	Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991	Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992	January	(s)	540	12,923	118	26	910	569	341
	February	0	171	12,486	22	17	915	569	346
	March	(s)	-250	13,083	105	18	907	569	339
	April	0	315	13,260	23	11	917	569	348
	May	(s)	-145	13,679	106	10	912	569	344
	June	34	-615	14,059	107	12	895	570	325
	July	(s)	244	13,953	53	9	902	570	333
	August	20	-144	13,426	133	8	898	570	328
	September	43	-204	13,714	68	11	893	571	322
	October	69	342	13,584	106	10	906	574	333
	November	15	-243	13,547	111	10	899	574	325
	December	22	-234	13,194	107	12	893	575	318
	Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	--	--	--
1993	January	19	276	12,938	129	10	902	575	327
	February	18	201	12,865	166	10	908	576	332
	March	58	154	13,200	139	11	915	578	337
	April	136	387	13,538	73	9	930	582	349
	May	13	134	13,829	112	10	935	582	353
	June	21	-20	14,129	150	8	935	583	352
	July	19	-13	14,136	62	9	935	583	352
	August	24	-529	13,844	55	8	920	584	335
	September	52	-491	13,841	107	8	906	586	321
	October	19	309	13,729	62	10	917	586	330
	November	18	233	13,686	67	10	924	587	337
	December	9	-62	13,571	63	16	922	587	335
	Average	34	47	13,613	98	10	--	--	--
1994	January	4	-19	13,285	110	10	922	587	335
	February	(s)	-164	13,132	116	12	917	587	330
	March	99	241	12,978	40	10	928	590	338
	April	31	-89	13,617	120	9	926	591	335
	May	(s)	^R -213	^R 14,269	^R 118	^R 9	^R 920	^R 591	^R 328
	June*	^E (s)	^E -43	^E 14,389	^E 100	^E 10	^E 921	^E 591	^E 330
	6-Mo. Average	^E 23	^E -46	^E 13,648	^E 100	^E 10	--	--	--
1993	6-Mo. Average	44	189	13,421	128	10	--	--	--
1992	6-Mo. Average	6	3	13,252	81	16	--	--	--

Footnotes continued.

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

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait ^b		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	311	261	(a)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	January	206	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	218	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	215	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	April	182	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	May	202	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	June	144	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
	July	179	37	0	0	58	23	0	0
	August	261	45	0	0	66	33	0	0
	September	184	19	0	0	70	33	0	0
	October	186	8	0	0	137	109	0	0
	November	171	0	0	0	117	117	0	0
	December	203	9	0	0	165	149	0	0
	Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993	January	153	28	0	0	144	129	0	0
	February	256	0	0	0	251	229	0	0
	March	185	7	0	0	316	300	0	0
	April	258	26	0	0	279	279	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	222	52	0	0	486	470	0	0
	December	169	25	0	0	484	484	0	0
	Average	220	24	0	0	353	344	0	0
1994	January	233	35	0	0	309	309	0	0
	February	226	20	0	0	423	423	0	0
	March	278	22	0	0	476	476	0	0
	April	245	30	0	0	261	238	0	0
	May	261	0	0	0	362	362	0	0
	5-Mo. Average	249	21	0	0	366	361	0	0
1993	5-Mo. Average	215	13	0	0	242	231	0	0
1992	5-Mo. Average	205	31	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992	January	0	0	2,017	1,900	18	0	2,241	1,937
	February	0	0	1,776	1,687	0	0	1,995	1,745
	March	0	0	1,707	1,568	0	0	1,922	1,605
	April	0	0	1,734	1,524	0	0	1,916	1,543
	May	0	0	1,764	1,584	0	0	1,966	1,591
	June	0	0	1,744	1,610	0	0	1,888	1,621
	July	8	0	1,713	1,599	0	0	1,958	1,659
	August	0	0	1,594	1,473	7	0	1,829	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	1,688	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	1,644	1,515	17	17	2,198	1,837
	May	0	0	1,524	1,361	59	59	2,034	1,646
	June	0	0	1,540	1,413	66	66	2,010	1,746
	July	0	0	1,283	1,171	19	0	1,917	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	1,989	1,673
	December	0	0	1,330	1,205	0	0	1,983	1,713
	Average	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,000	1,661
1994	January	0	0	1,320	1,175	0	0	1,863	1,520
	February	0	0	1,071	1,023	0	0	1,719	1,467
	March	0	0	1,128	1,055	0	0	1,883	1,553
	April	0	0	1,586	1,428	4	0	2,097	1,696
	May	0	0	1,438	1,394	0	0	2,062	1,757
	5-Mo. Average	0	0	1,312	1,218	1	0	1,828	1,600
1993	5-Mo. Average	1	0	1,591	1,454	16	16	2,065	1,714
1992	5-Mo. Average	0	0	1,801	1,653	4	0	2,009	1,684

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador ^c		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^f (s)	^f (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	January	56	56	91	91	125	117	0	0
	February	61	48	105	105	39	39	0	0
	March	26	26	25	25	85	83	0	0
	April	53	46	186	186	54	49	0	0
	May	51	51	135	135	155	133	0	0
	June	105	101	129	129	109	102	0	0
	July	111	111	143	143	65	65	0	0
	August	99	93	108	108	91	85	0	0
	September	97	97	165	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	96	96	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	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	January	(c)	(c)	144	144	140	81	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	212	208	103	59	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	91	91	112	50	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	288	288	88	88	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	187	187	94	76	0	0
	5-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	183	182	108	71	0	0
1993	5-Mo. Average	56	53	121	120	63	62	0	0
1992	5-Mo. Average	49	46	108	108	93	85	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^{c,d}	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC ^c			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	January	593	566	1,119	787	1,984	1,617	4,224	3,554
	February	322	303	1,028	655	1,555	1,150	3,549	2,895
	March	441	409	1,106	793	1,684	1,336	3,606	2,941
	April	798	788	1,079	722	2,169	1,791	4,085	3,334
	May	773	773	1,038	745	2,152	1,837	4,118	3,428
	June	740	740	1,059	738	2,141	1,809	4,029	3,430
	July	900	883	1,163	912	2,382	2,114	4,339	3,772
	August	815	795	1,102	841	2,215	1,922	4,144	3,473
	September	774	754	1,333	953	2,426	2,001	4,274	3,531
	October	827	813	1,497	1,073	2,587	2,133	4,507	3,732
	November	626	608	1,343	921	2,173	1,719	4,086	3,376
	December	549	532	1,164	783	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	1,397	1,038	2,330	1,962	4,314	3,690
	February	927	913	1,296	925	2,377	1,990	4,510	3,699
	March	928	892	1,173	835	2,354	1,973	4,341	3,628
	April	892	871	1,314	1,023	2,483	2,158	4,682	3,995
	May	760	741	1,264	992	2,331	2,040	4,365	3,686
	June	848	827	1,292	999	2,418	2,075	4,428	3,821
	July	893	888	1,384	1,068	2,596	2,273	4,513	3,811
	August	562	549	1,383	1,135	2,313	2,037	4,172	3,552
	September	514	496	1,273	1,050	2,097	1,845	4,063	3,457
	October	603	593	1,276	993	2,398	2,045	4,359	3,619
	November	636	612	1,322	1,108	2,290	1,997	4,279	3,670
	December	598	569	1,230	952	2,260	1,910	4,242	3,624
	Average	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,354	2,026	4,354	3,687
1994	January	310	274	1,185	901	1,780	1,400	3,643	2,920
	February	576	557	1,204	946	2,094	1,770	3,814	3,237
	March	441	402	1,219	915	1,862	1,457	3,745	3,010
	April	631	621	1,272	1,016	2,280	2,014	4,377	3,710
	May	732	730	1,297	1,004	2,309	1,996	4,371	3,753
	5-Mo. Average	537	515	1,236	956	2,063	1,725	3,991	3,325
1993	5-Mo. Average	845	827	1,289	963	2,374	2,024	4,439	3,739
1992	5-Mo. Average	587	570	1,075	742	1,912	1,550	3,920	3,234

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	January	360	360	11	11	63	0	18	0	1,045	786	144	144
	February	246	246	10	10	47	0	12	0	1,147	834	80	69
	March	339	339	0	0	76	0	(s)	0	1,100	832	75	75
	April	381	381	39	22	67	0	17	0	1,121	835	86	69
	May	264	264	0	0	46	0	18	0	1,013	779	129	114
	June	286	286	21	21	57	0	28	0	970	736	110	95
	July	443	443	20	20	22	0	25	0	1,044	798	68	64
	August	335	323	21	21	8	0	10	0	1,038	762	66	66
	September	248	248	0	0	8	0	21	0	1,131	839	80	75
	October	395	395	11	11	1	0	10	0	1,063	761	61	61
	November	458	458	53	49	20	0	32	0	1,037	784	86	86
	December	279	279	38	38	19	0	50	0	1,122	816	97	90
	Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	January	354	354	(s)	0	18	0	3	0	1,052	778	60	60
	February	348	348	0	0	26	0	22	0	1,095	782	44	44
	March	408	408	0	0	38	0	27	0	1,033	770	79	73
	April	344	344	0	0	16	0	56	0	1,052	783	0	0
	May	299	299	13	13	8	0	41	0	1,128	874	40	40
	June	209	209	34	34	7	0	19	0	1,117	911	48	46
	July	402	402	40	40	31	0	48	0	1,264	991	24	24
	August	258	258	33	27	41	0	32	0	1,247	966	38	38
	September	282	282	0	0	37	0	59	0	1,319	1,023	91	89
	October	440	440	53	47	53	0	15	0	1,370	1,030	61	61
	November	307	307	0	0	29	0	61	0	1,236	917	68	68
	December	379	379	53	53	30	0	10	0	1,255	964	61	61
	Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994	January	338	338	12	0	28	0	11	0	1,234	905	81	78
	February	295	282	0	0	79	0	12	0	1,364	994	44	44
	March	291	265	11	11	52	0	10	0	1,328	987	107	104
	April	284	284	0	0	39	0	42	0	1,191	930	70	67
	May	354	331	32	32	58	0	96	0	1,157	905	80	80
	5-Mo. Average	313	301	11	9	51	0	34	0	1,253	943	77	75
1993	5-Mo. Average	351	351	3	3	21	0	30	0	1,072	798	45	44
1992	5-Mo. Average	318	318	12	8	60	0	13	0	1,084	813	103	95

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Colombia		Ecuador ^c		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	1	0	--	--	11	0	36	33	522	469	30	(s)
1982	Average	5	0	--	--	18	(s)	20	18	685	645	35	(s)
1983	Average	10	0	--	--	18	(s)	4	3	826	766	65	3
1984	Average	8	0	--	--	45	(s)	1	0	748	659	65	3
1985	Average	23	0	--	--	60	(s)	3	1	816	715	58	0
1986	Average	87	57	--	--	76	0	12	11	699	621	54	0
1987	Average	148	115	--	--	54	1	13	12	655	602	60	0
1988	Average	134	106	--	--	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989	Average	172	136	--	--	34	3	39	39	767	716	49	0
1990	Average	182	140	--	--	58	2	41	40	755	689	55	0
1991	Average	163	123	--	--	47	3	24	24	807	759	29	0
1992	January	158	111	--	--	51	0	0	0	764	721	31	0
	February	114	92	--	--	48	0	0	0	838	807	9	0
	March	101	74	--	--	44	0	0	0	846	809	34	0
	April	150	129	--	--	75	0	0	0	857	795	8	0
	May	57	46	--	--	57	0	5	5	788	764	27	0
	June	135	114	--	--	69	0	8	8	905	883	25	0
	July	103	93	--	--	36	0	40	40	830	788	21	0
	August	156	142	--	--	94	0	22	22	857	790	45	0
	September	190	179	--	--	81	0	17	17	755	720	39	0
	October	153	132	--	--	37	0	17	17	829	783	18	0
	November	127	84	--	--	33	0	8	8	762	700	26	0
	December	66	34	--	--	37	0	4	4	930	888	33	0
	Average	126	102	--	--	55	0	10	10	830	787	26	0
1993	January	188	167	--	--	56	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	844	798	10	0
	April	178	165	--	--	14	0	8	8	832	796	0	0
	May	147	90	--	--	26	0	21	10	917	846	10	0
	June	176	143	--	--	25	0	0	0	987	959	10	0
	July	204	184	--	--	25	0	11	11	943	878	21	0
	August	131	101	--	--	50	0	14	14	862	809	17	0
	September	224	170	--	--	32	0	28	28	929	867	22	0
	October	192	182	--	--	40	0	14	10	1,013	951	0	0
	November	164	143	--	--	30	0	0	0	1,116	1,041	(s)	0
	December	134	85	--	--	0	0	28	28	909	837	6	0
	Average	171	141	--	--	31	0	11	10	919	863	10	0
1994	January	182	149	128	128	8	0	11	0	971	945	35	0
	February	184	131	96	96	35	0	19	15	967	926	43	0
	March	188	167	37	37	16	0	13	0	1,067	1,014	33	0
	April	241	197	52	52	13	0	3	0	987	963	23	0
	May	105	75	85	85	19	0	0	0	957	917	79	0
	5-Mo. Average	180	144	79	79	18	0	9	3	991	953	43	0
1993	5-Mo. Average	165	137	--	--	35	0	8	6	853	803	10	0
1992	5-Mo. Average	116	90	--	--	55	0	1	1	818	779	22	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^b		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	5	(a)	1	(a)	133	102
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(a)	112	92
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(a)	2	(a)	96	83
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(a)	11	0	94	87
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(a)	29	1	113	98
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(a)	53	0	125	93
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0	106	75
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0	97	71
1989	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0	94	73
1990	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0	86	76
1991	Average	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0	88	72
1992	January	40	0	25	17	32	0	17	0	35	0	108	79
	February	82	0	11	0	23	0	3	0	16	0	109	76
	March	49	0	11	0	18	0	0	0	37	0	105	85
	April	73	0	155	147	14	0	0	0	35	0	79	75
	May	59	0	210	200	22	0	0	0	30	0	69	54
	June	83	0	234	225	36	0	0	0	46	0	94	74
	July	49	0	186	179	11	0	72	32	18	0	103	78
	August	65	0	142	134	38	0	62	31	29	0	106	54
	September	60	0	103	102	37	0	53	0	56	0	84	56
	October	90	0	190	177	29	0	9	0	32	0	108	71
	November	56	0	111	104	26	0	0	0	36	0	85	62
	December	80	0	140	133	28	0	0	0	17	0	91	71
	Average	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0	95	70
1993	January	73	0	70	70	37	0	0	0	44	0	59	48
	February	80	0	62	61	21	0	0	0	19	0	72	58
	March	61	0	122	115	26	0	0	0	21	0	92	71
	April	97	0	170	170	18	0	32	32	61	0	78	55
	May	81	0	222	222	38	0	32	32	42	0	68	51
	June	55	0	160	160	29	0	77	51	20	0	77	55
	July	52	0	215	215	49	0	157	134	41	0	82	53
	August	56	0	180	161	30	0	26	0	37	0	50	37
	September	101	0	113	113	28	0	57	29	54	0	70	55
	October	122	0	115	93	30	0	176	123	33	0	69	54
	November	90	0	162	155	23	0	56	32	30	0	66	55
	December	118	0	108	101	14	0	38	0	42	0	103	71
	Average	82	0	142	137	29	0	55	36	37	0	74	55
1994	January	162	0	101	96	20	0	11	0	26	0	79	60
	February	119	0	199	166	11	0	14	0	31	0	92	80
	March	102	0	108	108	14	0	34	34	37	0	68	54
	April	73	0	205	184	17	0	0	0	45	0	76	56
	May	70	0	159	159	21	0	32	32	53	0	68	58
	5-Mo. Average	105	0	153	142	16	0	18	14	39	0	76	61
1993	5-Mo. Average	78	0	130	129	28	0	13	13	38	0	74	57
1992	5-Mo. Average	60	0	83	73	22	0	4	0	31	0	94	74

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a								Total Imports	
		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC ^c			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	375	369	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	456	441	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	382	365	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	January	129	115	250	0	208	59	3,488	2,402	7,712	5,956
	February	63	0	222	0	196	50	3,278	2,184	6,827	5,079
	March	79	52	202	0	345	114	3,462	2,380	7,068	5,321
	April	157	128	234	0	458	212	4,007	2,793	8,092	6,127
	May	198	180	246	0	467	225	3,705	2,633	7,823	6,060
	June	248	206	266	0	297	95	3,917	2,741	7,946	6,171
	July	354	337	280	0	415	152	4,140	3,024	8,479	6,796
	August	295	282	263	0	464	357	4,116	2,984	8,260	6,457
	September	341	291	217	0	382	160	3,904	2,687	8,178	6,218
	October	411	411	254	0	279	144	3,998	2,964	8,505	6,696
	November	336	285	274	0	219	124	3,786	2,745	7,872	6,121
	December	148	110	273	0	283	92	3,734	2,556	7,839	5,937
	Average	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,798	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	January	229	201	252	0	325	104	3,690	2,602	8,004	6,292
	February	173	127	244	0	223	151	3,438	2,457	7,948	6,156
	March	332	298	244	0	393	186	3,944	2,859	8,285	6,488
	April	413	337	245	0	472	243	4,087	2,933	8,768	6,928
	May	522	495	279	0	363	152	4,298	3,123	8,663	6,809
	June	458	408	290	0	581	405	4,377	3,380	8,805	7,201
	July	292	247	202	0	600	299	4,705	3,477	9,219	7,289
	August	343	323	256	0	556	356	4,257	3,088	8,429	6,841
	September	286	217	184	0	552	251	4,468	3,124	8,531	6,581
	October	353	338	236	0	453	233	4,838	3,562	9,197	7,181
	November	351	340	330	0	503	270	4,624	3,327	8,903	6,997
	December	432	403	288	0	394	231	4,402	3,214	8,645	6,838
	Average	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,266	3,100	8,620	6,787
1994	January	205	161	276	0	353	181	4,271	3,041	7,914	5,961
	February	290	232	351	0	441	111	4,687	3,077	8,501	6,313
	March	459	394	325	0	454	191	4,755	3,366	8,500	6,377
	April	377	282	325	0	488	212	4,550	3,227	8,927	6,937
	May	404	345	312	0	643	390	4,784	3,409	9,155	7,163
	5-Mo. Average	348	284	317	0	476	219	4,608	3,227	8,599	6,552
1993	5-Mo. Average	337	294	253	0	357	167	3,899	2,801	8,338	6,539
1992	5-Mo. Average	126	96	231	0	336	133	3,589	2,480	7,510	5,714

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

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
		Total Production ^b	Imports ^c	Stock Change ^{c,d}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
							Total ^e	Finished	
1981	Average	6,405	157	^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	Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	--
1992	January	7,013	246	304	87	6,869	229	191	--
	February	6,726	275	-22	59	6,963	230	191	--
	March	6,683	247	-278	71	7,137	220	182	--
	April	6,954	428	54	90	7,238	218	183	--
	May	7,092	392	74	82	7,328	220	186	--
	June	7,198	424	76	86	7,460	225	188	--
	July	7,195	303	-249	108	7,639	215	180	--
	August	6,817	240	-446	123	7,380	201	167	--
	September	7,071	418	60	85	7,344	206	168	--
	October	7,198	193	-41	94	7,338	204	167	--
	November	7,323	170	318	74	7,102	214	177	--
	December	7,411	202	32	184	7,396	216	178	--
	Average	7,058	284	-11	96	7,268	--	--	--
1993	January	7,228	204	652	142	6,639	240	198	15
	February	7,144	216	149	99	7,112	245	202	14
	March	6,904	177	-417	109	7,389	230	189	15
	April	7,126	253	-168	111	7,435	225	184	15
	May	7,446	323	93	90	7,585	225	187	17
	June	7,442	251	-88	81	7,700	221	184	18
	July	7,337	300	-240	92	7,785	215	177	20
	August	7,335	283	-323	77	7,864	202	167	21
	September	7,573	267	148	85	7,607	208	171	19
	October	7,394	210	142	80	7,382	212	176	18
	November	7,652	252	245	126	7,533	222	183	16
	December	7,725	231	132	162	7,661	226	187	13
	Average	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	--	--	--
1994	January	7,098	206	291	97	6,916	236	195	11
	February	6,780	281	-288	77	7,272	227	187	11
	March	6,740	387	-340	88	7,379	214	176	13
	April	7,171	460	28	73	7,530	214	177	15
	May	R 7,282	R 464	R 90	R 64	R 7,592	216	180	16
	June*	E 7,465	E 357	E -48	E 78	E 7,791	E 214	E 179	NA
	6-Mo. Average	E 7,092	E 360	E -41	E 80	E 7,413	--	--	--
1993	6-Mo. Average	7,215	237	37	106	7,310	--	--	--
1992	6-Mo. Average	6,945	335	35	79	7,168	--	--	--

^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, May 1993 - Present

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

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

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

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

Year/Month		Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)		
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^c	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1981	Average	2,613	173	^d -38	5	2,829	192	--	--
1982	Average	2,606	93	-35	74	2,671	^d 179	--	--
1983	Average	2,456	174	^d -124	64	2,690	140	--	--
1984	Average	2,681	272	57	51	2,845	161	--	--
1985	Average	2,687	200	-48	67	2,868	144	--	--
1986	Average	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	--	--
1987	Average	2,731	255	-56	66	2,978	134	--	--
1988	Average	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	--	--
1989	Average	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	--	--
1990	Average	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	--	--
1991	Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	--	--
1992	January	2,818	232	-541	360	3,231	127	--	--
	February	2,661	217	-619	278	3,219	109	--	--
	March	2,749	238	-358	138	3,207	98	--	--
	April	2,930	202	-185	278	3,039	92	--	--
	May	2,933	179	139	222	2,753	96	--	--
	June	2,995	157	268	205	2,679	104	--	--
	July	3,067	172	328	201	2,710	115	--	--
	August	2,865	229	262	127	2,705	123	--	--
	September	2,983	237	168	145	2,908	128	--	--
	October	3,251	263	290	169	3,056	137	--	--
	November	3,240	236	316	230	2,929	146	--	--
	December	3,179	229	-183	276	3,316	141	--	--
	Average	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	--	--	--
1993	January	2,914	182	-318	287	3,128	131	15	115
	February	2,815	224	-727	301	3,465	110	12	99
	March	2,919	235	-420	154	3,420	97	11	87
	April	3,047	209	71	241	2,943	99	12	88
	May	2,994	153	106	355	2,685	103	12	91
	June	3,093	168	241	158	2,863	110	15	95
	July	3,186	130	346	296	2,674	121	21	100
	August	3,100	159	243	196	2,820	128	44	84
	September	3,205	137	102	267	2,973	131	48	84
	October	3,432	242	453	237	2,983	145	55	90
	November	3,474	214	127	342	3,218	149	64	85
	December	3,382	160	-267	453	3,357	141	64	77
	Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	--	--	--
1994	January	3,117	160	-746	332	3,692	118	56	62
	February	3,019	276	-505	235	3,565	104	49	55
	March	3,095	313	-142	220	3,330	100	50	50
	April	3,250	226	100	252	3,124	103	56	46
	May	^R 3,319	^R 202	^R 317	^R 289	^R 2,915	^R 112	^R 61	^R 52
	June	^E 3,302	^E 162	^E 333	^E 191	^E 2,941	^E 120	^E 61	^E 59
	6-Mo. Average	3,186	222	-104	254	3,259	--	--	--
1993	6-Mo. Average	2,965	195	-169	249	3,080	--	--	--
1992	6-Mo. Average	2,848	204	-215	246	3,021	--	--	--

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

^R = Revised data. ^E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, May 1993 - Present

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

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

Note: The Observed Minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 39.0 million barrels, occurring in April 1994.
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	778	-32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983	Average	852	699	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984	Average	891	681	12	190	1,389	53
1985	Average	882	510	-7	197	1,202	50
1986	Average	889	569	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	Average	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	Average	928	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990	Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991	Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992	January	965	384	-144	184	1,289	45
	February	957	498	-55	178	1,334	44
	March	990	397	-77	310	1,154	41
	April	900	342	-78	265	1,055	39
	May	964	328	87	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	378	-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	385	44	133	1,028	44
	February	840	332	-74	113	1,132	42
	March	818	360	-47	152	1,073	40
	April	896	377	32	169	1,071	41
	May	908	316	54	137	1,033	43
	June	795	308	87	147	870	46
	July	762	337	-102	122	1,079	43
	August	752	387	64	120	955	44
	September	822	430	-31	110	1,173	44
	October	841	412	103	94	1,057	47
	November	899	381	48	86	1,126	48
	December	869	487	-129	98	1,367	44
	Average	835	373	4	123	1,080	-
1994	January	813	503	-16	64	1,267	44
	February	859	586	-152	127	1,470	39
	March	841	407	54	175	1,019	41
	April	825	272	-70	110	1,057	39
	May	^R 830	^R 328	13	^R 129	^R 1,015	39
	June	^E 706	^E 238	^E -8	^E 147	^E 805	^E 39
	6-Mo. Average	^E 812	^E 387	^E -28	^E 125	^E 1,101	-
1993	6-Mo. Average	846	347	17	142	1,034	-
1992	6-Mo. Average	945	376	-50	229	1,142	-

^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, May 1993 - Present

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

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

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

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

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)	
		Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene Type
		Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type		
1981	Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982	Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	^c 37	^c 31
1983	Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984	Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985	Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,238	44	38
1989	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
1991	Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,298	49	44
1992	January	1,352	1,200	39	-127	44	1,473	1,314	45	40
	February	1,311	1,164	56	-73	42	1,398	1,250	43	38
	March	1,347	1,215	56	31	7	1,365	1,218	44	39
	April	1,286	1,131	74	-68	18	1,409	1,262	42	37
	May	1,393	1,214	93	114	26	1,346	1,198	45	40
	June	1,374	1,234	86	-21	45	1,436	1,308	45	39
	July	1,473	1,328	81	59	62	1,433	1,280	46	42
	August	1,471	1,339	111	-32	28	1,585	1,438	45	41
	September	1,448	1,296	93	78	20	1,442	1,313	48	43
	October	1,408	1,265	105	-12	44	1,480	1,315	47	43
	November	1,456	1,319	90	-41	59	1,528	1,411	46	41
	December	1,462	1,336	102	-101	112	1,553	1,410	43	39
	Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	--	--
1993	January	1,437	1,308	89	-64	134	1,456	1,369	41	36
	February	1,440	1,316	110	53	17	1,480	1,337	43	38
	March	1,463	1,332	76	-15	101	1,453	1,335	42	38
	April	1,391	1,265	88	-23	88	1,413	1,299	41	37
	May	1,427	1,302	75	42	60	1,401	1,288	43	38
	June	1,547	1,407	111	83	45	1,530	1,362	45	41
	July	1,485	1,359	94	42	71	1,466	1,338	47	43
	August	1,358	1,257	100	-98	42	1,514	1,413	43	40
	September	1,338	1,241	106	-69	16	1,497	1,357	41	38
	October	1,329	1,242	143	-27	20	1,479	1,389	41	37
	November	1,386	1,301	105	8	29	1,453	1,357	41	38
	December	1,459	1,382	105	-13	85	1,493	1,441	40	38
	Average	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	--	--
1994	January	1,461	1,394	116	36	40	1,502	1,453	41	39
	February	1,379	1,331	138	-41	35	1,522	1,471	40	38
	March	1,327	1,271	120	-77	14	1,509	1,440	38	36
	April	1,442	1,393	138	20	12	1,548	1,467	38	36
	May	R 1,456	R 1,402	R 112	R 106	R 9	R 1,453	R 1,401	42	40
	June*	E 1,482	E 1,429	E 111	E -27	E 30	E 1,591	E 1,543	E 42	E 40
	6-Mo. Average	E 1,425	E 1,370	E 122	E 4	E 23	E 1,520	E 1,462	--	--
1993	6-Mo. Average	1,451	1,321	91	12	75	1,455	1,332	--	--
1992	6-Mo. Average	1,344	1,194	67	-23	30	1,404	1,258	--	--

^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, April 1993 - Present

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

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

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

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	
1981	Average	745	70	^c 18	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	883
1986	Average	817	110	64	28	28	831
1987	Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924
1988	Average	863	106	7	8	31	923
1989	Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990
1990	Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917
1991	Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982
1992	January	949	90	-282	(s)	72	1,249
	February	955	86	-200	(s)	27	1,214
	March	940	68	-15	(s)	26	997
	April	961	80	120	0	24	896
	May	977	72	253	(s)	23	773
	June	978	66	206	(s)	27	811
	July	964	68	176	(s)	35	821
	August	946	85	117	(s)	25	889
	September	931	71	51	(s)	25	927
	October	933	104	-88	(s)	30	1,095
	November	964	99	-243	0	33	1,273
	December	977	131	-385	0	45	1,448
	Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032
1993	January	968	79	-212	1	31	1,227
	February	964	82	-255	(s)	37	1,264
	March	966	85	-109	(s)	32	1,129
	April	980	108	238	(s)	40	809
	May	951	96	266	0	30	750
	June	967	75	265	0	23	754
	July	963	118	256	0	26	800
	August	960	116	178	0	27	871
	September	969	132	92	0	17	992
	October	954	107	-11	0	13	1,059
	November	963	138	-126	0	17	1,209
	December	953	102	-195	0	25	1,225
	Average	963	103	34	(s)	28	1,006
1994	January	892	134	-555	0	19	1,562
	February	908	119	-316	6	30	1,308
	March	941	85	11	0	2 ^a	987
	April	980	81	196	0	2	845
	May	978	89	313	0	20	733
	5-Mo. Average	940	102	-67	1	24	1,084
1993	5-Mo. Average	966	90	-11	(s)	34	1,033
1992	5-Mo. Average	956	79	-24	(s)	35	1,024

^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, April 1993 - Present

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

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

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

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	
1981	Average	1,571	244	^c 18	289	42	1,486
1982	Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499
1983	Average	1,642	190	^c -4	253	73	1,509
1984	Average	1,697	195	^c -19	291	48	1,572
1985	Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599
1986	Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512
1987	Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612
1988	Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656
1989	Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668
1990	Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556
1991	Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689
1992	January	1,820	142	-452	384	80	1,950
	February	1,917	126	-365	326	33	2,051
	March	2,033	97	153	247	43	1,687
	April	2,102	127	401	233	45	1,549
	May	2,106	106	489	245	44	1,433
	June	2,102	104	334	257	59	1,556
	July	2,090	106	345	255	52	1,544
	August	2,016	148	369	233	55	1,507
	September	1,886	114	37	299	45	1,620
	October	1,892	171	-242	369	39	1,898
	November	1,854	148	-541	403	43	2,097
	December	1,849	176	-660	453	49	2,184
	Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755
1993	January	1,845	126	-492	444	39	1,980
	February	1,929	138	-309	363	55	1,958
	March	2,103	124	53	256	47	1,871
	April	2,172	161	472	250	69	1,542
	May	2,116	153	540	254	50	1,425
	June	2,141	111	489	247	41	1,476
	July	2,125	175	391	246	54	1,609
	August	2,105	168	442	269	45	1,517
	September	1,984	210	204	312	35	1,644
	October	1,899	200	-154	381	21	1,851
	November	1,789	181	-527	469	21	2,007
	December	1,710	166	-545	440	40	1,942
	Average	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734
1994	January	1,710	187	-902	381	28	2,390
	February	1,809	182	-474	343	44	2,077
	March	1,976	144	35	232	37	1,816
	April	2,099	114	341	218	29	1,625
	May	2,123	133	477	243	32	1,505
	5-Mo. Average	1,945	152	-100	283	34	1,881
1993	5-Mo. Average	2,034	140	57	313	52	1,753
1992	5-Mo. Average	1,996	120	48	287	49	1,731

^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	2,081
1982	Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856
1983	Average	2,437	382	^c -6	712	236	1,877
1984	Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	236	2,007
1985	Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303
1989	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285
1990	Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402
1991	Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269
1992	January	2,702	734	203	787	272	2,175
	February	2,642	575	183	883	240	1,911
	March	2,752	713	238	730	239	2,258
	April	2,900	793	-31	1,043	217	2,464
	May	2,929	665	-113	910	199	2,598
	June	3,126	669	-42	787	225	2,826
	July	3,207	740	-156	996	284	2,822
	August	3,068	729	-116	884	227	2,802
	September	3,114	748	188	675	336	2,663
	October	2,923	701	-182	954	295	2,557
	November	2,915	697	-24	989	264	2,383
	December	2,853	711	-165	1,223	352	2,154
	Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470
1993	January	3,147	726	^c 739	929	271	1,933
	February	2,853	773	111	1,057	282	2,176
	March	2,887	826	245	843	269	2,356
	April	2,935	753	-29	1,033	315	2,368
	May	2,941	834	80	1,048	278	2,368
	June	3,099	654	-239	1,064	278	2,650
	July	3,213	894	61	1,008	303	2,735
	August	3,167	693	-28	940	294	2,654
	September	3,067	800	-268	1,104	282	2,749
	October	3,195	810	-114	1,189	369	2,561
	November	3,080	795	-222	1,355	309	2,433
	December	2,816	678	-376	1,403	349	2,117
	Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426
1994	January	2,719	780	507	590	256	2,147
	February	2,779	725	236	638	248	2,383
	March	2,805	753	32	939	361	2,226
	April	2,901	780	-108	981	272	2,536
	May	3,088	754	-26	975	288	2,605
	5-Mo. Average	2,860	759	128	827	286	2,378
1993	5-Mo. Average	2,955	783	233	980	283	2,241
1992	5-Mo. Average	2,786	697	96	869	233	2,285

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

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

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

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

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

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

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

through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

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

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

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

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

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

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

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

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month (indicated with a "PE"). Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates (indicated with an "RE"). The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

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

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12, S14, and S16) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel,

propane/propylene, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and observed minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

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

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

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

The lines labeled "observed minimum" are the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

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

- Crude Oil: 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

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

Stock change calculations beginning in 1981 and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

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

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported

and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been:

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

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

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, May 1994

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 48,844	E 1,576	E 238,942	E 1,582
(2) Lower 48 States	E 157,565	E 5,083	E 773,750	E 5,124
(3) Total U.S.	E 206,409	E 6,658	E 1,012,692	E 6,707
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	222,043	7,163	985,410	6,526
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	3,986	26
(6) Exports	3,647	118	15,133	100
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	218,396	7,045	974,263	6,452
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-5	(a)	-4,098	-27
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	6,618	213	7,021	46
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-289	-9	-1,522	-10
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	11,196	361	50,293	333
(12) Total Other Sources	17,520	565	51,694	342
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	442,325	14,269	2,038,649	13,501
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	54,865	1,770	265,142	1,756
(15) Net Imports ^c	1,918	62	7,155	47
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	-443	-14	1,380	9
(17) Total NGL Supply	56,338	1,817	273,677	1,812
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	2,689	87	-7,130	-47
(19) Net Imports	13,147	424	68,741	455
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	3,637	117	21,571	143
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	22,484	725	108,983	722
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	289	9	1,521	10
(23) Total Other Liquids	42,246	1,363	193,686	1,283
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	540,909	17,449	2,506,012	16,596
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	46,090	1,487	230,941	1,529
(26) Exports	24,548	792	119,928	794
(27) Imports (Net)	21,542	695	111,013	735
(28) Total New Supply of Products	562,451	18,144	2,617,025	17,331
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-32,522	-1,049	39,779	263
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	529,929	17,094	2,656,804	17,595
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	235,356	7,592	1,108,006	7,338
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	90,369	2,915	501,583	3,322
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	31,465	1,015	175,178	1,160
(34) Jet Fuel	45,031	1,453	227,420	1,506
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	46,650	1,505	283,957	1,881
(36) Other ^d	80,770	2,605	359,139	2,378
(37) Crude Oil	289	9	1,521	10
(38) Total Products Supplied	529,929	17,094	2,656,804	17,595
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	328,337	--	328,337	--
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	591,178	--	591,178	--
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	179,672	--	179,672	--
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	112,398	--	112,398	--
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	39,433	--	39,433	--
(44) Jet Fuel	41,666	--	41,666	--
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	91,505	--	91,505	--
(46) Other ^d	224,717	--	224,717	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,608,906	--	1,608,906	--
(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,
May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	E 206,409	--	222,043	11,196	-6,613	0	442,325	3,647	289	919,515
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	53,165	22,729	6,062	--	15,230	--	12,510	1,004	53,212	100,726
Pentanes Plus	10,071	--	1,932	--	443	--	4,982	16	6,562	9,221
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43,094	22,729	4,130	--	14,787	--	7,528	988	46,650	91,505
Ethane/Ethylene	16,891	931	809	--	1,722	--	0	0	16,909	17,548
Propane/Propylene	15,770	14,554	2,748	--	9,717	--	0	624	22,731	41,068
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,455	6,997	349	--	3,809	--	2,175	364	5,453	22,874
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,978	247	224	--	-461	--	5,353	0	1,557	10,015
Other Liquids	3,637	--	13,747	--	-2,689	--	25,228	600	-5,755	147,544
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4,665	--	931	--	1,037	--	4,086	473	0	15,677
Unfinished Oils	--	--	12,478	--	-2,690	--	20,985	0	-5,817	95,791
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,028	--	338	--	-1,076	--	259	127	0	35,952
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	40	--	-102	0	62	124
Finished Petroleum Products	1,700	479,818	41,960	--	17,735	--	--	23,560	482,183	441,121
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,700	224,045	14,390	--	2,783	--	--	1,996	235,356	179,672
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	6,720	7,688	205	--	-2,439	--	--	9	17,043	4,863
Other	-5,020	216,357	14,185	--	5,222	--	--	1,987	218,313	174,809
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	762	34	--	495	--	--	0	301	2,126
Jet Fuel	--	45,142	3,457	--	3,286	--	--	282	45,031	41,666
Naphtha-Type	--	1,695	11	--	105	--	--	(s)	1,601	2,007
Kerosene-Type	--	43,447	3,446	--	3,181	--	--	282	43,430	39,659
Kerosene	--	593	2	--	194	--	--	41	360	4,232
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	102,904	6,247	--	9,815	--	--	8,967	90,369	112,399
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	59,898	2,698	--	4,460	--	--	3,004	55,132	60,621
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	43,006	3,549	--	5,355	--	--	5,963	35,237	51,777
Residual Fuel Oil	--	25,715	10,173	--	413	--	--	4,010	31,465	39,433
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	5,457	1,411	--	40	--	--	0	6,828	2,147
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	8,942	4,261	--	-188	--	--	0	13,391	1,268
Special Naphthas	--	1,557	243	--	-229	--	--	637	1,392	2,081
Lubricants	--	5,398	270	--	147	--	--	504	5,017	10,326
Waxes	--	721	44	--	57	--	--	73	635	835
Petroleum Coke	--	19,897	11	--	166	--	--	6,946	12,596	10,714
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	16,031	1,406	--	1,043	--	--	97	16,297	32,018
Still Gas	--	21,269	0	--	0	--	--	0	21,269	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,585	11	--	-287	--	--	6	1,877	2,205
Total	264,911	502,547	283,812	11,196	23,663	0	480,063	28,811	529,929	1,608,906

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	E 1,012,692	--	989,396	50,293	-2,923	1	2,038,649	15,133	1,521	919,515
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	251,880	89,101	30,203	--	-16,505	--	66,636	5,234	315,819	100,726
Pentanes Plus	47,280	--	7,263	--	-1,380	--	23,953	108	31,862	9,221
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	204,600	89,101	22,940	--	-15,125	--	42,683	5,126	283,957	91,505
Ethane/Ethylene	78,960	4,130	3,733	--	-2,682	--	0	0	39,505	17,548
Propane/Propylene	76,011	65,984	15,339	--	-10,129	--	164	3,567	163,732	41,068
Normal Butane/Butylene	20,197	17,367	2,702	--	-2,092	--	19,275	1,559	21,524	22,874
Isobutane/Isobutylene	29,432	1,620	1,166	--	-222	--	23,244	0	9,196	10,015
Other Liquids	21,571	--	70,873	--	7,130	--	100,948	2,132	-17,766	147,544
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	25,655	--	4,901	--	3,136	--	26,205	1,215	0	15,677
Unfinished Oils	--	--	83,981	--	7,371	--	74,616	0	-18,006	95,791
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-4,084	--	1,991	--	-3,423	--	413	917	0	35,952
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	46	--	-286	0	240	124
Finished Petroleum Products	13,262	2,226,115	208,001	--	-24,654	--	--	114,802	2,357,230	441,121
Finished Motor Gasoline	13,262	1,046,417	54,420	--	-5,984	--	--	12,077	1,108,006	179,672
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	91,780	108,584	205	--	-29,070	--	--	178	229,461	4,863
Other	-78,518	937,833	54,215	--	23,086	--	--	11,898	878,545	174,809
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3,118	50	--	315	--	--	0	2,853	2,126
Jet Fuel	--	213,423	18,786	--	1,460	--	--	3,329	227,420	41,666
Naphtha-Type	--	8,295	1,718	--	-350	--	--	1,248	9,115	2,007
Kerosene-Type	--	205,128	17,068	--	1,810	--	--	2,081	218,305	39,659
Kerosene	--	7,722	529	--	145	--	--	256	7,850	4,232
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	477,525	35,404	--	-28,870	--	--	40,216	501,583	112,398
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	253,263	11,578	--	-2,130	--	--	11,658	255,313	60,621
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	224,262	23,826	--	-26,740	--	--	28,558	246,270	51,777
Residual Fuel Oil	--	125,778	62,918	--	-4,763	--	--	18,281	175,178	39,433
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	22,429	7,568	--	282	--	--	0	29,715	2,147
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	39,641	21,876	--	-107	--	--	0	61,624	1,268
Special Naphthas	--	7,203	999	--	-435	--	--	1,195	7,442	2,081
Lubricants	--	25,166	485	--	-1,476	--	--	3,308	23,819	10,326
Waxes	--	3,155	218	--	-17	--	--	314	3,076	835
Petroleum Coke	--	92,570	271	--	2,203	--	--	35,485	55,153	10,714
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	57,685	4,317	--	12,967	--	--	303	48,732	32,018
Still Gas	--	96,808	0	--	0	--	--	0	96,808	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	7,475	160	--	-374	--	--	39	7,970	2,205
Total	1,299,405	2,315,216	1,298,473	50,293	-36,952	1	2,206,233	137,300	2,656,804	1,608,906

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
May 1994**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 6,658	--	7,163	361	-213	0	14,269	118	9
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,715	733	196	--	491	--	404	32	1,717
Pentanes Plus	325	--	62	--	14	--	161	1	212
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,390	733	133	--	477	--	243	32	1,505
Ethane/Ethylene	545	30	26	--	56	--	0	0	545
Propane/Propylene	509	469	89	--	313	--	0	20	733
Normal Butane/Butylene	144	226	11	--	123	--	70	12	176
Isobutane/Isobutylene	193	8	7	--	-15	--	173	0	50
Other Liquids	117	--	443	--	-87	--	814	19	-186
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	150	--	30	--	33	--	132	15	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	403	--	-87	--	677	0	-188
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-33	--	11	--	-35	--	8	4	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	1	--	-3	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	55	15,478	1,354	--	572	--	--	760	15,554
Finished Motor Gasoline	55	7,227	464	--	90	--	--	64	7,592
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	217	248	7	--	-79	--	--	(s)	550
Other	-162	6,979	458	--	168	--	--	64	7,042
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	25	1	--	16	--	--	0	10
Jet Fuel	--	1,456	112	--	106	--	--	9	1,453
Naphtha-Type	--	55	(s)	--	3	--	--	(s)	52
Kerosene-Type	--	1,402	111	--	103	--	--	9	1,401
Kerosene	--	19	(s)	--	6	--	--	1	12
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,319	202	--	317	--	--	289	2,915
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,932	87	--	144	--	--	97	1,778
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	1,387	114	--	173	--	--	192	1,137
Residual Fuel Oil	--	830	328	--	13	--	--	129	1,015
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	176	46	--	1	--	--	0	220
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	288	137	--	-6	--	--	0	432
Special Naphthas	--	50	8	--	-7	--	--	21	45
Lubricants	--	174	9	--	5	--	--	16	162
Waxes	--	23	1	--	2	--	--	2	20
Petroleum Coke	--	635	(s)	--	5	--	--	224	406
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	517	45	--	34	--	--	3	526
Still Gas	--	686	0	--	0	--	--	0	686
Miscellaneous Products	--	51	(s)	--	-9	--	--	(s)	61
Total	8,546	16,211	9,155	361	763	0	15,486	929	17,094

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 6,707	--	6,552	333	-19	(s)	13,501	100	10
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,668	590	200	--	-109	--	441	35	2,092
Pentanes Plus	313	--	48	--	-9	--	159	1	211
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,355	590	152	--	-100	--	283	34	1,881
Ethane/Ethylene	523	27	25	--	-18	--	0	0	593
Propane/Propylene	503	437	102	--	-67	--	1	24	1,084
Normal Butane/Butylene	134	115	18	--	-14	--	128	10	143
Isobutane/Isobutylene	195	11	8	--	-1	--	154	0	61
Other Liquids	143	--	469	--	47	--	669	14	-118
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	170	--	32	--	21	--	174	8	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	424	--	49	--	494	0	-119
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-27	--	13	--	-23	--	3	6	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-2	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	88	14,742	1,377	--	-163	--	--	760	15,611
Finished Motor Gasoline	88	6,930	360	--	-40	--	--	80	7,338
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	608	719	1	--	-193	--	--	1	1,520
Other	-520	6,211	359	--	153	--	--	79	5,818
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	21	(s)	--	2	--	--	0	19
Jet Fuel	--	1,413	124	--	10	--	--	22	1,506
Naphtha-Type	--	55	11	--	-2	--	--	8	60
Kerosene-Type	--	1,358	113	--	12	--	--	14	1,448
Kerosene	--	51	4	--	1	--	--	2	52
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,162	234	--	-191	--	--	266	3,322
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,677	77	--	-14	--	--	77	1,691
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,485	158	--	-177	--	--	189	1,631
Residual Fuel Oil	--	833	417	--	-32	--	--	121	1,160
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	149	50	--	2	--	--	0	197
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	263	145	--	-1	--	--	0	408
Special Naphthas	--	48	7	--	-3	--	--	8	49
Lubricants	--	167	3	--	-10	--	--	22	158
Waxes	--	21	1	--	(s)	--	--	2	20
Petroleum Coke	--	613	2	--	15	--	--	235	365
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	382	29	--	86	--	--	2	323
Still Gas	--	641	0	--	0	--	--	0	641
Miscellaneous Products	--	50	1	--	-2	--	--	(s)	53
Total	8,605	15,333	8,599	333	-245	(s)	14,611	909	17,595

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 890	--	40,395	2,496	-62	-349	0	44,068	0	0	16,791
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	786	1,905	906	--	2,236	1,386	--	192	44	4,211	5,702
Pentanes Plus	90	--	320	--	0	110	--	30	2	268	153
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	696	1,905	586	--	2,236	1,276	--	162	42	3,943	5,549
Ethane/Ethylene	273	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	273	0
Propane/Propylene	284	1,417	541	--	2,162	797	--	0	17	3,590	3,590
Normal Butane/Butylene	108	511	34	--	0	375	--	2	25	251	1,704
Isobutane/Isobutylene	31	-23	11	--	74	104	--	160	0	-171	255
Other Liquids	1,982	--	3,707	--	472	513	--	5,140	247	261	17,290
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,025	--	493	--	0	398	--	874	246	0	2,224
Unfinished Oils	--	--	3,052	--	364	-167	--	3,383	0	200	10,368
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	957	--	162	--	108	247	--	979	1	0	4,592
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	35	--	-96	0	61	86
Finished Petroleum Products	-924	49,570	34,278	--	74,571	15,253	--	--	899	141,343	139,270
Finished Motor Gasoline	-924	22,220	14,292	--	45,856	4,287	--	--	10	77,147	59,505
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	336	-264	205	--	1,169	-1,955	--	--	2	3,399	852
Other	-1,260	22,484	14,087	--	44,687	6,242	--	--	8	73,748	58,653
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	33	31	--	144	521	--	--	0	-313	817
Jet Fuel	--	2,379	3,187	--	10,852	1,622	--	--	(s)	14,796	10,170
Naphtha-Type	--	198	0	--	0	-20	--	--	0	218	208
Kerosene-Type	--	2,181	3,187	--	10,852	1,642	--	--	(s)	14,578	9,962
Kerosene	--	46	2	--	4	164	--	--	3	-115	2,202
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,244	5,834	--	16,490	5,930	--	--	266	29,372	39,328
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	5,866	2,533	--	9,392	2,167	--	--	2	15,622	17,014
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	7,378	3,301	--	7,098	3,763	--	--	264	13,750	22,314
Residual Fuel Oil	--	3,745	9,243	--	150	2,254	--	--	209	10,675	16,674
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	363	63	--	-23	87	--	--	0	316	317
Special Naphthas	--	30	123	--	133	-110	--	--	283	113	88
Lubricants	--	533	248	--	603	120	--	--	101	1,163	2,248
Waxes	--	150	27	--	4	22	--	--	8	151	214
Petroleum Coke	--	1,519	0	--	0	72	--	--	7	1,440	914
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,213	1,226	--	281	317	--	--	7	4,396	6,317
Still Gas	--	2,006	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	2,006	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	89	2	--	77	-33	--	--	5	196	476
Total	2,735	51,475	79,286	2,496	77,217	16,803	0	49,400	1,190	145,816	179,053

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 4,234	--	188,872	5,626	57	2,471	0	196,314	4	0	16,791
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,861	6,969	4,994	--	17,389	210	--	1,270	168	31,585	5,702
Pentanes Plus	414	--	320	--	0	-135	--	270	13	586	153
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,447	6,969	4,674	--	17,389	345	--	1,000	155	30,979	5,549
Ethane/Ethylene	1,270	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1,270	0
Propane/Propylene	1,487	6,429	4,483	--	17,185	-60	--	0	121	29,503	3,590
Normal Butane/Butylene	527	732	168	--	51	260	--	523	34	661	1,704
Isobutane/isobutylene	163	-192	23	--	173	145	--	477	0	-455	255
Other Liquids	7,671	--	21,312	--	2,040	1,140	--	28,878	347	658	17,290
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5,604	--	1,972	--	0	664	--	6,568	344	0	2,224
Unfinished Oils	--	--	18,128	--	1,576	1,451	--	17,831	0	422	10,388
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2,067	--	1,212	--	464	-1,019	--	4,759	3	0	4,592
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	44	--	-280	0	236	86
Finished Petroleum Products	-1,608	229,871	165,192	--	366,378	-18,891	--	--	5,059	773,666	139,270
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1,608	109,611	52,087	--	207,809	-201	--	--	366	367,734	59,505
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	4,589	27,969	205	--	27,346	-14,705	--	--	40	74,774	852
Other	-6,197	81,642	51,882	--	180,463	14,504	--	--	326	292,960	58,653
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	48	31	--	388	204	--	--	0	263	817
Jet Fuel	--	10,867	15,856	--	54,383	1,236	--	--	49	79,821	10,170
Naphtha-Type	--	602	320	--	266	-63	--	--	3	1,248	208
Kerosene-Type	--	10,265	15,536	--	54,117	1,299	--	--	46	78,573	9,962
Kerosene	--	551	350	--	760	549	--	--	7	1,105	2,202
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	58,822	32,998	--	97,200	-23,416	--	--	1,457	210,979	39,328
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	22,462	10,160	--	42,807	-2,949	--	--	59	78,319	17,014
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	36,360	22,838	--	54,393	-20,467	--	--	1,398	132,660	22,314
Residual Fuel Oil	--	18,469	58,127	--	1,414	384	--	--	1,269	76,357	16,674
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,805	1,005	--	-47	42	--	--	0	2,721	317
Special Naphthas	--	112	333	--	441	-134	--	--	310	710	88
Lubricants	--	2,468	387	--	2,834	-447	--	--	622	5,514	2,248
Waxes	--	646	148	--	15	53	--	--	58	698	214
Petroleum Coke	--	7,489	0	--	0	3	--	--	871	6,615	914
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	9,330	3,859	--	925	2,820	--	--	22	11,272	6,317
Still Gas	--	9,344	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	9,344	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	309	11	--	256	16	--	--	28	532	476
Total	14,158	236,840	380,370	5,626	385,864	-15,070	0	226,462	5,577	805,889	179,053

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 29	--	1,303	81	-2	-11	0	1,422	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	25	61	29	--	72	45	--	6	1	136
Pentanes Plus	3	--	10	--	0	4	--	1	(s)	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22	61	19	--	72	41	--	5	1	127
Ethane/Ethylene	9	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	9	46	17	--	70	26	--	0	1	116
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	16	1	--	0	12	--	(s)	1	8
Isobutane/isobutylene	1	-1	(s)	--	2	3	--	5	0	-6
Other Liquids	64	--	120	--	15	17	--	166	8	8
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	33	--	16	--	0	13	--	28	8	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	98	--	12	-5	--	109	0	6
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	31	--	5	--	3	8	--	32	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	-3	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	-30	1,599	1,106	--	2,406	492	--	--	29	4,559
Finished Motor Gasoline	-30	717	461	--	1,479	138	--	--	(s)	2,489
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	11	-9	7	--	38	-63	--	--	(s)	110
Other	-41	725	454	--	1,442	201	--	--	(s)	2,379
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	1	--	5	17	--	--	0	-10
Jet Fuel	--	77	103	--	350	52	--	--	(s)	477
Naphtha-Type	--	6	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	7
Kerosene-Type	--	70	103	--	350	53	--	--	(s)	470
Kerosene	--	1	(s)	--	(s)	5	--	--	(s)	-4
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	427	188	--	532	191	--	--	9	947
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	189	82	--	303	70	--	--	(s)	504
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	238	106	--	229	121	--	--	9	444
Residual Fuel Oil	--	121	298	--	5	73	--	--	7	344
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	12	2	--	-1	3	--	--	0	10
Special Naphthas	--	1	4	--	4	-4	--	--	9	4
Lubricants	--	17	8	--	19	4	--	--	3	38
Waxes	--	5	1	--	(s)	1	--	--	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	--	49	0	--	0	2	--	--	(s)	46
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	104	40	--	9	10	--	--	(s)	142
Still Gas	--	65	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	65
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	(s)	--	2	-1	--	--	(s)	6
Total	88	1,660	2,558	81	2,491	542	0	1,594	38	4,704

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 28	--	1,251	37	(s)	16	0	1,300	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	46	33	--	115	1	--	8	1	209
Pentanes Plus	3	--	2	--	0	-1	--	2	(s)	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	46	31	--	115	2	--	7	1	205
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	43	30	--	114	(s)	--	0	1	195
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	5	1	--	(s)	2	--	3	(s)	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-1	(s)	--	1	1	--	3	0	-3
Other Liquids	51	--	141	--	14	8	--	191	2	4
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	37	--	13	--	0	4	--	43	2	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	120	--	10	10	--	118	0	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	14	--	8	--	3	-7	--	32	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	-2	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	-11	1,522	1,094	--	2,426	-125	--	--	34	5,124
Finished Motor Gasoline	-11	726	345	--	1,376	-1	--	--	2	2,435
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	30	185	1	--	181	-97	--	--	(s)	495
Other	-41	541	344	--	1,195	96	--	--	2	1,940
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	3	1	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel	--	72	105	--	360	8	--	--	(s)	529
Naphtha-Type	--	4	2	--	2	(s)	--	--	(s)	8
Kerosene-Type	--	68	103	--	358	9	--	--	(s)	520
Kerosene	--	4	2	--	5	4	--	--	(s)	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	390	219	--	644	-155	--	--	10	1,397
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	149	67	--	283	-20	--	--	(s)	519
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	241	151	--	360	-136	--	--	9	879
Residual Fuel Oil	--	122	385	--	9	3	--	--	8	506
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	12	7	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	18
Special Naphthas	--	1	2	--	3	-1	--	--	2	5
Lubricants	--	16	3	--	19	-3	--	--	4	37
Waxes	--	4	1	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	--	50	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	6	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	62	26	--	6	19	--	--	(s)	75
Still Gas	--	62	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	62
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	(s)	--	2	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Total	94	1,568	2,519	37	2,555	-100	0	1,500	37	5,337

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
May 1994**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 18,408	--	20,983	109	59,008	-3,452	0	101,577	383	0	87,763
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	10,029	4,082	2,170	--	1,191	5,891	--	2,748	157	8,876	32,404
Pentanes Plus	1,449	--	37	--	586	-240	--	1,226	13	1,073	3,275
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,580	4,082	2,133	--	605	5,931	--	1,522	144	7,803	29,129
Ethane/Ethylene	3,109	0	609	--	-723	429	--	0	0	2,566	4,015
Propane/Propylene	3,576	3,395	1,211	--	1,446	4,526	--	0	21	4,681	16,550
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,371	721	182	--	-590	1,005	--	85	124	450	6,111
Isobutane/Isobutylene	524	-34	151	--	472	-429	--	1,437	0	105	2,453
Other Liquids	-2,038	--	31	--	1,627	-510	--	1,048	0	-918	24,688
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	401	--	0	--	0	48	--	353	0	0	1,065
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	168	486	--	600	0	-918	15,413
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,439	--	31	--	1,459	-1,044	--	95	0	0	8,190
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	2,950	105,296	479	--	26,306	2,762	--	--	506	131,763	111,543
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,950	54,797	73	--	17,066	1,612	--	--	14	73,259	47,536
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	5,107	4,784	0	--	-291	140	--	--	4	9,456	1,021
Other	-2,157	50,013	73	--	17,357	1,472	--	--	10	63,803	46,515
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	66	3	--	155	41	--	--	0	183	421
Jet Fuel	--	6,197	8	--	2,661	281	--	--	(s)	8,585	7,823
Naphtha-Type	--	506	8	--	82	82	--	--	(s)	514	861
Kerosene-Type	--	5,691	0	--	2,579	199	--	--	(s)	8,071	6,962
Kerosene	--	243	0	--	-4	179	--	--	1	59	1,167
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	24,263	234	--	6,081	295	--	--	63	30,220	30,900
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	14,630	120	--	4,402	324	--	--	0	18,828	19,523
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	9,633	114	--	1,679	-29	--	--	63	11,392	11,377
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,133	15	--	-176	193	--	--	58	1,721	2,908
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,513	8	--	23	39	--	--	0	1,505	249
Special Naphthas	--	419	85	--	85	-40	--	--	19	610	328
Lubricants	--	796	22	--	267	132	--	--	39	914	1,603
Waxes	--	74	7	--	0	4	--	--	4	73	111
Petroleum Coke	--	4,090	0	--	0	17	--	--	238	3,835	2,691
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	6,123	15	--	132	62	--	--	70	6,138	15,612
Still Gas	--	4,316	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,316	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	266	9	--	16	-53	--	--	0	344	194
Total	29,349	109,378	23,663	109	88,132	4,491	0	105,373	1,047	139,720	236,378

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 89,001	--	107,781	2,428	262,929	-8,043	1	470,798	383	0	67,763
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	46,761	17,173	12,594	--	12,061	-4,063	--	16,210	656	75,786	32,404
Pentanes Plus	6,854	--	180	--	3,300	-695	--	6,058	81	4,890	3,275
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	39,907	17,173	12,414	--	8,761	-3,368	--	10,152	576	70,895	29,129
Ethane/Ethylene	13,242	1	2,798	--	-3,641	-369	--	0	0	12,769	4,015
Propane/Propylene	17,478	15,387	7,830	--	10,364	-2,498	--	164	210	53,183	16,550
Normal Butane/Butylene	6,084	1,558	1,005	--	-355	-478	--	3,982	366	4,422	6,111
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,103	227	781	--	2,393	-23	--	6,006	0	521	2,453
Other Liquids	-4,820	--	457	--	6,572	2,278	--	4,874	90	-5,033	24,668
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,811	--	0	--	0	40	--	1,682	89	0	1,065
Unfinished Oils	--	--	29	--	655	1,289	--	4,428	0	-5,033	15,413
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-6,631	--	428	--	5,917	949	--	-1,236	1	0	8,190
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	13,607	495,717	2,377	--	104,421	4,122	--	--	1,922	610,078	111,543
Finished Motor Gasoline	13,607	254,986	385	--	68,415	-462	--	--	131	337,724	47,536
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	69,753	20,460	0	--	-812	-172	--	--	94	89,479	1,021
Other	-56,146	234,526	385	--	69,227	-290	--	--	37	248,245	46,515
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	318	13	--	407	-12	--	--	0	750	421
Jet Fuel	--	31,495	195	--	11,237	-149	--	--	85	42,991	7,823
Naphtha-Type	--	2,113	170	--	500	88	--	--	1	2,694	861
Kerosene-Type	--	29,382	25	--	10,737	-237	--	--	84	40,297	6,962
Kerosene	--	3,446	0	--	221	89	--	--	47	3,531	1,167
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	116,699	1,094	--	24,244	-3,384	--	--	237	145,184	30,900
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	63,863	654	--	17,527	-2,119	--	--	2	84,161	19,523
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	52,836	440	--	6,717	-1,265	--	--	234	61,024	11,377
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11,935	40	--	-2,161	-71	--	--	280	9,605	2,908
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	6,276	90	--	47	73	--	--	0	6,340	249
Special Naphthas	--	1,931	392	--	458	-23	--	--	49	2,755	328
Lubricants	--	3,459	83	--	1,117	-33	--	--	194	4,498	1,603
Waxes	--	332	33	--	0	-23	--	--	16	372	111
Petroleum Coke	--	19,472	0	--	0	1,182	--	--	716	17,574	2,691
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	23,428	17	--	349	7,013	--	--	166	16,615	15,612
Still Gas	--	20,090	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20,090	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,850	35	--	87	-78	--	--	1	2,049	194
Total	144,548	512,890	123,209	2,428	385,983	-6,706	1	491,882	3,051	680,830	236,378

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 594	--	677	4	1,903	-111	0	3,277	12	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	324	132	70	--	38	184	--	89	5	286
Pentanes Plus	47	--	1	--	19	-8	--	40	(s)	35
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	277	132	69	--	20	191	--	49	5	252
Ethane/Ethylene	100	0	20	--	-23	14	--	0	0	83
Propane/Propylene	115	110	39	--	47	159	--	0	1	151
Normal Butane/Butylene	44	23	5	--	-19	32	--	3	4	15
Isobutane/Isobutylene	17	-1	5	--	15	-14	--	46	0	3
Other Liquids	-66	--	1	--	52	-16	--	34	0	-30
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	13	--	0	--	0	2	--	11	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	5	16	--	19	0	-30
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-79	--	1	--	47	-34	--	3	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	95	3,397	15	--	849	89	--	--	16	4,250
Finished Motor Gasoline	95	1,768	2	--	551	52	--	--	(s)	2,363
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	165	154	0	--	-9	5	--	--	(s)	305
Other	-70	1,613	2	--	560	47	--	--	(s)	2,058
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2	(s)	--	5	1	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	200	(s)	--	86	9	--	--	(s)	277
Naphtha-Type	--	16	(s)	--	3	3	--	--	(s)	17
Kerosene-Type	--	184	0	--	83	6	--	--	(s)	260
Kerosene	--	8	0	--	(s)	6	--	--	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	783	8	--	196	10	--	--	2	975
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	472	4	--	142	10	--	--	0	607
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	311	4	--	54	-1	--	--	2	367
Residual Fuel Oil	--	89	(s)	--	-6	6	--	--	2	56
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	49	(s)	--	1	1	--	--	0	49
Special Naphthas	--	14	3	--	3	-1	--	--	1	20
Lubricants	--	26	1	--	9	4	--	--	1	29
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	132	0	--	0	1	--	--	8	124
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	198	(s)	--	4	2	--	--	2	198
Still Gas	--	139	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	139
Miscellaneous Products	--	9	(s)	--	1	-2	--	--	0	11
Total	947	3,528	763	4	2,843	145	0	3,399	34	4,507

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 589	--	714	16	1,741	-60	(s)	3,116	3	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	310	114	83	--	80	-27	--	107	4	502
Pentanes Plus	45	--	1	--	22	-5	--	40	1	32
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	264	114	82	--	58	-22	--	67	4	470
Ethane/Ethylene	88	(s)	19	--	-24	-2	--	0	0	85
Propane/Propylene	116	102	52	--	69	-17	--	1	1	352
Normal Butane/Butylene	40	10	7	--	-2	-3	--	26	2	29
Isobutane/Isobutylene	21	2	5	--	16	(s)	--	40	0	3
Other Liquids	-32	--	3	--	44	15	--	32	1	-33
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	12	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	11	1	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	(s)	--	4	9	--	29	0	-33
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-44	--	3	--	39	6	--	-8	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	90	3,283	16	--	692	27	--	--	13	4,040
Finished Motor Gasoline	90	1,689	3	--	453	-3	--	--	1	2,237
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	462	135	0	--	-5	-1	--	--	1	593
Other	-372	1,553	3	--	458	-2	--	--	(s)	1,644
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	209	1	--	74	-1	--	--	1	285
Naphtha-Type	--	14	1	--	3	1	--	--	(s)	18
Kerosene-Type	--	195	(s)	--	71	-2	--	--	1	267
Kerosene	--	23	0	--	1	1	--	--	(s)	23
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	773	7	--	161	-22	--	--	2	961
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	423	4	--	116	-14	--	--	(s)	557
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	350	3	--	44	-8	--	--	2	404
Residual Fuel Oil	--	79	(s)	--	-14	(s)	--	--	2	64
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	42	1	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	42
Special Naphthas	--	13	3	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	18
Lubricants	--	23	1	--	7	(s)	--	--	1	30
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	129	0	--	0	8	--	--	5	116
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	155	(s)	--	2	46	--	--	1	110
Still Gas	--	133	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	133
Miscellaneous Products	--	12	(s)	--	1	-1	--	--	(s)	14
Total	957	3,397	816	16	2,556	-44	(s)	3,257	20	4,509

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 98,332	--	146,773	4,360	-47,313	-3,145	0	203,494	3	0	752,130
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	35,262	13,235	2,581	--	-639	8,091	--	6,541	621	35,186	58,684
Pentanes Plus	6,074	--	1,264	--	-185	604	--	2,335	0	4,214	5,530
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	29,188	13,235	1,317	--	-454	7,487	--	4,206	621	30,972	53,154
Ethane/Ethylene	12,590	931	200	--	1,618	1,297	--	0	0	14,042	13,362
Propane/Propylene	10,259	8,153	932	--	-2,757	3,750	--	0	495	12,342	19,865
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,886	3,967	127	--	975	2,519	--	1,123	126	2,987	13,316
Isobutane/isobutylene	4,653	184	58	--	-290	-79	--	3,083	0	1,601	6,611
Other Liquids	3,217	--	8,344	--	-2,099	-1,599	--	15,562	353	-4,854	67,723
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,635	--	0	--	0	531	--	1,877	227	0	7,400
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,199	--	-532	-1,805	--	14,327	0	-4,855	45,763
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	582	--	145	--	-1,567	-325	--	-641	126	0	14,534
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	-1	0	1	26
Finished Petroleum Products	-528	223,036	6,651	--	-104,330	254	--	--	12,658	111,917	119,786
Finished Motor Gasoline	-528	100,701	0	--	-65,029	-1,838	--	--	1,690	35,291	45,108
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	538	2,452	0	--	-882	-348	--	--	0	2,456	2,356
Other	-1,066	98,249	0	--	-64,147	-1,490	--	--	1,690	32,836	42,752
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	474	0	--	-318	-13	--	--	0	169	401
Jet Fuel	--	23,579	14	--	-14,293	848	--	--	251	8,201	14,283
Naphtha-Type	--	530	3	--	-21	-146	--	--	0	658	209
Kerosene-Type	--	23,049	11	--	-14,272	994	--	--	251	7,543	14,074
Kerosene	--	200	0	--	0	-164	--	--	31	333	689
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	46,902	0	--	-22,976	2,719	--	--	4,978	16,229	27,225
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	25,964	0	--	-14,136	1,450	--	--	1,752	8,626	14,165
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	20,938	0	--	-8,840	1,269	--	--	3,226	7,603	13,060
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10,880	878	--	26	-1,517	--	--	1,409	11,892	13,764
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	12,126	5,601	--	0	-289	--	--	0	18,016	2,612
Special Naphthas	--	1,049	33	--	-218	-80	--	--	83	861	1,619
Lubricants	--	3,337	0	--	-1,012	-37	--	--	267	2,095	4,719
Waxes	--	389	2	--	-4	20	--	--	46	321	406
Petroleum Coke	--	8,905	0	--	0	65	--	--	3,898	4,942	2,689
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,010	123	--	-413	763	--	--	4	2,953	5,005
Still Gas	--	9,609	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	9,609	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	875	0	--	-93	-223	--	--	(s)	1,005	1,266
Total	134,483	236,271	164,349	4,360	-154,381	3,601	0	225,597	13,635	142,249	998,323

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 475,408	--	639,462	24,559	-202,838	-100	0	936,683	8	0	752,130
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	168,053	52,025	9,568	--	-17,853	-11,625	--	33,928	3,654	185,836	58,684
Pentanes Plus	28,475	--	4,895	--	-1,660	-568	--	11,089	(8)	21,189	5,530
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	139,578	52,025	4,673	--	-16,183	-11,057	--	22,839	3,654	164,847	53,154
Ethane/Ethylene	60,340	4,129	795	--	7,738	-2,308	--	0	0	75,310	13,362
Propane/Propylene	49,165	36,902	2,356	--	-24,157	-7,079	--	0	2,850	68,495	19,865
Normal Butane/Butylene	7,498	10,021	1,215	--	1,860	-1,491	--	9,417	804	11,864	13,316
Isobutane/Isobutylene	22,575	973	307	--	-1,634	-179	--	13,422	0	8,978	6,611
Other Liquids	12,373	--	43,663	--	-8,612	4,320	--	53,670	1,094	-11,660	67,723
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	12,211	--	149	--	0	1,121	--	10,458	781	0	7,400
Unfinished Oils	--	--	43,163	--	-2,231	4,314	--	48,282	0	-11,664	45,763
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	162	--	351	--	-6,381	-1,114	--	-5,067	313	0	14,534
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	-3	0	4	26
Finished Petroleum Products	572	1,023,718	36,594	--	-491,181	-8,920	--	--	62,127	516,496	119,786
Finished Motor Gasoline	572	462,751	1,357	--	-288,273	-3,636	--	--	9,722	170,321	45,108
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	7,342	26,573	0	--	-26,581	-4,286	--	--	1	11,620	2,356
Other	-6,770	436,178	1,357	--	-261,692	650	--	--	9,721	158,702	42,752
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,931	0	--	-908	78	--	--	0	947	401
Jet Fuel	--	108,238	1,276	--	-70,984	649	--	--	1,042	36,837	14,283
Naphtha-Type	--	3,733	1,228	--	-516	-555	--	--	343	4,657	209
Kerosene-Type	--	104,503	48	--	-70,468	1,204	--	--	698	32,181	14,074
Kerosene	--	3,047	179	--	-893	-489	--	--	186	2,636	689
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	217,361	572	--	-124,115	-1,927	--	--	21,550	74,195	27,225
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	109,361	572	--	-62,517	2,177	--	--	6,661	38,578	14,165
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	108,000	0	--	-61,598	-4,104	--	--	14,890	35,616	13,060
Residual Fuel Oil	--	52,119	4,166	--	747	-3,846	--	--	8,559	52,319	13,764
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	52,606	28,248	--	0	55	--	--	0	80,799	2,612
Special Naphthas	--	4,894	262	--	-899	-275	--	--	321	4,211	1,619
Lubricants	--	15,708	15	--	-4,226	-1,066	--	--	2,028	10,555	4,719
Waxes	--	1,710	15	--	-15	-43	--	--	171	1,582	406
Petroleum Coke	--	41,362	180	--	0	498	--	--	18,501	22,543	2,689
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	14,756	211	--	-1,274	1,390	--	--	44	12,259	5,005
Still Gas	--	43,475	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	43,475	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	3,762	113	--	-343	-288	--	--	3	3,817	1,266
Total	656,407	1,075,743	729,287	24,559	-720,484	-16,325	0	1,024,281	66,884	690,671	998,323

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,114	--	4,735	141	-1,526	-101	0	6,564	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,137	427	83	--	-21	261	--	211	20	1,135
Pentanes Plus	196	--	41	--	-8	19	--	75	0	136
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	942	427	42	--	-15	242	--	136	20	999
Ethane/Ethylene	406	30	6	--	52	42	--	0	0	453
Propane/Propylene	331	263	30	--	-89	121	--	0	16	398
Normal Butane/Butylene	54	128	4	--	31	81	--	36	4	96
Isobutane/Isobutylene	150	6	2	--	-9	-3	--	99	0	52
Other Liquids	104	--	269	--	-68	-52	--	502	11	-157
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	85	--	0	--	0	17	--	81	7	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	264	--	-17	-58	--	462	0	-157
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	19	--	5	--	-51	-10	--	-21	4	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	-17	7,195	215	--	-3,365	8	--	--	406	3,610
Finished Motor Gasoline	-17	3,248	0	--	-2,098	-59	--	--	55	1,136
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	17	79	0	--	-28	-11	--	--	0	79
Other	-34	3,169	0	--	-2,069	-48	--	--	55	1,059
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	15	0	--	-10	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	761	(s)	--	-461	27	--	--	8	265
Naphtha-Type	--	17	(s)	--	-1	-5	--	--	0	21
Kerosene-Type	--	744	(s)	--	-460	32	--	--	8	243
Kerosene	--	6	0	--	0	-5	--	--	1	11
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,513	0	--	-741	88	--	--	161	524
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	838	0	--	-456	47	--	--	57	278
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	675	0	--	-285	41	--	--	104	245
Residual Fuel Oil	--	351	28	--	1	-49	--	--	45	384
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	391	181	--	0	-9	--	--	0	581
Special Naphthas	--	34	1	--	-7	-3	--	--	3	28
Lubricants	--	108	0	--	-33	-1	--	--	9	68
Waxes	--	13	(s)	--	(s)	1	--	--	1	10
Petroleum Coke	--	287	0	--	0	2	--	--	126	159
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	129	4	--	-13	25	--	--	(s)	95
Still Gas	--	310	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	310
Miscellaneous Products	--	28	0	--	-3	-7	--	--	(s)	32
Total	4,338	7,622	5,302	141	-4,980	116	0	7,277	440	4,589

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 3,148	--	4,235	163	-1,343	-1	0	6,203	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,113	345	63	--	-118	-77	--	225	24	1,231
Pentanes Plus	189	--	32	--	-11	-4	--	73	(s)	140
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	924	345	31	--	-107	-73	--	151	24	1,090
Ethane/Ethylene	400	27	5	--	51	-15	--	0	0	499
Propane/Propylene	328	244	18	--	-160	-47	--	0	19	454
Normal Butane/Butylene	50	66	8	--	12	-10	--	62	5	79
Isobutane/Isobutylene	150	8	2	--	-11	-1	--	89	0	59
Other Liquids	82	--	289	--	-57	29	--	355	7	-77
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	81	--	1	--	0	7	--	69	5	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	286	--	-15	29	--	320	0	-77
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	1	--	2	--	-42	-7	--	-34	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	4	6,780	242	--	-3,253	-59	--	--	411	3,421
Finished Motor Gasoline	4	3,065	9	--	-1,909	-24	--	--	64	1,128
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	49	178	0	--	-176	-28	--	--	(s)	77
Other	-45	2,889	9	--	-1,733	4	--	--	64	1,051
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	13	0	--	-6	1	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	717	8	--	-470	4	--	--	7	244
Naphtha-Type	--	25	8	--	-3	-4	--	--	2	31
Kerosene-Type	--	692	(s)	--	-467	8	--	--	5	213
Kerosene	--	20	1	--	-6	-3	--	--	1	17
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,439	4	--	-822	-13	--	--	143	491
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	724	4	--	-414	14	--	--	44	255
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	715	0	--	-408	-27	--	--	99	236
Residual Fuel Oil	--	345	28	--	5	-25	--	--	57	346
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	348	187	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	535
Special Naphthas	--	32	2	--	-6	-2	--	--	2	28
Lubricants	--	104	(s)	--	-28	-7	--	--	13	70
Waxes	--	11	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	1	10
Petroleum Coke	--	274	1	--	0	3	--	--	123	149
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	98	1	--	-8	9	--	--	(s)	81
Still Gas	--	288	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	288
Miscellaneous Products	--	25	1	--	-2	-2	--	--	(s)	25
Total	4,347	7,124	4,830	163	-4,771	-108	0	6,783	443	4,574

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 12,581	--	3,814	3,018	-5,351	-479	0	14,541	0	0	12,150
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,030	354	403	--	-2,788	25	--	439	42	1,493	1,284
Pentanes Plus	871	--	311	--	-401	2	--	180	1	598	180
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,159	354	92	--	-2,387	23	--	259	40	896	1,104
Ethane/Ethylene	918	0	0	--	-895	-4	--	0	0	27	171
Propane/Propylene	1,373	282	62	--	-851	52	--	0	0	814	411
Normal Butane/Butylene	539	72	26	--	-385	0	--	140	40	72	291
Isobutane/Isobutylene	329	0	4	--	-256	-25	--	119	0	-17	231
Other Liquids	0	--	0	--	0	-353	--	268	0	85	4,279
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	-26	--	0	--	0	-92	--	66	0	0	273
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-587	--	502	0	85	1,990
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	26	--	0	--	0	326	--	-300	0	0	2,016
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-13	15,365	163	--	582	-159	--	--	6	16,251	12,461
Finished Motor Gasoline	-13	7,419	16	--	395	-388	--	--	(s)	8,205	4,638
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	134	99	0	--	4	10	--	--	0	227	169
Other	-147	7,320	16	--	391	-398	--	--	(s)	7,978	4,469
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	14	0	--	19	-15	--	--	0	48	29
Jet Fuel	--	945	0	--	296	6	--	--	(s)	1,235	1,047
Naphtha-Type	--	278	0	--	-120	36	--	--	0	122	338
Kerosene-Type	--	667	0	--	416	-30	--	--	(s)	1,113	709
Kerosene	--	5	0	--	0	3	--	--	0	2	96
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	4,377	137	--	-128	360	--	--	0	4,026	2,967
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	3,279	43	--	-27	419	--	--	0	2,876	2,149
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,098	94	--	-101	-59	--	--	0	1,150	818
Residual Fuel Oil	--	186	1	--	0	-6	--	--	0	193	410
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	18	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	18	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	1	-1	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	4	-4	0
Waxes	--	32	4	--	0	5	--	--	0	31	14
Petroleum Coke	--	486	0	--	0	80	--	--	0	406	322
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,107	5	--	0	-198	--	--	1	1,309	2,930
Still Gas	--	684	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	684	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	92	0	--	0	-6	--	--	(s)	98	7
Total	16,598	15,719	4,380	3,018	-7,557	-966	0	15,248	47	17,829	30,174

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 61,674	--	16,542	10,473	-21,020	1,043	0	66,626	0	0	12,150
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	18,809	972	2,820	--	-11,597	-62	--	2,463	109	8,494	1,284
Pentanes Plus	4,065	--	1,868	--	-1,640	1	--	855	14	3,423	180
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14,744	972	952	--	-9,957	-63	--	1,608	95	5,071	1,104
Ethane/Ethylene	4,101	0	0	--	-4,097	-5	--	0	0	9	171
Propane/Propylene	6,586	1,220	642	--	-3,372	-64	--	0	1	5,139	411
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,536	-254	259	--	-1,556	-16	--	994	94	-87	291
Isobutane/isobutylene	1,521	6	51	--	-932	22	--	614	0	10	231
Other Liquids	715	--	0	--	0	-775	--	827	(s)	663	4,279
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	437	--	0	--	0	28	--	409	(s)	0	273
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-737	--	74	0	663	1,990
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	278	--	0	--	0	-66	--	344	0	0	2,016
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-94	71,473	622	--	3,763	2,033	--	--	61	73,670	12,461
Finished Motor Gasoline	-94	35,875	54	--	1,250	106	--	--	28	36,750	4,638
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,836	1,252	0	--	47	-486	--	--	25	3,595	169
Other	-1,930	34,423	54	--	1,203	592	--	--	3	33,155	4,469
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	75	0	--	81	-18	--	--	0	174	29
Jet Fuel	--	4,892	0	--	2,858	334	--	--	(s)	7,416	1,047
Naphtha-Type	--	1,455	0	--	-717	87	--	--	0	651	338
Kerosene-Type	--	3,437	0	--	3,575	247	--	--	(s)	6,785	709
Kerosene	--	345	0	--	-88	36	--	--	0	221	96
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	19,067	529	--	-338	173	--	--	6	19,079	2,967
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	12,255	171	--	19	418	--	--	0	12,027	2,149
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	6,812	358	--	-357	-245	--	--	6	7,052	818
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,222	11	--	0	8	--	--	0	1,225	410
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	76	0	--	0	-2	--	--	0	78	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	2	-2	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	20	-20	0
Waxes	--	110	7	--	0	-16	--	--	0	133	14
Petroleum Coke	--	2,182	0	--	0	65	--	--	0	2,097	322
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,399	21	--	0	1,364	--	--	4	3,052	2,930
Still Gas	--	2,999	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	2,999	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	451	0	--	0	-17	--	--	(s)	468	7
Total	81,103	72,445	19,984	10,473	-28,854	2,239	0	69,916	170	82,827	30,174

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 406	--	123	97	-173	-15	0	469	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	130	11	13	--	-90	1	--	14	1	48
Pentanes Plus	28	--	10	--	-13	(s)	--	6	(s)	19
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	102	11	3	--	-77	1	--	8	1	29
Ethane/Ethylene	30	0	0	--	-29	(s)	--	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	44	9	2	--	-27	2	--	0	0	26
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	2	1	--	-12	0	--	5	1	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	11	0	(s)	--	-8	-1	--	4	0	-1
Other Liquids	0	--	0	--	0	-11	--	9	0	3
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	-1	--	0	--	0	-3	--	2	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-19	--	16	0	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	--	0	--	0	11	--	-10	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	(s)	496	5	--	19	-5	--	--	(s)	524
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	239	1	--	13	-13	--	--	(s)	265
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	4	3	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	7
Other	-5	236	1	--	13	-13	--	--	(s)	257
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel	--	30	0	--	10	(s)	--	--	(s)	40
Naphtha-Type	--	9	0	--	-4	1	--	--	0	4
Kerosene-Type	--	22	0	--	13	-1	--	--	(s)	36
Kerosene	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	141	4	--	-4	12	--	--	0	130
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	106	1	--	-1	14	--	--	0	93
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	35	3	--	-3	-2	--	--	0	37
Residual Fuel Oil	--	6	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	6
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)	--	--	0	1
Petroleum Coke	--	16	0	--	0	3	--	--	0	13
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	36	(s)	--	0	-6	--	--	(s)	42
Still Gas	--	22	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	22
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Total	535	507	141	97	-244	-31	0	492	2	575

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 408	--	110	69	-139	7	0	441	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	125	6	19	--	-77	(s)	--	16	1	56
Pentanes Plus	27	--	12	--	-11	(s)	--	6	(s)	23
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	98	6	6	--	-66	(s)	--	11	1	34
Ethane/Ethylene	27	0	0	--	-27	(s)	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	44	8	4	--	-22	(s)	--	0	(s)	34
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	-2	2	--	-10	(s)	--	7	1	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	(s)	(s)	--	-6	(s)	--	4	0	(s)
Other Liquids	5	--	0	--	0	-5	--	5	(s)	4
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	3	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-5	--	(s)	0	4
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	2	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	2	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-1	473	4	--	25	13	--	--	(s)	488
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1	236	(s)	--	8	1	--	--	(s)	243
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	12	8	0	--	(s)	-3	--	--	(s)	24
Other	-13	228	(s)	--	8	4	--	--	(s)	220
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	32	0	--	19	2	--	--	(s)	49
Naphtha-Type	--	10	0	--	-5	1	--	--	0	4
Kerosene-Type	--	23	0	--	24	2	--	--	(s)	45
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	-1	(s)	--	--	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	126	4	--	-2	1	--	--	(s)	126
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	81	1	--	(s)	3	--	--	0	80
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	45	2	--	-2	-2	--	--	(s)	47
Residual Fuel Oil	--	8	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	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	(s)	--	--	0	1
Petroleum Coke	--	14	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	29	(s)	--	0	9	--	--	(s)	20
Still Gas	--	20	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Total	537	480	132	69	-191	15	0	463	1	549

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 77,997	--	10,078	1,214	-6,282	812	0	78,845	3,261	289	70,681
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,058	3,153	2	--	0	37	--	2,590	141	3,445	2,652
Pentanes Plus	1,587	--	0	--	0	-33	--	1,211	0	409	83
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,471	3,153	2	--	0	70	--	1,379	141	3,038	2,569
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	278	1,307	2	--	0	192	--	0	92	1,303	652
Normal Butane/Butylene	751	1,726	0	--	0	-90	--	825	49	1,693	1,452
Isobutane/Isobutylene	441	120	0	--	0	-32	--	554	0	39	465
Other Liquids	478	--	1,865	--	0	-740	--	3,210	(s)	-329	33,584
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	630	--	438	--	0	152	--	916	(s)	0	4,715
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1,227	--	0	-617	--	2,173	0	-329	22,237
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-154	--	0	--	0	-280	--	126	0	0	6,620
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	5	--	-5	0	0	12
Finished Petroleum Products	214	86,551	389	--	2,871	-375	--	--	9,491	80,910	58,061
Finished Motor Gasoline	214	38,908	9	--	1,712	-890	--	--	281	41,452	22,885
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	805	817	0	--	0	-286	--	--	3	1,505	485
Other	-390	38,291	9	--	1,712	-604	--	--	278	39,948	22,420
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	175	0	--	0	-39	--	--	0	214	458
Jet Fuel	--	12,042	248	--	484	529	--	--	30	12,215	8,343
Naphtha-Type	--	183	0	--	59	153	--	--	0	89	391
Kerosene-Type	--	11,859	248	--	425	376	--	--	30	12,126	7,952
Kerosene	--	99	0	--	0	12	--	--	6	81	78
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	14,118	42	--	533	511	--	--	3,660	10,522	11,978
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	10,159	2	--	369	100	--	--	1,250	9,180	7,770
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	3,959	40	--	164	411	--	--	2,410	1,342	4,208
Residual Fuel Oil	--	8,771	36	--	0	-511	--	--	2,335	6,983	5,677
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	379	0	--	0	15	--	--	0	364	237
Special Naphthas	--	59	2	--	0	1	--	--	251	-191	45
Lubricants	--	732	0	--	142	-68	--	--	92	850	1,756
Waxes	--	76	4	--	0	6	--	--	17	57	90
Petroleum Coke	--	4,697	11	--	0	-68	--	--	2,803	1,973	4,098
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,578	37	--	0	99	--	--	15	1,501	2,154
Still Gas	--	4,654	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,654	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	263	0	--	0	28	--	--	1	234	262
Total	81,746	89,704	12,134	1,214	-3,411	-266	0	84,445	12,892	84,315	164,978

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 382,375	--	36,739	7,206	-39,128	2,706	0	368,228	14,737	1,521	70,681
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	14,398	11,962	227	--	0	-985	--	12,765	647	14,138	2,652
Pentanes Plus	7,472	--	0	--	0	17	--	5,681	(s)	1,774	83
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,924	11,962	227	--	0	-982	--	7,084	646	12,365	2,569
Ethane/Ethylene	7	0	140	--	0	0	--	0	0	147	0
Propane/Propylene	1,295	6,046	28	--	0	-428	--	0	385	7,412	652
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,552	5,310	55	--	0	-367	--	4,359	261	4,664	1,452
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,070	606	4	--	0	-187	--	2,725	0	142	465
Other Liquids	5,633	--	5,441	--	0	167	--	12,699	602	-2,394	33,584
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5,591	--	2,780	--	0	1,283	--	7,088	(s)	0	4,715
Unfinished Oils	--	--	2,661	--	0	1,054	--	4,001	0	-2,394	22,237
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	41	--	0	--	0	-2,173	--	1,613	601	0	6,620
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	3	--	-3	0	0	12
Finished Petroleum Products	785	405,336	3,216	--	16,619	-2,998	--	--	45,632	383,321	58,061
Finished Motor Gasoline	785	183,394	537	--	10,799	-1,791	--	--	1,829	195,477	22,885
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	8,260	32,330	0	--	0	-9,421	--	--	18	49,993	465
Other	-7,475	151,064	537	--	10,799	7,630	--	--	1,811	145,483	22,420
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	746	6	--	30	63	--	--	0	719	458
Jet Fuel	--	57,933	1,459	--	2,506	-610	--	--	2,153	60,355	8,343
Naphtha-Type	--	392	0	--	467	93	--	--	900	-134	391
Kerosene-Type	--	57,541	1,459	--	2,039	-703	--	--	1,253	60,489	7,952
Kerosene	--	333	0	--	0	-40	--	--	15	358	78
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	65,576	211	--	3,009	-316	--	--	16,966	52,146	11,978
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	45,322	21	--	2,164	343	--	--	4,936	42,228	7,770
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	20,254	190	--	845	-659	--	--	12,030	9,918	4,208
Residual Fuel Oil	--	42,033	574	--	0	-1,238	--	--	8,173	35,672	5,677
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,307	101	--	0	7	--	--	0	1,401	237
Special Naphthas	--	266	12	--	0	-3	--	--	513	-232	45
Lubricants	--	3,531	0	--	275	90	--	--	443	3,273	1,756
Waxes	--	357	15	--	0	12	--	--	69	291	90
Petroleum Coke	--	22,085	91	--	0	455	--	--	15,397	6,324	4,098
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	5,772	209	--	0	380	--	--	68	5,533	2,154
Still Gas	--	20,900	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20,900	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,103	1	--	0	-7	--	--	6	1,105	262
Total	403,189	417,298	45,623	7,206	-22,509	-1,090	0	393,692	61,618	396,587	164,978

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,516	—	325	39	-203	26	0	2,537	105	9
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	99	102	(s)	—	0	1	—	84	5	111
Pentanes Plus	51	—	0	—	0	-1	—	39	0	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	47	102	(s)	—	0	2	—	44	5	98
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	9	42	(s)	—	0	6	—	0	3	42
Normal Butane/Butylene	24	56	0	—	0	-3	—	27	2	55
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	4	0	—	0	-1	—	18	0	1
Other Liquids	15	—	54	—	0	-24	—	104	(s)	-11
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	20	—	14	—	0	5	—	30	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	40	—	0	-20	—	70	0	-11
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-5	—	0	—	0	-9	—	4	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	7	2,792	13	—	93	-12	—	—	306	2,610
Finished Motor Gasoline	7	1,255	(s)	—	55	-29	—	—	9	1,337
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	20	20	0	—	0	-9	—	—	(s)	49
Other	-13	1,235	(s)	—	55	-19	—	—	9	1,289
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	388	8	—	16	17	—	—	1	394
Naphtha-Type	—	6	0	—	2	5	—	—	0	3
Kerosene-Type	—	383	8	—	14	12	—	—	1	391
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	455	1	—	17	16	—	—	118	339
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	328	(s)	—	12	3	—	—	40	296
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	128	1	—	5	13	—	—	78	43
Residual Fuel Oil	—	283	1	—	0	-16	—	—	75	225
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	12	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	12
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	8	-6
Lubricants	—	24	0	—	5	-2	—	—	3	27
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke	—	152	(s)	—	0	-2	—	—	90	64
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	51	1	—	0	3	—	—	(s)	48
Still Gas	—	150	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	150
Miscellaneous Products	—	8	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	8
Total	2,637	2,894	391	39	-110	-9	0	2,724	416	2,720

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 2,532	--	243	48	-259	18	0	2,439	98	10
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	95	79	2	--	0	-6	--	85	4	94
Pentanes Plus	49	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	38	(s)	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	46	79	2	--	0	-7	--	47	4	82
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	1	--	0	0	--	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	9	40	(s)	--	0	-3	--	0	3	49
Normal Butane/Butylene	24	35	(s)	--	0	-2	--	29	2	31
Isobutane/isobutylene	14	4	(s)	--	0	-1	--	18	0	1
Other Liquids	37	--	36	--	0	1	--	84	4	-16
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	37	--	18	--	0	8	--	47	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	18	--	0	7	--	26	0	-16
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	--	0	--	0	-14	--	11	4	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	5	2,684	21	--	110	-20	--	--	302	2,539
Finished Motor Gasoline	5	1,215	4	--	72	-12	--	--	12	1,295
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	55	214	0	--	0	-62	--	--	(s)	331
Other	-50	1,000	4	--	72	51	--	--	12	963
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	5	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	384	10	--	17	-4	--	--	14	400
Naphtha-Type	--	3	0	--	3	1	--	--	6	-1
Kerosene-Type	--	381	10	--	14	-5	--	--	8	401
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	434	1	--	20	-2	--	--	112	345
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	300	(s)	--	14	2	--	--	33	280
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	134	1	--	6	-4	--	--	80	66
Residual Fuel Oil	--	278	4	--	0	-8	--	--	54	236
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	9	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	9
Special Naphthas	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	3	-2
Lubricants	--	23	0	--	2	1	--	--	3	22
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	146	1	--	0	3	--	--	102	42
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	38	1	--	0	3	--	--	(s)	37
Still Gas	--	138	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	138
Miscellaneous Products	--	7	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	7
Total	2,670	2,764	302	48	-149	-7	0	2,607	40^g	2,626

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

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

PAD District and State	March 1994		January-March 1994	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 892	E 29	E 2,448	E 27
Florida	494	16	1,466	16
New York	E 21	E 1	E 62	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 174	E 6	E 434	E 5
Virginia	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
West Virginia	170	5	425	5
Adjustment ^a	33	1	58	1
PAD District II	E 18,463	E 596	E 52,661	E 585
Illinois	1,345	43	4,020	45
Indiana	261	8	648	7
Kansas	4,115	133	11,528	128
Kentucky	67	2	819	9
Michigan	E 1,038	E 33	E 2,979	E 33
Missouri	10	(s)	29	(s)
Nebraska	369	12	1,081	12
North Dakota	2,340	75	6,839	76
Ohio	E 809	E 26	E 2,140	E 24
Oklahoma	8,164	263	23,169	257
South Dakota	127	4	362	4
Tennessee	38	1	95	1
Adjustment ^a	-219	-7	-1,049	-12
PAD District III	E 97,546	E 3,147	E 284,340	E 3,159
Alabama	1,523	49	4,483	50
Arkansas	E 879	E 28	E 2,439	E 27
Louisiana ^b	E 11,365	E 367	E 33,253	E 369
Mississippi	1,746	56	5,126	57
New Mexico	E 5,826	E 188	E 16,867	E 187
Texas ^b	50,982	1,645	147,860	1,643
Federal Offshore PAD District III	25,431	820	E 73,927	E 821
Adjustment ^a	-207	-7	386	4
PAD District IV	E 12,924	E 417	E 36,862	E 410
Colorado	E 2,533	E 82	E 7,369	E 82
Montana	1,410	45	4,086	45
Utah	1,805	58	5,171	57
Wyoming	6,824	220	20,235	225
Adjustment ^a	352	11	1	(s)
PAD District V	E 78,463	E 2,531	E 230,943	E 2,566
Alaska ^b	E 49,009	E 1,581	E 145,029	E 1,611
South Alaska	1,257	41	3,562	40
North Slope	47,751	1,540	141,381	1,571
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	(s)	(s)	86	1
Arizona	4	(s)	11	(s)
California ^b	24,197	781	70,425	782
Nevada	135	4	425	5
Federal Offshore PAD District V	4,091	132	12,696	141
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	1,027	33	2,357	26
U.S. Total^b	E 208,288	E 6,719	E 607,254	E 6,747

^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 - 6,761; California: State - 1,698; Louisiana: State - E1,919; Texas: State - 137; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E40,039.

(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, May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	164	622	786	493	366	9,170	10,029
Pentanes Plus	15	75	90	87	91	1,271	1,449
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	149	547	696	406	275	7,899	8,580
Ethane	62	211	273	52	1	3,056	3,109
Propane	53	231	284	210	169	3,197	3,576
Normal Butane	34	74	108	75	105	1,191	1,371
Isobutane	0	31	31	69	0	455	524
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	41	50	91	106	44	2,941	3,091
Pentanes Plus	1	18	19	16	14	292	322
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40	32	72	90	30	2,649	2,769
Ethane	0	0	0	14	0	666	680
Propane	32	19	51	43	23	1,348	1,414
Normal Butane	8	9	17	19	7	514	540
Isobutane	0	4	4	14	0	121	135

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	18,803	3,405	7,240	722	5,092	35,262	4,030	3,058	53,165
Pentanes Plus	3,318	578	1,289	215	674	6,074	871	1,587	10,071
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,485	2,827	5,951	507	4,418	29,188	3,159	1,471	43,094
Ethane	6,524	1,436	2,475	97	2,058	12,590	918	1	16,891
Propane	5,599	875	2,065	217	1,503	10,259	1,373	278	15,770
Normal Butane	2,379	-2,048	682	138	535	1,686	539	751	4,455
Isobutane	983	2,564	729	55	322	4,653	329	441	5,978
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	438	2,851	1,537	145	136	5,107	264	91	8,644
Pentanes Plus	173	464	357	22	24	1,040	97	15	1,493
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	265	2,387	1,180	123	112	4,067	167	76	7,151
Ethane	19	897	6	99	4	1,025	2	0	1,707
Propane	180	806	793	11	70	1,860	94	43	3,462
Normal Butane	41	453	199	11	28	732	52	10	1,351
Isobutane	25	231	182	2	10	450	19	23	631

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,
May 1994**
(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	40,936	3,132	44,068	69,265	10,566	21,726	101,577
Natural Gas Liquids	192	0	192	1,623	216	909	2,748
Pentanes Plus	30	0	30	450	155	621	1,228
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	162	0	162	1,173	61	288	1,522
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	2	0	2	74	11	0	85
Isobutane	160	0	160	1,099	50	288	1,437
Other Liquids	5,043	97	5,140	809	503	-264	1,048
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	869	5	874	143	124	86	353
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	5	5	29	0	0	29
Oxygenates	W	W	869	114	124	86	324
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	201
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	856	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	3,258	125	3,383	1,150	105	-655	600
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	1,012	-33	979	-484	274	305	95
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-96	0	-96	0	0	0	0
Total Input to Refineries	46,171	3,229	49,400	71,717	11,285	22,371	105,373
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,323	101	1,424	2,319	341	706	3,365
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,426	102	1,528	2,259	378	677	3,314
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	92.8	98.9	93.2	102.7	90.1	104.2	101.6
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	528	21	549	836	109	205	1,149
Catalytic Hydrocracking	63	4	68	120	0	5	125
Delayed and Fluid Coking	82	0	82	167	48	60	275
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.03	0.87	1.02	1.10	1.62	0.75	1.08
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	30.76	35.13	31.07	34.47	30.68	36.04	34.41
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,426	102	1,528	2,259	378	677	3,314
Operating	1,346	102	1,448	2,252	378	677	3,308
Idle	80	0	80	6	0	0	6
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	732	0	0	732

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	17,584	96,999	80,055	5,882	2,974	203,494	14,541	78,645	442,325
Natural Gas Liquids	958	2,825	2,341	222	195	6,541	439	2,590	12,510
Pentanes Plus	480	1,040	532	166	117	2,335	180	1,211	4,982
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	478	1,785	1,809	56	78	4,208	259	1,379	7,528
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	398	298	427	0	0	1,123	140	825	2,175
Isobutane	80	1,487	1,382	56	78	3,083	119	554	5,353
Other Liquids	764	9,621	5,039	53	85	15,562	268	3,210	25,228
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	95	951	811	0	20	1,877	68	916	4,086
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	80	100	406	0	0	586	0	474	1,094
Oxygenates	15	851	405	W	W	1,291	66	442	2,992
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	274
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8
MTBE	W	716	W	W	W	1,087	W	442	2,556
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	154
Unfinished Oils (net)	266	9,611	4,401	24	5	14,327	502	2,173	20,985
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	383	-940	-173	29	60	-641	-300	126	259
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	-5	-102
Total Input to Refineries	19,306	109,445	87,435	6,157	3,254	225,597	15,248	84,445	480,063
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	570	3,142	2,615	184	96	6,808	476	2,588	14,460
Operable Capacity (daily average)	570	3,376	2,675	211	95	6,926	510	2,891	15,168
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	100.0	93.1	97.8	87.5	101.4	95.4	93.4	89.5	95.3
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	186	1,316	905	18	30	2,455	157	755	5,066
Catalytic Hydrocracking	22	178	235	0	0	436	4	441	1,075
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	289	375	9	0	679	37	465	1,539
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.76	1.14	1.48	1.51	0.41	1.24	1.21	1.19	1.17
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.71	32.41	30.32	31.71	40.06	32.22	33.96	25.11	31.34
Operable Capacity (daily average)	570	3,376	2,675	211	95	6,926	510	2,891	15,168
Operating	570	3,284	2,675	211	95	6,834	510	2,867	14,967
Idle	0	92	0	0	0	92	0	24	202
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	294	0	0	0	294	0	40,538	41,564

^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,
May 1994**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,836	69	1,905	2,817	359	908	4,082
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,383	34	1,417	2,371	293	731	3,395
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	464	47	511	447	70	204	721
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-11	-12	-23	-1	-4	-29	-34
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	21,133	1,087	22,220	37,213	6,045	11,539	54,797
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	-264	0	-264	1,304	1,232	2,248	4,784
Other	21,397	1,087	22,484	35,909	4,813	9,291	50,013
Finished Aviation Gasoline	33	0	33	27	31	8	66
Jet Fuel	2,374	5	2,379	4,169	843	1,185	6,197
Naphtha-Type	198	0	198	288	13	205	506
Kerosene-Type	2,176	5	2,181	3,881	830	980	5,691
Commercial	2,176	5	2,181	3,860	830	984	5,654
Military	0	0	0	21	0	16	37
Kerosene	-5	51	46	134	7	102	243
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,332	912	13,244	15,419	2,764	6,080	24,263
0.05 percent sulfur and under	5,546	320	5,866	8,537	1,484	3,009	14,630
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	6,786	592	7,378	6,882	1,280	1,471	9,633
Residual Fuel Oil	3,656	89	3,745	1,677	210	246	2,133
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	228	26	254	0	0	42	42
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,092	63	3,155	288	0	80	368
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	336	0	336	1,389	210	124	1,723
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	345	0	345	683	0	30	713
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	18	0	18	735	0	65	800
Special Naphthas	0	30	30	332	0	87	419
Lubricants	271	262	533	559	0	237	796
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	271	262	533	559	0	237	796
Waxes	0	150	150	52	0	22	74
Petroleum Coke	1,493	26	1,519	2,581	685	824	4,090
Marketable	848	0	848	1,489	542	560	2,591
Catalyst	845	26	871	1,092	143	264	1,499
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,853	360	3,213	4,743	571	809	6,123
Still Gas	1,829	177	2,006	3,009	410	897	4,316
Miscellaneous Products	37	52	89	147	59	60	266
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	37	52	89	147	59	60	266
Total	48,205	3,270	51,475	74,297	11,984	23,097	109,378
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,034	-41	-2,075	-2,580	-699	-726	-4,005

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1994 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	758	7,766	4,511	74	126	13,235	354	3,153	22,729
Ethane/Ethylene	2	655	274	0	0	931	0	0	931
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	705
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	226
Propane/Propylene	586	4,748	2,721	33	65	8,153	282	1,307	14,554
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10,270
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,284
Normal Butane/Butylene	154	2,453	1,272	39	49	3,967	72	1,726	6,997
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6,919
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	78
Isobutane/Isobutylene	16	90	244	2	12	184	0	120	247
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	164
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	83
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,554	48,496	38,354	1,498	1,799	100,701	7,419	38,908	224,045
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	36	647	1,650	0	119	2,452	99	617	7,688
Other	10,518	47,849	36,704	1,498	1,680	98,249	7,320	38,291	216,357
Finished Aviation Gasoline	169	183	122	0	0	474	14	175	762
Jet Fuel	1,738	10,451	10,740	332	318	23,579	945	12,042	45,142
Naphtha-Type	1	0	446	49	34	530	278	183	1,695
Kerosene-Type	1,737	10,451	10,294	283	284	23,049	667	11,859	43,447
Commercial	1,303	9,193	8,955	200	0	19,651	667	10,008	38,161
Military	434	1,258	1,339	83	284	3,398	0	1,851	5,286
Kerosene	-30	124	152	-50	4	200	5	99	593
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,275	21,964	18,431	1,545	687	46,902	4,377	14,118	102,904
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,700	14,295	7,178	1,140	651	25,964	3,279	10,159	59,898
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,575	7,669	11,253	405	36	20,938	1,098	3,959	43,006
Residual Fuel Oil	255	5,562	4,649	382	32	10,880	186	8,771	25,715
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	85	6	457	54	0	602	42	881	1,821
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	91	1,419	522	281	32	2,345	-14	687	6,541
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	79	4,137	3,670	47	0	7,933	158	7,203	17,353
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	91	3,783	445	33	-4	4,348	0	51	5,457
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	169	4,478	3,131	0	0	7,778	18	328	8,942
Special Naphthas	105	566	238	140	0	1,049	0	59	1,557
Lubricants	W	1,908	W	W	W	3,337	0	732	5,398
Naphthenic	W	470	W	W	W	1,016	0	279	1,295
Paraffinic	W	1,438	W	W	W	2,321	0	453	4,103
Waxes	9	217	95	68	0	389	32	76	721
Petroleum Coke	339	4,332	4,117	95	22	8,905	486	4,697	19,697
Marketable	45	2,407	3,075	74	0	5,601	290	3,599	12,729
Catalyst	294	1,925	1,042	21	22	3,304	196	1,098	6,968
Asphalt and Road Oil	476	899	1,262	1,203	170	4,010	1,107	1,578	16,031
Still Gas	775	5,063	3,476	204	91	9,609	684	4,654	21,269
Miscellaneous Products	99	335	441	0	0	875	92	263	1,585
Fuel Use	24	0	174	0	0	198	0	0	198
Nonfuel Use	75	335	267	0	0	677	92	263	1,387
Total	19,818	116,127	90,897	6,184	3,245	236,271	15,719	89,704	502,547
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-512	-6,682	-3,462	-27	9	-10,674	-471	-5,259	-22,484

^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,
May 1994**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	15,109	559	15,668	8,917	2,056	1,782	12,755
Petroleum Products	48,988	2,896	51,884	41,535	8,674	13,371	63,580
Pentanes Plus	134	0	134	198	64	310	572
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,111	9	2,120	2,159	222	616	2,997
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	585	4	589	1,253	61	200	1,514
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,314	3	1,317	676	79	293	1,048
Isobutane/Isobutylene	212	2	214	229	82	123	434
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,677	8	1,685	244	72	29	345
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	4	4	35	0	0	35
Oxygenates	W	W	1,681	209	72	29	310
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	116
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,438	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,818	570	10,388	11,456	429	3,528	15,413
Naphthas and Lighter	2,371	133	2,504	2,772	137	885	3,794
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,496	5	2,501	1,940	52	486	2,478
Heavy Gas Oils	3,897	349	4,246	3,524	236	1,215	4,975
Residuum	1,054	83	1,137	3,220	4	942	4,166
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,382	90	4,472	4,851	793	1,387	7,031
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	86	0	86	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	12,640	223	12,863	5,564	1,285	2,757	9,606
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	52	0	52	307	234	144	685
Other	12,588	223	12,811	5,257	1,051	2,613	8,921
Finished Aviation Gasoline	33	0	33	48	35	30	113
Jet Fuel	1,747	5	1,752	2,446	225	418	3,089
Naphtha-Type	39	0	39	219	51	116	386
Kerosene-Type	1,708	5	1,713	2,227	174	302	2,703
Kerosene	265	46	311	311	22	276	609
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,758	413	8,171	5,849	1,219	1,964	9,032
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,529	210	2,739	2,723	421	1,242	4,386
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	5,229	203	5,432	3,126	798	722	4,646
Residual Fuel Oil	4,354	87	4,441	1,608	222	174	2,004
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,330	57	1,387	0	0	19	19
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,196	30	2,226	206	0	60	266
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	828	0	828	1,402	222	95	1,719
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	313	0	313	236	0	10	246
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	0	4	3	0	0	3
Special Naphthas	0	43	43	186	0	107	293
Lubricants	352	388	740	895	0	0	895
Waxes	0	214	214	93	0	18	111
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	914	0	914	783	1,776	132	2,691
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,383	756	3,139	4,541	2,304	1,594	8,439
Miscellaneous Products	17	44	61	64	6	21	91
Total Stocks, All Oils	64,097	3,455	67,552	50,452	10,730	15,153	76,335

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,329	29,331	16,797	1,223	486	49,146	2,238	20,815	100,622
Petroleum Products	10,536	69,308	47,106	4,427	1,428	132,805	12,474	63,491	324,234
Pentanes Plus	112	203	37	10	27	389	5	39	1,139
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,702	3,194	3,976	41	55	8,968	426	1,266	15,777
Ethane/Ethylene	163	744	0	0	0	907	0	0	908
Propane/Propylene	588	939	1,177	6	7	2,717	106	160	5,086
Normal Butane/Butylene	669	845	2,373	25	28	3,940	179	801	7,285
Isobutane/Isobutylene	282	666	426	10	20	1,404	141	305	2,498
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	256	1,794	537	15	29	2,631	136	3,592	8,389
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	47
Oxygenates	256	1,794	536	W	W	2,630	136	3,585	8,342
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	233
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	457
MTBE	W	1,576	W	W	W	2,304	W	3,578	7,603
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	44
Unfinished Oils	2,514	24,847	17,145	870	387	45,763	1,990	22,237	95,791
Naphthas and Lighter	857	6,078	3,447	259	138	10,779	503	4,419	21,999
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	176	4,302	2,619	192	56	7,345	331	3,429	16,084
Heavy Gas Oils	1,058	9,169	7,728	362	193	18,510	884	10,981	39,596
Residuum	423	5,298	3,351	57	0	9,129	272	3,408	18,112
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,109	7,156	4,849	82	283	13,479	2,016	6,065	33,063
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	12	124
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,575	10,076	5,452	332	123	17,558	2,249	9,105	51,381
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	458	361	0	0	819	25	213	1,794
Other	1,575	9,618	5,091	332	123	16,739	2,224	8,892	49,587
Finished Aviation Gasoline	33	181	137	0	0	351	22	152	671
Jet Fuel	702	3,406	2,858	137	64	7,167	474	3,958	16,440
Naphtha-Type	1	0	110	20	14	145	213	37	820
Kerosene-Type	701	3,406	2,748	117	50	7,022	261	3,921	15,620
Kerosene	40	239	130	14	7	430	92	64	1,506
Distillate Fuel Oil	943	8,721	4,383	509	174	14,730	1,488	5,522	38,943
0.05 percent sulfur and under	509	4,306	1,265	301	94	6,475	1,054	3,317	17,971
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	434	4,415	3,118	208	80	8,255	434	2,205	20,972
Residual Fuel Oil	252	2,948	2,625	128	24	5,977	410	3,950	16,782
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	32	1	821	2	0	856	77	369	2,708
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	46	403	304	90	24	867	188	639	4,186
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	174	2,544	1,500	36	0	4,254	145	2,942	9,888
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	24	1,028	449	26	9	1,536	0	52	2,147
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	80	817	179	0	0	1,076	0	185	1,268
Special Naphthas	121	991	119	96	0	1,327	1	45	1,709
Lubricants	24	2,325	925	554	0	3,828	0	1,006	6,489
Waxes	6	206	158	36	0	406	14	90	835
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	397	2,288	0	0	2,689	322	4,098	10,714
Asphalt and Road Oil	991	623	731	1,577	246	4,168	2,827	1,937	20,510
Miscellaneous Products	48	156	102	0	0	306	2	116	576
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,865	98,639	63,903	5,650	1,894	181,951	14,712	84,306	424,856

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

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

**Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,^a
May 1994**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.2	2.1	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.3	4.0
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	43.1	34.2	42.5	51.0	50.9	48.6	50.5
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	4.9	0.2	4.6	5.5	7.8	4.7	5.6
Kerosene	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	27.9	28.0	27.9	21.9	25.9	28.9	23.8
Residual Fuel Oil	8.3	2.7	7.9	2.4	2.0	1.2	2.1
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.8
Special Naphthas	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4
Lubricants	0.6	8.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.8
Waxes	0.0	4.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.4	0.8	3.2	3.7	6.4	3.9	4.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	6.5	11.1	6.8	6.7	5.4	3.8	6.0
Still Gas	4.1	5.4	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.2
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.6	-1.3	-4.4	-3.7	-6.6	-3.5	-3.9

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.2	7.3	5.3	1.3	4.2	6.1	2.4	3.9	4.9
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	51.0	42.8	41.9	21.1	51.2	42.7	48.0	43.7	44.7
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.7	9.8	12.2	4.8	9.5	10.6	4.4	14.7	9.4
Kerosene	-0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.9	20.6	21.8	26.2	23.1	21.5	29.1	17.5	22.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.4	5.2	5.5	6.5	1.1	5.0	1.2	10.9	5.6
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	3.6	0.5	0.6	-0.1	2.0	0.0	0.1	1.2
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	4.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.1	0.4	1.9
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.5	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3
Lubricants	0.2	1.8	0.9	11.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	1.2
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke	1.9	4.1	4.9	1.6	0.7	4.1	3.2	5.8	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.7	0.8	1.5	20.4	5.7	1.8	7.4	2.0	3.5
Still Gas	4.3	4.8	4.1	3.5	3.1	4.4	4.6	5.8	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-2.9	-6.3	-4.1	-0.5	0.3	-4.9	-3.1	-6.5	-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,
May 1994**
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	1,478	1,419	6,348	9,243
Florida	0	194	1,407	1,801
Georgia	0	0	169	169
Maine	54	0	376	430
Maryland	0	257	291	548
Massachusetts	0	0	617	617
New Hampshire	0	0	325	325
New Jersey	579	0	2,009	2,588
New York	0	678	405	1,083
North Carolina	0	0	283	283
Pennsylvania	725	260	70	1,055
South Carolina	0	30	111	141
Vermont	0	0	3	3
Virginia	120	0	280	400
PAD District II	15	0	0	15
Michigan	15	0	0	15
PAD District III	7	61	810	878
Louisiana	7	0	114	121
Texas	0	61	696	757
PAD District IV	0	1	0	1
Montana	0	1	0	1
PAD District V	0	0	36	36
Washington	0	0	36	36
U.S. Total	1,500	1,481	7,192	10,173

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	40,395	44,326	123,430	3,814	10,078	222,043	7,163
Natural Gas Liquids	906	2,170	2,581	403	2	6,062	196
Pentanes Plus	320	37	1,264	311	0	1,932	62
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	586	2,133	1,317	92	2	4,130	133
Ethane	0	609	0	0	0	609	20
Ethylene	0	0	200	0	0	200	6
Propane	541	1,136	932	62	2	2,673	86
Propylene	0	75	0	0	0	75	2
Normal Butane	34	162	127	26	0	349	11
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	11	151	58	4	0	224	7
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	3,707	31	8,344	0	1,665	13,747	443
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	493	0	0	0	438	931	30
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	493	0	0	0	438	931	30
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTBE	493	0	0	0	438	931	30
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	3,052	0	8,199	0	1,227	12,478	403
Naphthas and Lighter	0	0	1,152	0	50	1,202	39
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	1,401	0	1,841	0	146	3,388	109
Residuum	1,651	0	5,206	0	1,031	7,888	254
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	162	31	145	0	0	338	11
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	34,278	479	6,651	163	389	41,960	1,354
Finished Motor Gasoline	14,292	73	0	16	9	14,390	464
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	205	0	0	0	0	205	7
Other	14,087	73	0	16	9	14,185	458
Finished Aviation Gasoline	31	3	0	0	0	34	1
Jet Fuel	3,187	8	14	0	248	3,457	112
Naphtha-Type	0	8	3	0	0	11	(s)
Kerosene-Type	3,187	0	11	0	248	3,446	111
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,277	0	0	0	242	1,519	49
Other	1,910	0	11	0	6	1,927	62
Kerosene	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,834	234	0	137	42	6,247	202
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	26	26	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	26	26	1
Other	5,834	234	0	137	16	6,221	201
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,533	120	0	43	2	2,698	87
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	3,301	114	0	94	14	3,523	114
Residual Fuel Oil	9,243	15	878	1	36	10,173	328
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	9,243	15	878	1	36	10,173	328
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,478	15	7	0	0	1,500	48
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,419	0	61	1	0	1,481	48
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	6,346	0	810	0	36	7,192	232
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	63	8	1,340	0	0	1,411	46
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	4,261	0	0	4,261	137
Special Naphthas	123	85	33	0	2	243	8
Lubricants	248	22	0	0	0	270	9
Waxes	27	7	2	4	4	44	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	11	11	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,228	15	123	5	37	1,406	45
Miscellaneous Products	2	9	0	0	0	11	(s)
Total	79,286	47,006	141,006	4,380	12,134	283,812	9,155

^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-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	188,872	189,099	558,713	15,873	36,739	989,396	6,552
Natural Gas Liquids	4,994	12,594	9,568	2,820	227	30,203	200
Pentanes Plus	320	180	4,895	1,868	0	7,263	48
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,674	12,414	4,673	952	227	22,940	152
Ethane	0	2,798	494	0	140	3,432	23
Ethylene	0	0	301	0	0	301	2
Propane	4,483	7,509	2,356	642	28	15,018	99
Propylene	0	321	0	0	0	321	2
Normal Butane	168	1,005	1,215	259	55	2,702	18
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	23	781	307	51	4	1,166	8
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	21,312	457	43,663	0	5,441	70,873	469
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,972	0	149	0	2,780	4,901	32
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	123	0	149	0	0	272	2
Oxygenates	1,849	0	0	0	2,780	4,629	31
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	85	85	1
MTBE	1,849	0	0	0	2,695	4,544	30
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	18,128	29	43,163	0	2,661	63,981	424
Naphthas and Lighter	840	29	7,102	0	50	8,021	53
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	7,331	0	12,164	0	328	19,823	131
Residuum	9,957	0	23,897	0	2,283	36,137	239
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,212	428	351	0	0	1,991	13
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	165,192	2,377	36,594	622	3,216	208,001	1,377
Finished Motor Gasoline	52,087	385	1,357	54	537	54,420	360
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	205	0	0	0	0	205	1
Other	51,882	385	1,357	54	537	54,215	359
Finished Aviation Gasoline	31	13	0	0	6	50	(8)
Jet Fuel	15,856	195	1,276	0	1,459	18,786	124
Naphtha-Type	320	170	1,228	0	0	1,718	11
Kerosene-Type	15,536	25	48	0	1,459	17,068	113
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	5,766	0	0	0	694	6,460	43
Other	9,770	25	48	0	765	10,608	70
Kerosene	350	0	179	0	0	529	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	32,998	1,094	572	529	211	35,404	234
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	98	98	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	98	98	1
Other	32,998	1,094	572	529	113	35,306	234
0.05 percent sulfur and under	10,160	654	572	171	21	11,578	77
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	22,838	440	0	358	92	23,728	157
Residual Fuel Oil	58,127	40	4,166	11	574	62,918	417
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	58,127	40	4,166	11	574	62,918	417
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	12,501	31	50	1	174	12,757	84
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	12,500	0	396	10	0	12,906	85
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	33,126	9	3,720	0	400	37,255	247
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,005	90	6,372	0	101	7,568	50
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	21,876	0	0	21,876	145
Special Naphthas	333	392	262	0	12	999	7
Lubricants	387	83	15	0	0	485	3
Waxes	148	33	15	7	15	218	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	180	0	91	271	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,859	17	211	21	209	4,317	29
Miscellaneous Products	11	35	113	0	1	160	1
Total	380,370	204,527	648,538	19,415	45,623	1,298,473	8,599

^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
May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	54,465	769	2,442	0	0	0	0	368	0	0
Algeria	0	769	1,358	0	0	0	0	368	0	0
Kuwait	11,236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	43,229	0	1,084	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	61,890	0	777	0	1,291	1,883	1,711	2,893	0	0
Gabon	5,784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,344	0	0	0	0	0	0	579	0	0
Nigeria	22,628	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0
Venezuela	31,134	0	777	0	1,291	1,883	1,711	2,260	0	0
Non OPEC	105,688	3,361	9,259	338	13,099	1,574	4,538	6,912	2	243
Angola	10,269	0	360	0	0	0	0	357	0	0
Argentina	2,581	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,787	0	0
Belgium	0	0	601	0	45	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	358	145	2,402	0	0	0	0	30
Canada	28,045	2,416	381	31	922	10	1,958	677	2	210
China, People's Republic of	2,471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	943	0	0
Congo	1,475	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0
Ecuador ^d	2,644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	267	0	1,232	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	349	0	0	0	0	356	0	0
Guatemala	413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	491	0	0	0	0	3
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	1,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	28,431	548	0	0	0	116	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	508	0	1,932	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	808	0	233	280	0	636	0	0
New Zealand	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,923	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	2,748	0	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	940	0	0	162	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	236	0	1,233	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	521	0	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,796	0	0	0	0	10	0	307	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	10,706	397	535	0	768	0	0	113	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,165	162	3,355	996	2,578	1,422	0	0
Yemen	849	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	751	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0
Total	222,043	4,130	12,478	338	14,390	3,457	6,247	10,173	2	243
Persian Gulf^e	54,465	0	1,084	0	0	0	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
May 1994 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	603	4,034	0	0	1,235	9,451	63,916	1,757	305	2,062
Algeria	603	4,034	0	0	969	8,101	8,101	0	261	261
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,236	362	0	362
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	266	1,350	44,579	1,394	44	1,438
Other OPEC	0	0	0	746	398	9,699	71,589	1,996	313	2,309
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,784	187	0	187
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	579	2,923	76	19	94
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	54	22,682	730	2	732
Venezuela	0	0	0	746	398	9,066	40,200	1,004	292	1,297
Non OPEC	808	227	270	660	1,330	42,619	148,307	3,409	1,375	4,784
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	717	10,986	331	23	354
Argentina	269	0	0	0	0	269	2,850	83	9	92
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	995	32	0	32
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,787	1,787	0	58	58
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	646	646	0	21	21
Brazil	0	0	0	0	31	2,966	2,966	0	96	96
Canada	31	0	74	432	665	7,809	35,854	905	252	1,157
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,471	80	0	80
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	943	3,269	75	30	105
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	120	1,595	48	4	51
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,644	85	0	85
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,409	45	0	45
France	0	0	0	0	0	1,499	1,499	0	48	48
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	9	714	714	0	23	23
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	413	13	0	13
India	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	0	8	8
Italy	0	0	0	0	98	592	592	0	19	19
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	1,896	1,896	0	61	61
Mexico	0	0	0	57	521	1,242	29,673	917	40	957
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	2,440	2,440	0	79	79
Netherlands Antilles	0	227	0	0	0	2,184	2,184	0	70	70
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	9	0	9
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,923	159	0	159
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	480	3,228	89	15	104
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	194	194	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	444	0	196	0	0	640	640	0	21	21
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	981	32	0	32
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,102	1,102	0	36	36
Spain	16	0	0	171	0	1,656	1,656	0	53	53
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	0	8	8
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	139	660	17	4	21
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	734	24	0	24
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	317	2,113	58	10	68
Turkey	32	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	1	1
United Kingdom	16	0	0	0	0	1,829	12,535	345	59	404
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,678	9,678	0	312	312
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	849	27	0	27
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	4	235	986	24	8	32
Total	1,411	4,261	270	1,406	2,963	61,789	283,812	7,163	1,993	9,155
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	266	1,350	55,815	1,757	44	1,800

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	7,773	0	0	0	0	0	0	368	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	368	0	0
Saudi Arabia	7,773	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	19,066	0	0	0	1,291	1,640	1,711	2,484	0	0
Gabon	3,849	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	579	0	0
Nigeria	11,279	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0
Venezuela	3,938	0	0	0	1,291	1,640	1,711	1,851	0	0
Non OPEC	13,556	586	3,052	162	13,001	1,547	4,123	6,391	2	123
Angola	2,532	0	360	0	0	0	0	357	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,787	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	358	0	2,402	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,976	189	0	0	824	0	1,545	625	2	123
China, People's Republic of	668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	943	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0
Ecuador ^d	377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	267	0	1,232	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	491	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,027	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1,932	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	233	280	0	636	0	0
Norway	2,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	236	0	1,233	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	307	0	0
United Kingdom	1,542	397	317	0	788	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,165	162	3,355	996	2,578	1,422	0	0
Zaire	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40,395	586	3,052	162	14,292	3,187	5,834	9,243	2	123
Persian Gulf^e	7,773	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1994 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	266	634	8,407	251	20	271
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	368	368	0	12	12
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	266	266	8,039	251	9	259
Other OPEC	0	0	0	680	227	8,033	27,099	615	259	874
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,849	124	0	124
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	579	579	0	19	19
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	54	11,333	364	2	366
Venezuela	0	0	0	680	227	7,400	11,338	127	239	366
Non OPEC	63	0	248	546	380	30,224	43,780	437	975	1,412
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	717	3,249	82	23	105
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,787	1,787	0	58	58
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	0	1	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	31	2,791	2,791	0	90	90
Canada	13	0	52	375	17	3,765	5,741	64	121	185
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	668	22	0	22
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	943	943	0	30	30
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	120	120	0	4	4
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	377	12	0	12
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	703	23	0	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	1,499	1,499	0	48	48
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	8	357	357	0	12	12
Italy	0	0	0	0	98	589	589	0	19	19
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	222	322	2,349	65	10	76
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1,932	1,932	0	62	62
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,149	1,149	0	37	37
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,660	92	0	92
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	194	194	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	50	0	196	0	0	246	246	0	8	8
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	161	161	0	5	5
Spain	0	0	0	171	0	1,640	1,640	0	53	53
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	0	8	8
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	17	0	17
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	317	317	0	10	10
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,482	3,024	50	48	98
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,678	9,678	0	312	312
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	2	233	233	0	8	8
Total	63	0	248	1,226	873	38,891	79,286	1,303	1,255	2,558
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	266	266	8,039	251	9	259

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

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

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	4,557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	3,194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	6,276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,469	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	33,493	2,133	0	31	73	8	234	15	0	85
Angola	1,874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	20,983	2,133	0	31	73	8	234	15	0	85
Congo	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	44,326	2,133	0	31	73	8	234	15	0	85
Persian Gulf^e	4,557	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
May 1994 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,557	147	0	147
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,363	44	0	44
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,194	103	0	103
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,276	202	0	202
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,807	58	0	58
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,469	144	0	144
Non OPEC	8	0	22	15	56	2,680	36,173	1,080	86	1,167
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,874	60	0	60
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	14	0	14
Canada	8	0	22	15	55	2,679	23,662	677	86	763
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	15	0	15
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	750	24	0	24
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,066	99	0	99
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	538	17	0	17
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,054	163	0	163
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	11	0	11
Total	8	0	22	15	56	2,680	47,006	1,430	86	1,516
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,557	147	0	147

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	40,671	769	2,442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	769	1,358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	8,409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	32,262	0	1,084	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	33,640	0	777	0	0	3	0	409	0	0
Gabon	1,935	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	9,542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	22,163	0	777	0	0	3	0	409	0	0
Non OPEC	49,119	548	4,980	145	0	11	0	469	0	33
Angola	5,863	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	30
Canada	487	0	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	365	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	0	0
Guatemala	413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Korea, Republic of	0	0	1,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	23,338	548	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,523	0	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,796	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,110	0	218	0	0	0	0	113	0	0
Yemen	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	123,430	1,317	8,199	145	0	14	0	878	0	33
Persian Gulf^e	40,671	0	1,084	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
May 1994 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	603	4,034	0	0	969	8,817	49,488	1,312	284	1,596
Algeria	603	4,034	0	0	969	7,733	7,733	0	249	249
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,409	271	0	271
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,084	33,346	1,041	35	1,076
Other OPEC	0	0	0	66	0	1,255	34,895	1,085	40	1,126
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,935	62	0	62
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,542	308	0	308
Venezuela	0	0	0	66	0	1,255	23,418	715	40	755
Non OPEC	737	227	0	57	297	7,504	56,623	1,584	242	1,827
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,863	189	0	189
Argentina	269	0	0	0	0	269	2,402	69	9	77
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	596	19	0	19
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	601	601	0	19	19
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	175	175	0	6	6
Canada	10	0	0	0	0	300	787	16	10	25
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	22	0	22
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,326	75	0	75
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,025	33	0	33
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	365	12	0	12
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	706	23	0	23
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	356	356	0	11	11
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	413	13	0	13
India	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	0	8	8
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	1,896	1,896	0	61	61
Mexico	0	0	0	57	295	911	24,249	753	29	782
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	508	508	0	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	0	227	0	0	0	839	839	0	27	27
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	9	0	9
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,525	49	0	49
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	480	2,003	49	15	65
Puerto Rico	394	0	0	0	0	394	394	0	13	13
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	981	32	0	32
Spain	16	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	139	139	0	4	4
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	468	15	0	15
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,796	58	0	58
Turkey	32	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	1	1
United Kingdom	16	0	0	0	0	347	4,457	133	11	144
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	519	17	0	17
Other	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Total	1,340	4,261	0	123	1,266	17,576	141,006	3,982	567	4,549
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	1,084	41,755	1,312	35	1,347

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	3,814	92	0	0	16	0	137	1	0	0
Canada	3,814	92	0	0	16	0	137	1	0	0
Total	3,814	92	0	0	16	0	137	1	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	1,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	2,908	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	564	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	5,708	2	1,227	0	9	8	42	36	0	2
Australia	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	785	2	91	0	9	2	42	36	0	2
China, People's Republic of	1,128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^c	1,152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	940	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Thailand	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	751	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,078	2	1,227	0	9	248	42	36	0	2
Persian Gulf ^d	1,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1994 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	5	315	566	4,380	123	18	141
Canada	0	0	0	5	315	566	4,380	123	18	141
Total	0	0	0	5	315	566	4,380	123	18	141
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,464	47	0	47
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,464	47	0	47
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	171	411	3,319	94	13	107
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,344	76	0	76
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	171	411	975	18	13	31
Non OPEC	0	0	0	37	282	1,645	7,351	184	53	237
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	13	0	13
Canada	0	0	0	37	278	499	1,284	25	16	41
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,128	36	0	36
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,152	37	0	37
Mexico	0	0	0	0	4	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	196	196	0	6	6
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,225	40	0	40
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	941	941	0	30	30
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	9	0	9
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	751	24	0	24
Total	0	0	0	37	453	2,056	12,134	325	66	391
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,464	47	0	47

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	241,649	2,659	14,566	0	282	1,882	411	3,456	228	0
Algeria	3,225	2,083	4,198	0	0	322	411	3,456	228	0
Kuwait	54,575	0	0	0	0	678	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	183,849	576	10,237	0	282	882	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	260,486	143	5,949	334	4,400	7,585	9,927	18,891	0	0
Gabon	27,532	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0
Indonesia	10,709	0	760	0	0	1	0	4,776	0	0
Nigeria	77,803	0	257	0	0	0	0	2,969	0	0
Venezuela	144,422	143	4,932	334	4,400	7,584	9,927	11,035	0	0
Non OPEC	487,281	20,138	43,466	1,657	49,738	9,319	25,066	40,571	301	999
Angola	45,377	0	1,167	0	0	0	0	714	0	0
Argentina	7,550	0	0	11	0	0	0	20	0	0
Australia	1,338	0	0	0	0	1	0	361	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	7,447	0	0
Belgium	0	0	3,440	0	666	0	0	700	0	0
Brazil	0	0	358	145	4,540	0	36	61	0	30
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	0
Canada	142,424	15,761	1,793	428	8,295	276	10,845	2,169	97	903
China, People's Republic of	11,376	0	0	0	193	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	21,710	0	346	0	0	0	0	5,063	0	0
Congo	4,786	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,509	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	292	0	0	142	0	0
Ecuador	11,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	8,619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	55	2,745	0	3,142	0	0	104	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	1,356	0	0	0	197	684	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	1,404	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	849	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	200	0	0	0	156	0	25	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	2,575	0	0	0	0	15
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	6,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	143,976	1,807	18	0	0	379	0	299	179	0
Netherlands	0	0	2,096	102	2,860	44	207	650	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	105	6,431	0	656	1,265	248	6,197	0	0
New Zealand	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	21,429	573	649	0	310	0	0	156	0	0
Oman	4,161	0	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	142	0	0	0	0	855	0	0
Portugal	0	0	1,963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	320	50	0	0	0
Russia	2,046	0	330	0	0	0	379	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	2,525	0	0	202	0	380	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,456	253	2,465	180	0	677	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	815	0	0
Syria	1,021	0	1,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	1,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	9,258	0	0	0	0	228	229	1,813	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	42,859	1,837	2,815	0	4,457	0	0	563	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	4,499	718	15,654	6,424	12,505	8,035	0	51
Yemen	849	0	371	0	0	0	0	740	0	0
Zaire	1,672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,118	0	0	0	1,429	0	0	69	0	0
Total	989,396	22,940	63,981	1,991	54,420	18,786	35,404	62,918	529	999
Persian Gulf^c	238,424	576	10,368	0	282	1,560	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-May 1994 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	1,304	19,983	0	0	4,663	49,434	291,083	1,600	327	1,928
Algeria	986	19,277	0	0	3,459	34,420	37,645	21	228	249
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	678	55,253	361	4	366
Saudi Arabia	318	706	0	0	1,204	14,205	198,054	1,218	94	1,312
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	131	131	0	1	1
Other OPEC	706	0	15	2,130	992	51,072	311,538	1,725	338	2,063
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	111	27,643	182	1	183
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	9	5,546	16,255	71	37	108
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	3,226	81,029	515	21	537
Venezuela	706	0	15	2,130	983	42,189	186,611	956	279	1,236
Non OPEC	5,558	1,893	470	2,187	7,208	208,571	695,852	3,227	1,381	4,608
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	1,881	47,258	301	12	313
Argentina	634	311	0	0	100	1,076	8,626	50	7	57
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	362	1,700	9	2	11
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,661	7,661	0	51	51
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	4,806	4,806	0	32	32
Brazil	0	0	0	0	31	5,201	5,201	0	34	34
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	143	143	0	1	1
Canada	257	507	274	1,345	3,832	46,782	189,206	943	310	1,253
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	96	289	11,665	75	2	77
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	5,409	27,119	144	36	180
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,509	6,295	32	10	42
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	434	434	0	3	3
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,998	79	0	79
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	8,620	57	(s)	57
France	61	0	0	0	0	6,107	6,107	0	40	40
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	34	2,271	2,271	0	15	15
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1,404	1,404	0	9	9
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	849	6	0	6
India	465	247	0	0	0	1,213	1,213	0	8	8
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	381	381	0	3	3
Italy	0	0	0	0	102	2,692	2,692	0	18	18
Japan	10	0	0	0	13	23	23	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	161	0	0	0	52	6,780	6,780	0	45	45
Malaysia	351	279	0	0	362	992	1,398	3	7	9
Mexico	860	0	0	57	1,997	5,596	149,572	953	37	991
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	474	6,433	6,433	0	43	43
Netherlands Antilles	430	549	0	0	0	15,881	15,881	0	105	105
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	2	0	2
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,688	23,117	142	11	153
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	480	4,641	28	3	31
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	997	997	0	7	7
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	1,963	1,963	0	13	13
Puerto Rico	1,914	0	196	0	0	2,480	2,480	0	16	16
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	709	2,755	14	5	18
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	3,107	3,107	0	21	21
Spain	16	0	0	785	0	5,832	5,832	0	39	39
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1,615	1,615	0	11	11
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	1,218	2,239	7	8	15
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,189	8	0	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	2,270	11,528	61	15	76
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	205	205	0	1	1
Turkey	137	0	0	0	0	137	137	0	1	1
United Kingdom	16	0	0	0	0	9,688	52,547	284	64	348
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	47,886	47,886	0	317	317
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	1,111	1,960	6	7	13
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,672	11	0	11
Other	246	0	0	0	114	1,858	3,976	14	12	26
Total	7,568	21,876	485	4,317	12,863	309,077	1,298,473	6,552	2,047	8,599
Persian Gulf^e	564	706	0	0	1,204	15,260	253,684	1,579	101	1,680

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	27,235	590	321	0	282	631	411	3,413	228	0
Algeria	0	407	321	0	0	322	411	3,413	228	0
Saudi Arabia	27,235	183	0	0	282	309	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	80,942	0	1,618	241	4,400	6,893	9,927	16,557	0	0
Gabon	16,185	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	760	0	0	0	0	4,615	0	0
Nigeria	44,972	0	257	0	0	0	0	2,969	0	0
Venezuela	19,785	0	601	241	4,400	6,893	9,927	8,862	0	0
Non OPEC	80,695	4,034	16,189	971	47,405	8,332	22,660	38,157	122	333
Angola	17,588	0	714	0	0	0	0	714	0	0
Argentina	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	7,447	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,253	0	666	0	0	700	0	0
Brazil	0	0	358	0	3,940	0	36	61	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	0
Canada	7,925	1,674	313	0	7,512	75	9,011	2,004	97	279
China, People's Republic of	4,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,063	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,509	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	292	0	0	142	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	3,505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,323	0	3,142	0	0	104	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	1,356	0	0	0	197	328	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	1,404	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	200	0	0	0	156	0	25	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	2,575	0	0	0	0	3
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	9,755	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	217	0	2,431	44	207	650	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	909	0	656	1,245	248	6,197	0	0
Norway	16,885	573	191	0	310	0	0	156	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	855	0	0
Portugal	0	0	1,963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	320	50	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,456	253	2,485	180	0	677	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	815	0	0
Syria	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	561	0	0	0	0	10	229	1,813	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	0	0
United Kingdom	14,594	1,837	876	0	4,457	0	0	450	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	4,499	718	15,326	6,197	11,933	8,035	0	51
Yemen	0	0	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1,429	0	0	69	0	0
Total	188,872	4,674	18,128	1,212	52,087	15,856	32,998	58,127	350	333
Persian Gulf^e	27,235	183	0	0	282	309	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 1994 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	939	6,815	34,050	180	45	225
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	5,102	5,102	0	34	34
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	939	1,713	28,948	180	11	192
Other OPEC	0	0	0	1,976	436	42,048	122,990	536	278	815
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	111	16,296	107	1	108
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	5,375	5,375	0	36	36
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	3,226	48,198	298	21	319
Venezuela	0	0	0	1,976	436	33,336	53,121	131	221	352
Non OPEC	1,005	0	387	1,883	1,107	142,635	223,330	534	945	1,479
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	1,428	19,014	116	9	126
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	20	480	3	(s)	3
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,661	7,661	0	51	51
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	2,619	2,619	0	17	17
Brazil	0	0	0	0	31	4,426	4,426	0	29	29
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	143	143	0	1	1
Canada	41	0	191	1,098	84	22,379	30,304	52	148	201
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	16	16	4,614	30	(s)	31
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	5,063	6,562	10	34	43
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,509	1,509	0	10	10
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	434	434	0	3	3
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,134	8	0	8
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,505	23	0	23
France	23	0	0	0	0	4,592	4,592	0	30	30
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	26	1,907	1,907	0	13	13
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1,404	1,404	0	9	9
India	0	0	0	0	0	265	265	0	2	2
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	381	381	0	3	3
Italy	0	0	0	0	102	2,680	2,680	0	18	18
Japan	0	0	0	0	13	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	345	445	10,200	65	3	68
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	474	4,023	4,023	0	27	27
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	9,255	9,255	0	61	61
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,230	18,115	112	8	120
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	855	855	0	6	6
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	1,963	1,963	0	13	13
Puerto Rico	941	0	196	0	0	1,507	1,507	0	10	10
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	379	379	0	3	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	161	161	0	1	1
Spain	0	0	0	785	0	5,816	5,816	0	39	39
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1,615	1,615	0	11	11
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	3	0	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	2,052	2,613	4	14	17
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	205	205	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	7,620	22,214	97	50	147
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	46,759	46,759	0	310	310
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	296	296	0	2	2
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,672	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	16	1,514	1,514	0	10	10
Total	1,005	0	387	3,859	2,482	191,498	380,370	1,251	1,268	2,519
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	939	1,713	28,948	180	11	192

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	17,931	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	10,987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	25,528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	5,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	19,677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	145,640	12,414	29	428	385	195	1,094	40	0	392
Angola	5,177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	108,498	12,414	29	428	385	195	1,094	40	0	392
Colombia	971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	899	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	3,346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	19,924	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	189,099	12,414	29	428	385	195	1,094	40	0	392
Persian Gulf^e	17,931	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-May 1994 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,931	119	0	119
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,944	48	0	48
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,987	73	0	73
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,528	169	0	169
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,851	39	0	39
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,677	130	0	130
Non OPEC	90	0	83	17	261	15,428	161,068	965	102	1,067
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,177	34	0	34
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	3	0	3
Canada	90	0	83	17	254	15,421	123,919	719	102	821
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	971	6	0	6
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	899	6	0	6
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,346	22	0	22
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,924	132	0	132
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	538	4	0	4
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	3	0	3
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,054	33	0	33
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	2	0	2
Total	90	0	83	17	261	15,428	204,527	1,252	102	1,354
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,931	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 On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	192,490	2,069	14,245	0	0	1,225	0	43	0	0
Algeria	3,225	1,676	3,877	0	0	0	0	43	0	0
Kuwait	43,638	0	0	0	0	678	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	145,627	393	10,237	0	0	547	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	141,237	143	4,331	93	0	3	0	2,173	0	0
Gabon	11,347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	26,980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	102,910	143	4,331	93	0	3	0	2,173	0	0
Non OPEC	224,986	2,461	24,587	258	1,357	48	572	1,950	179	262
Angola	22,614	0	453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	6,842	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	596	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	0	0
Belgium	0	0	2,187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	145	600	0	0	0	0	30
Canada	2,117	494	1,178	0	0	0	0	0	0	220
China, People's Republic of	2,702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	19,240	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	3,867	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	5,282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	5,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	55	1,422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	0	0
Guatemala	849	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	6,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	114,297	1,807	18	0	0	48	0	0	179	0
Netherlands	0	0	1,679	102	429	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	105	4,962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,006	0	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,523	0	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	2,046	0	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	697	0	0	0	0	380	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	500	0	1,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	8,697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	23,211	0	1,939	0	0	0	0	113	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	328	0	572	0	0	0
Yemen	519	0	75	0	0	0	0	740	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	558,713	4,673	43,163	351	1,357	1,276	572	4,166	179	262
Persian Gulf^e	189,265	393	10,368	0	0	1,225	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 1994 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	1,304	19,983	0	0	3,459	42,328	234,818	1,275	280	1,555
Algeria	986	19,277	0	0	3,459	29,318	32,543	21	194	216
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	678	44,316	289	4	293
Saudi Arabia	318	706	0	0	0	12,201	157,828	964	81	1,045
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	131	131	0	1	1
Other OPEC	706	0	15	154	9	7,627	148,864	935	51	986
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,347	75	0	75
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,980	179	0	179
Venezuela	706	0	15	154	0	7,618	110,528	682	50	732
Non OPEC	4,362	1,893	0	57	1,884	39,870	264,856	1,490	264	1,754
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	453	23,067	150	3	153
Argentina	634	311	0	0	100	1,056	7,698	44	7	51
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	361	957	4	2	6
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	2,187	2,187	0	14	14
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	775	775	0	5	5
Canada	126	507	0	0	0	2,525	4,642	14	17	31
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	80	80	2,782	18	1	18
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	348	19,586	127	2	130
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,887	26	0	26
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,282	35	0	35
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	5,115	34	(s)	34
France	38	0	0	0	0	1,515	1,515	0	10	10
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	357	357	0	2	2
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	849	6	0	6
India	465	247	0	0	0	948	948	0	6	6
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
Japan	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	60	0	0	0	52	6,679	6,679	0	44	44
Malaysia	351	279	0	0	0	630	1,036	3	4	7
Mexico	860	0	0	57	1,637	4,606	118,903	757	31	787
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	2,410	2,410	0	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	430	549	0	0	0	6,046	6,046	0	40	40
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	2	0	2
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	458	4,464	27	3	30
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	480	2,003	10	3	13
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	142	142	0	1	1
Puerto Rico	973	0	0	0	0	973	973	0	6	6
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	330	2,376	14	2	16
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	1,077	0	7	7
Spain	16	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	1,218	1,718	3	8	11
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	468	3	0	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,697	58	0	58
Turkey	137	0	0	0	0	137	137	0	1	1
United Kingdom	16	0	0	0	0	2,068	25,279	154	14	167
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	900	900	0	6	6
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	815	1,334	3	5	9
Other	246	0	0	0	13	259	259	0	2	2
Total	6,372	21,876	15	211	5,352	89,825	648,538	3,700	595	4,295
Persian Gulf^e	564	706	0	0	0	13,256	202,521	1,253	88	1,341

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	15,973	952	0	0	54	0	529	11	0	0
Canada	15,973	952	0	0	54	0	529	11	0	0
Total	15,973	952	0	0	54	0	529	11	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	3,993	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	3,993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	12,759	0	0	0	0	689	0	161	0	0
Indonesia	10,709	0	0	0	0	1	0	161	0	0
Venezuela	2,050	0	0	0	0	688	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	19,987	227	2,661	0	537	744	211	413	0	12
Australia	742	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canada	7,911	227	273	0	344	6	211	114	0	12
China, People's Republic of	4,076	0	0	0	193	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	2,236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	231	0	299	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	560	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Oman	2,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,828	0	0	41	0	0	0	0
Thailand	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	227	0	0	0	0
Other	2,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36,739	227	2,661	0	537	1,459	211	574	0	12
Persian Gulf ^e	3,993	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-May 1994 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	21	1,875	3,442	19,415	108	23	129
Canada	0	0	0	21	1,875	3,442	19,415	108	23	129
Total	0	0	0	21	1,875	3,442	19,415	108	23	129
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	265	291	4,284	26	2	28
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,993	26	0	26
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	265	291	291	0	2	2
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	547	1,397	14,158	84	9	94
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	162	10,871	71	1	72
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	547	1,235	3,285	14	8	22
Non OPEC	101	0	0	209	2,081	7,196	27,183	132	48	180
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	743	5	(s)	5
Canada	0	0	0	209	1,619	3,015	10,926	52	20	72
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	193	4,269	27	1	28
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,236	15	0	15
Korea, Republic of	101	0	0	0	0	101	101	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	362	362	362	0	2	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	15	545	545	0	4	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	580	580	0	4	4
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,638	17	0	17
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,869	1,869	0	12	12
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	2	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	218	218	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	227	227	0	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	85	85	2,203	14	1	15
Total	101	0	0	209	2,893	8,884	45,823	243	59	302
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	265	291	4,284	26	2	28

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	383	3	0	3,261	3,647	118
Natural Gas Liquids	44	157	621	42	141	1,004	32
Pentanes Plus	2	13	0	1	0	16	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42	144	621	40	141	988	32
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	17	21	495	0	92	624	20
Normal Butane/Butylene	25	124	126	40	49	364	12
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	247	0	353	0	(s)	600	19
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	246	0	227	0	(s)	473	15
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	0	126	0	0	127	4
Finished Petroleum Products	899	506	12,658	6	9,491	23,560	760
Finished Motor Gasoline	10	14	1,690	(s)	281	1,996	64
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	(s)	251	(s)	30	282	9
Kerosene	3	1	31	0	6	41	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	266	63	4,978	0	3,660	8,967	289
Residual Fuel Oil	209	58	1,409	0	2,335	4,010	129
Special Naphthas	283	19	83	1	251	637	21
Lubricants	101	39	267	4	92	504	16
Waxes	8	4	46	0	17	73	2
Petroleum Coke	7	238	3,898	0	2,803	6,946	224
Asphalt and Road Oil	7	70	4	1	15	97	3
Miscellaneous Products	5	0	(s)	(s)	1	6	(s)
Total	1,190	1,047	13,635	47	12,892	28,811	929

^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-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	4	383	8	0	14,737	15,133	100
Natural Gas Liquids	168	656	3,654	109	647	5,234	35
Pentanes Plus	13	81	(s)	14	(s)	108	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	155	576	3,654	95	646	5,126	34
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	121	210	2,850	1	385	3,567	24
Normal Butane/Butylene	34	366	804	94	261	1,559	10
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	347	90	1,094	(s)	602	2,132	14
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	344	89	781	(s)	(s)	1,215	8
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	3	1	313	0	601	917	6
Finished Petroleum Products	5,059	1,922	62,127	61	45,632	114,802	760
Finished Motor Gasoline	366	131	9,722	28	1,829	12,077	80
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3	1	343	0	900	1,248	8
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	46	84	698	(s)	1,253	2,081	14
Kerosene	7	47	186	0	15	256	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,457	237	21,550	6	16,966	40,216	266
Residual Fuel Oil	1,269	280	8,559	0	8,173	18,281	121
Special Naphthas	310	49	321	2	513	1,195	8
Lubricants	622	194	2,028	20	443	3,308	22
Waxes	58	16	171	0	69	314	2
Petroleum Coke	871	716	18,501	0	15,397	35,485	235
Asphalt and Road Oil	22	166	44	4	68	303	2
Miscellaneous Products	28	1	3	(s)	6	39	(s)
Total	5,577	3,051	66,884	170	61,618	137,300	909

^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, May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	639	66
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	12	108	0	167	31
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	311	0
Canada	383	14	248	43	174	1	427	409
Chile	0	0	100	68	0	0	227	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	96	113
Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	40
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	31	0	0	0	109	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	26	0	0	0	(s)	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	358
Germany, FR	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	140	0	5	184	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	647
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	5	240	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,584	285
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	533	1,660	0	2	31	1,078
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	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	38	0	0	0	234	0
Peru	0	0	0	38	0	0	134	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	3	0	3	0	0	(s)	8	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	25	3,490	683
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	17	0	0	275	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	(s)	2	0	0	(s)	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	417	0
Virgin Islands	3,261	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	272
Total	3,647	16	988	1,996	282	41	8,967	4,010

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	5	(s)	0	(s)	0	6	(s)
Australia	(s)	24	1	304	(s)	(s)	1,036	33
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	0	0	320	10
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	1	(s)	809	(s)	(s)	813	26
Brazil	(s)	23	(s)	0	0	1	335	11
Canada	25	97	12	368	75	248	2,523	81
Chile	(s)	5	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	401	13
China, People's Republic of	0	7	(s)	0	2	0	16	1
China, Taiwan	2	20	(s)	1	1	0	234	8
Colombia	0	5	1	0	(s)	(s)	7	(s)
Costa Rica	1	16	1	0	0	0	127	4
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	(s)	8	1	0	0	0	50	2
Ecuador	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	1	0	0	0	0	141	5
Finland	0	1	(s)	26	(s)	0	27	1
France	0	1	3	412	1	0	444	14
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	359	12
Germany, FR	(s)	2	18	19	3	(s)	53	2
Ghana	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Guatemala	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	(s)	335	11
Guinea	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	1	8	(s)	0	0	0	16	1
Hong Kong	(s)	6	2	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
India	0	21	(s)	0	0	0	21	1
Indonesia	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	0	9	(s)
Ireland	(s)	(s)	1	133	0	0	134	4
Israel	0	(s)	(s)	155	0	(s)	412	13
Italy	(s)	1	1	709	(s)	(s)	722	23
Jamaica	7	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	656	21
Japan	256	11	3	1,368	1	1	1,885	61
Korea, Republic of	(s)	10	1	202	(s)	(s)	2,083	67
Malaysia	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	2	132	21	106	5	227	3,797	122
Netherlands	14	3	(s)	1,043	1	1	1,062	34
Netherlands Antilles	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
New Zealand	(s)	2	(s)	137	0	0	140	5
Nigeria	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	3	0	0	0	125	400	13
Peru	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	173	6
Philippines	0	13	(s)	0	0	1	13	(s)
Poland	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	326	15	1	0	0	1	357	12
Russia	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Saudi Arabia	(s)	2	(s)	42	0	0	44	1
Singapore	0	17	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	4,216	136
South Africa	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	27	1
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	684	0	1	685	22
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Switzerland	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Thailand	0	1	(s)	3	0	(s)	297	10
Trinidad and Tobago	2	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Turkey	(s)	(s)	(s)	281	0	0	281	9
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
United Kingdom	0	1	2	5	2	0	12	(s)
Uruguay	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	1	138	1	(s)	558	18
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	3,262	105
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Other	(s)	11	(s)	0	2	(s)	290	9
Total	637	504	73	6,946	97	606	28,811	929

^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-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	164	(s)	0	410	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	933	138
Bahama Islands	0	0	57	184	119	0	807	485
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	1	3	0	0	27	0
Brazil	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	1,220	36
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	383	98	923	512	786	53	1,834	1,475
Chile	0	0	304	68	0	0	234	0
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	0	249	0	0	741	280
China, Taiwan	0	0	(s)	508	125	0	2,263	972
Colombia	0	0	178	0	(s)	0	4	0
Costa Rica	0	(s)	1	365	57	0	520	0
Denmark	0	0	2	0	(s)	(s)	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	8	54	61	0	0	304	277
Ecuador	0	0	135	0	0	0	(s)	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	1	128	0	0	0	433	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
France	0	0	26	0	0	0	1	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	6	0	0	(s)	479
Germany, FR	0	0	2	8	0	(s)	2	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	58	702	15	10	816	1
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	12	0	0	0	2	150
Hong Kong	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	306	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	6	0	0	400	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	686
Israel	0	0	0	9	0	0	771	1
Italy	0	0	2	0	0	0	48	591
Jamaica	0	0	86	0	0	(s)	(s)	3,499
Japan	0	0	1	1	1,930	9	469	1
Korea, Republic of	158	0	4	0	247	130	9,561	2,586
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Mexico	0	0	2,909	7,833	0	5	166	3,532
Netherlands	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	825	567
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	22	306	0	(s)	1,205	126
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
Nigeria	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Panama	0	0	60	120	45	0	1,292	734
Peru	0	0	0	38	0	0	1,057	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0
Puerto Rico	12	0	10	75	1	18	165	6
Russia	0	0	0	2	0	0	24	0
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	3	0
Singapore	0	0	1	242	0	25	10,173	918
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	26
Spain	0	0	1	0	0	0	626	149
Suriname	0	0	31	0	0	(s)	0	0
Sweden	0	1	0	(s)	0	2	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Thailand	0	0	80	17	0	0	1,200	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1	5	3	0	16	292
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	535	0	(s)	1,048	0
Virgin Islands	14,579	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	35	55	(s)	1	24	273
Total	15,133	108	5,126	12,077	3,329	256	40,216	18,281

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	43	2	2	1	4	627	4
Australia	(s)	58	5	1,398	1	(s)	2,533	17
Bahama Islands	1	12	0	0	1	0	1,667	11
Bahrain	(s)	1	0	295	0	0	296	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	15	22	1	3,468	1	1	3,538	23
Brazil	1	25	1	223	(s)	1	1,509	10
Cameroon	0	0	0	44	0	0	44	(s)
Canada	68	511	56	1,924	183	439	9,246	61
Chile	(s)	49	1	1	(s)	(s)	657	4
China, People's Republic of	0	48	1	0	4	(s)	1,323	9
China, Taiwan	8	105	2	7	4	41	4,036	27
Colombia	1	24	2	3	2	2	215	1
Costa Rica	6	169	4	0	0	(s)	1,121	7
Denmark	(s)	2	1	464	(s)	(s)	470	3
Dominican Republic	3	32	2	108	0	(s)	848	6
Ecuador	(s)	12	1	0	0	(s)	149	1
Egypt	1	9	(s)	0	(s)	0	10	(s)
El Salvador	1	12	1	0	0	(s)	575	4
Finland	1	3	(s)	26	(s)	0	30	(s)
France	(s)	7	8	1,238	5	(s)	1,285	9
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	485	3
Germany, FR	(s)	29	49	393	15	2	500	3
Ghana	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	5	0	209	0	(s)	216	1
Guatemala	12	36	8	0	(s)	(s)	1,658	11
Guinea	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	(s)
Honduras	6	38	(s)	0	0	(s)	208	1
Hong Kong	1	22	6	0	0	(s)	337	2
India	1	121	1	0	1	0	232	2
Indonesia	(s)	87	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	494	3
Ireland	(s)	(s)	2	133	0	(s)	821	5
Israel	(s)	9	(s)	321	(s)	(s)	1,111	7
Italy	(s)	3	3	4,014	3	1	4,664	31
Jamaica	9	7	(s)	74	0	26	3,701	25
Japan	520	113	18	6,450	6	5	9,522	63
Korea, Republic of	5	48	6	652	1	247	13,645	90
Malaysia	0	4	(s)	(s)	0	1	6	(s)
Mexico	15	687	103	479	29	625	16,385	109
Netherlands	15	84	3	3,818	8	1	5,323	35
Netherlands Antilles	1	203	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,863	12
New Zealand	(s)	6	1	263	(s)	0	271	2
Nigeria	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
Norway	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Panama	2	12	4	0	0	180	2,449	16
Peru	(s)	62	1	(s)	0	227	1,386	9
Philippines	(s)	46	1	(s)	(s)	2	49	(s)
Poland	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	0	5	(s)
Portugal	(s)	(s)	(s)	170	(s)	(s)	335	2
Puerto Rico	478	81	4	0	0	49	899	6
Russia	0	11	0	(s)	(s)	2	39	(s)
Saudi Arabia	(s)	16	(s)	79	0	1	100	1
Singapore	1	163	2	22	1	2	11,550	76
South Africa	0	79	(s)	176	1	(s)	283	2
Spain	0	1	1	4,203	(s)	1	4,981	33
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	32	(s)
Sweden	0	5	(s)	727	(s)	(s)	736	5
Switzerland	10	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	13	(s)
Thailand	(s)	16	1	7	0	2	1,324	9
Trinidad and Tobago	2	11	(s)	0	1	299	313	2
Turkey	(s)	1	(s)	2,116	(s)	0	2,126	14
United Arab Emirates	0	12	0	170	(s)	2	186	1
United Kingdom	2	26	6	635	12	(s)	998	7
Uruguay	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Venezuela	7	4	3	588	15	1	2,203	15
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	14,580	97
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Other	1	94	1	587	5	2	1,078	7
Total	1,195	3,308	314	35,485	303	2,171	137,300	909

^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,
May 1994**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,757	25	0	0	(s)	12	-1	(s)	268	303	2,060
Algeria	0	25	0	0	0	12	0	0	225	261	261
Kuwait	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	362
Saudi Arabia	1,394	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	44	42	1,437
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other OPEC	1,996	0	41	61	42	93	-4	(s)	62	295	2,291
Gabon	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187
Indonesia	76	0	(s)	0	0	19	0	(s)	(s)	18	94
Nigeria	730	0	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	0	2	732
Venezuela	1,004	0	42	61	42	73	-4	(s)	62	274	1,279
Non OPEC	3,292	77	358	42	-129	94	-218	-7	367	583	3,874
Angola	331	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	23	354
Argentina	83	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	9	8	92
Australia	32	(s)	0	0	-21	-2	-10	-1	(s)	-33	-1
Bahama Islands	0	0	(s)	-3	-5	57	0	(s)	0	47	47
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	1	0	(s)	0	-26	(s)	19	-5	-5
Brazil	0	0	77	0	-10	0	0	-1	18	85	85
Canada	892	70	28	-5	49	9	-12	-1	44	183	1,075
China, People's Republic of	80	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	79
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	0	0	-3	-4	(s)	-1	(s)	-8	-8
Colombia	75	(s)	0	0	(s)	30	0	(s)	(s)	30	105
Congo	48	0	0	0	0	4	0	(s)	0	4	51
Ecuador ^c	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	85
Egypt	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	45
France	0	-1	40	0	(s)	0	-13	(s)	8	34	34
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	12	23	23
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	13	0	-5	0	-6	0	0	(s)	(s)	-11	3
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	8	7	7
Italy	0	0	16	0	(s)	0	-23	(s)	3	-4	-4
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	-21	0	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Japan	0	0	0	0	-8	0	-44	(s)	-9	-61	-61
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	-51	-9	-7	(s)	61	-6	-6
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	917	(s)	-54	4	-1	-35	-3	-4	10	-82	835
Netherlands	0	0	62	0	0	0	-34	(s)	16	44	44
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	8	9	(s)	21	0	(s)	33	70	70
Norway	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	159
Oman	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	15	15	104
Panama	0	-1	0	0	-8	0	0	(s)	-4	-13	-13
Peru	0	0	-1	0	-4	6	0	(s)	(s)	1	1
Puerto Rico	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	6	4	9	9
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	32
Spain	0	0	40	0	0	0	-22	(s)	14	31	31
Sweden	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	8	8
Syria	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	21
Thailand	24	0	-1	0	-9	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-10	14
Trinidad and Tobago	58	0	0	(s)	0	10	0	(s)	(s)	10	68
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	(s)	1	-8	-8
United Kingdom	345	13	25	0	(s)	4	(s)	(s)	18	59	404
Virgin Islands	-105	0	108	32	83	46	0	(s)	43	312	207
Yemen	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Zaire	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Other	33	-4	5	5	-135	-33	-15	-3	41	-139	-106
Total	7,045	101	400	102	-88	199	-224	-8	697	1,181	8,226
Persian Gulf^d	1,757	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	44	42	1,799

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-May 1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,600	18	2	12	3	23	-2	(s)	270	325	1,926
Algeria	21	14	0	2	3	23	0	(s)	186	228	249
Kuwait	361	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	4	366
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,218	4	2	6	(s)	0	-1	(s)	83	93	1,311
United Arab Emirates	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	1	(s)	(s)
Other OPEC	1,725	1	26	50	56	125	-4	-1	67	320	2,045
Gabon	182	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	183
Indonesia	71	0	(s)	(s)	-3	32	0	-1	5	33	104
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	515	(s)	0	0	0	20	0	(s)	2	21	537
Venezuela	956	1	26	50	59	73	-4	(s)	60	265	1,221
Non OPEC	3,127	99	253	40	-91	148	-228	-18	389	592	3,719
Angola	301	0	0	0	0	5	0	(s)	8	12	313
Argentina	50	0	-1	(s)	-3	(s)	1	(s)	6	3	53
Australia	9	(s)	0	(s)	-6	1	-9	(s)	(s)	-14	-6
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-4	46	0	(s)	(s)	40	40
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	4	0	(s)	5	-23	(s)	23	8	8
Brazil	0	(s)	30	0	-8	(s)	-1	(s)	4	24	24
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	1	1
Canada	941	98	52	-3	60	5	-12	-2	54	251	1,192
China, People's Republic of	75	0	(s)	0	-5	-2	1	(s)	(s)	-7	68
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	-3	-1	-15	-6	(s)	-1	(s)	-27	-27
Colombia	144	-1	0	(s)	(s)	34	(s)	(s)	2	34	178
Congo	32	0	0	0	0	10	0	(s)	0	10	42
Ecuador ^c	79	-1	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	78
Egypt	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	57
France	0	(s)	21	0	(s)	1	-8	(s)	18	32	32
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	9	15	15
Greece	0	(s)	9	0	0	0	-1	(s)	(s)	8	8
Guatemala	6	(s)	-5	(s)	-5	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-11	-5
India	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	8	6	6
Italy	0	(s)	17	0	(s)	-4	-27	(s)	1	-13	-13
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	(s)	-23	(s)	(s)	(s)	-25	-25
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-3	(s)	-43	-1	-4	-63	-63
Korea, Republic of	-1	(s)	0	-2	-63	-17	-4	(s)	42	-44	-45
Malaysia	3	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	7	7	9
Mexico	953	-7	-52	3	-1	-21	-3	-5	15	-71	882
Netherlands	0	(s)	19	(s)	-4	1	-25	-1	18	7	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	2	8	-6	40	0	-1	49	93	93
Norway	142	4	2	0	0	1	0	(s)	4	11	153
Oman	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	3	31
Panama	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-9	-5	0	(s)	-1	-16	-16
Peru	0	0	(s)	0	-7	6	(s)	(s)	-1	-3	-3
Puerto Rico	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	-1	(s)	0	1	9	11	10
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	14	0	(s)	0	2	0	(s)	(s)	2	4	18
Spain	0	(s)	16	1	-4	3	-28	(s)	17	6	6
Sweden	0	0	5	0	0	5	-5	(s)	(s)	6	6
Syria	7	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	8	15
Thailand	8	-1	(s)	0	-8	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-9	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	61	(s)	0	2	2	12	0	(s)	-2	13	74
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-14	(s)	1	-13	-13
United Kingdom	284	12	29	(s)	(s)	2	-4	(s)	19	58	341
Virgin Islands	-97	0	104	43	83	53	0	(s)	35	317	221
Yemen	6	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	7	13
Zaire	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	11
Other	16	-4	6	1	-83	-9	-17	-5	42	-69	-53
Total	6,452	118	280	102	-32	296	-233	-19	725	1,238	7,690
Persian Gulf^d	1,579	4	2	10	(s)	0	-4	(s)	85	97	1,676

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	16,791	67,763	752,130	12,150	70,681	919,515
Refinery	15,668	12,755	49,146	2,238	20,815	100,622
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,117	53,819	96,904	9,113	31,336	192,289
Leases	6	1,189	14,902	799	1,425	18,321
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	591,178	0	0	591,178
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	17,105	17,105
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	162,262	168,615	246,193	18,024	94,297	689,391
Refinery	51,884	63,580	132,805	12,474	63,491	324,234
Bulk Terminal	81,473	66,143	70,700	2,779	24,790	245,885
Pipeline	28,814	35,801	37,581	2,507	5,925	110,628
Natural Gas Processing Plant	91	3,091	5,107	264	91	8,644
Pentanes Plus	153	3,275	5,530	180	83	9,221
Refinery	134	572	389	5	39	1,139
Bulk Terminal	0	1,848	3,099	2	29	4,978
Pipeline	0	533	1,002	76	0	1,611
Natural Gas Processing Plant	19	322	1,040	97	15	1,493
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,549	29,129	53,154	1,104	2,569	91,505
Refinery	2,120	2,997	8,968	426	1,266	15,777
Bulk Terminal	1,886	16,253	33,475	54	1,227	52,895
Pipeline	1,471	7,110	6,644	457	0	15,682
Natural Gas Processing Plant	72	2,769	4,067	167	76	7,151
Ethane/Ethylene	0	4,015	13,362	171	0	17,548
Refinery	0	1	907	0	0	908
Bulk Terminal	0	1,703	8,789	0	0	10,492
Pipeline	0	1,631	2,641	169	0	4,441
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	680	1,025	2	0	1,707
Propane/Propylene	3,590	16,550	19,865	411	652	41,068
Refinery	589	1,514	2,717	106	160	5,086
Bulk Terminal	1,516	10,197	12,621	51	449	24,834
Pipeline	1,434	3,425	2,667	160	0	7,686
Natural Gas Processing Plant	51	1,414	1,860	94	43	3,462
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,704	6,111	13,316	291	1,452	22,874
Refinery	1,317	1,048	3,940	179	801	7,285
Bulk Terminal	370	3,130	7,797	3	641	11,941
Pipeline	0	1,393	847	57	0	2,297
Natural Gas Processing Plant	17	540	732	52	10	1,351
Isobutane/Isobutylene	255	2,453	6,611	231	465	10,015
Refinery	214	434	1,404	141	305	2,498
Bulk Terminal	0	1,223	4,268	0	137	5,628
Pipeline	37	661	489	71	0	1,258
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	135	450	19	23	631
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,224	1,065	7,400	273	4,715	15,677
Refinery	1,685	345	2,631	136	3,592	8,389
Bulk Terminal	539	720	4,356	137	425	6,177
Pipeline	0	0	413	0	698	1,111
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	4	35	1	0	7	47
Refinery	4	35	1	0	7	47
Fuel Ethanol	66	836	442	61	121	1,526
Refinery	W	116	W	W	W	238
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	457
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	457

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,928	W	6,413	W	4,587	13,334
Refinery	1,438	W	2,304	W	3,578	7,603
Bulk Terminal	W	W	3,696	W	311	4,620
Pipeline	W	W	413	W	698	1,111
Other Oxygenates^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	10,388	15,413	45,763	1,990	22,237	95,791
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,504	3,794	10,779	503	4,419	21,999
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,501	2,478	7,345	331	3,429	16,084
Heavy Gas Oils	4,246	4,975	18,510	884	10,981	39,596
Residuum	1,137	4,166	9,129	272	3,408	18,112
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,592	8,190	14,534	2,016	6,620	35,952
Refinery	4,472	7,031	13,479	2,016	6,065	33,063
Bulk Terminal	120	499	499	0	21	1,139
Pipeline	0	660	556	0	534	1,750
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	86	0	26	0	12	124
Refinery	86	0	26	0	12	124
Finished Motor Gasoline	59,505	47,536	45,108	4,638	22,885	179,672
Refinery	12,863	9,606	17,558	2,249	9,105	51,381
Bulk Terminal	31,999	21,503	11,130	1,284	11,820	77,736
Pipeline	14,643	16,427	16,420	1,105	1,960	50,555
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	852	1,021	2,356	169	465	4,863
Refinery	52	685	819	25	213	1,794
Bulk Terminal	624	144	0	144	243	1,155
Pipeline	176	192	1,537	0	9	1,914
Other	58,653	46,515	42,752	4,469	22,420	174,809
Refinery	12,811	8,921	16,739	2,224	8,892	49,587
Bulk Terminal	31,375	21,359	11,130	1,140	11,577	76,581
Pipeline	14,467	16,235	14,883	1,105	1,951	48,641
Finished Aviation Gasoline	817	421	401	29	458	2,126
Refinery	33	113	351	22	152	671
Bulk Terminal	782	215	43	7	306	1,353
Pipeline	2	93	7	0	0	102
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	208	861	209	338	391	2,007
Refinery	39	386	145	213	37	820
Bulk Terminal	169	230	2	0	99	500
Pipeline	0	245	62	125	255	687
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,962	6,962	14,074	709	7,952	39,659
Refinery	1,713	2,703	7,022	261	3,921	15,620
Bulk Terminal	3,262	2,255	1,377	298	3,010	10,202
Pipeline	4,987	2,004	5,675	150	1,021	13,837

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	2,202	1,167	689	96	78	4,232
Refinery	311	609	430	92	64	1,506
Bulk Terminal	1,705	525	85	4	10	2,329
Pipeline	186	33	174	0	4	397
Distillate Fuel Oil	39,328	30,900	27,225	2,967	11,978	112,398
Refinery	8,171	9,032	14,730	1,488	5,522	38,943
Bulk Terminal	23,632	13,192	5,934	889	5,159	48,806
Pipeline	7,525	8,676	6,561	590	1,297	24,649
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	17,014	19,523	14,165	2,149	7,770	60,621
Refinery	2,739	4,386	6,475	1,054	3,317	17,971
Bulk Terminal	10,246	8,761	3,867	622	3,662	27,158
Pipeline	4,029	6,376	3,823	473	91	15,492
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	22,314	11,377	13,060	818	4,208	51,777
Refinery	5,432	4,646	8,255	434	2,205	20,972
Bulk Terminal	13,386	4,431	2,067	267	1,497	21,648
Pipeline	3,496	2,300	2,738	117	506	9,157
Residual Fuel Oil^c	16,674	2,908	13,764	410	5,677	39,433
Refinery	4,441	2,004	5,977	410	3,950	16,782
Bulk Terminal	12,233	904	7,787	0	1,571	22,495
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	156	156
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	3,830	19	1,161	77	457	5,544
Refinery	1,387	19	856	77	369	2,708
Bulk Terminal	2,443	0	305	0	88	2,836
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	5,408	609	3,862	188	802	10,669
Refinery	2,226	266	867	188	639	4,166
Bulk Terminal	3,182	343	2,995	0	163	6,683
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	7,436	2,280	8,741	145	4,262	22,864
Refinery	828	1,719	4,254	145	2,942	9,888
Bulk Terminal	6,608	561	4,487	0	1,320	12,976
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	313	246	1,536	0	52	2,147
Refinery	313	246	1,536	0	52	2,147
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	3	1,076	0	185	1,268
Refinery	4	3	1,076	0	185	1,268
Special Naphthas	88	328	1,619	1	45	2,081
Refinery	43	293	1,327	1	45	1,709
Bulk Terminal	45	35	292	0	0	372
Lubricants	2,248	1,603	4,719	0	1,756	10,326
Refinery	740	895	3,828	0	1,006	6,469
Bulk Terminal	1,508	708	891	0	750	3,857
Waxes	214	111	406	14	90	835
Refinery	214	111	406	14	90	835
Petroleum Coke	914	2,691	2,689	322	4,098	10,714
Refinery	914	2,691	2,689	322	4,098	10,714
Asphalt and Road Oil	6,317	15,612	5,005	2,930	2,154	32,018
Refinery	3,139	8,439	4,168	2,827	1,937	20,510
Bulk Terminal	3,178	7,173	837	103	217	11,508
Miscellaneous Products	476	194	1,266	7	262	2,205
Refinery	61	91	308	2	116	576
Bulk Terminal	415	83	893	1	146	1,538
Pipeline	0	20	67	4	0	91
Total Stocks, All Oils	179,053	236,378	998,323	30,174	164,978	1,608,906

^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, May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil			Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
PAD District I	44,862	0	676	44,186	2,016	31,803	12,985	18,818	16,674	2,156
Connecticut	2,139	0	0	2,139	89	944	302	642	34	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	2,734	0	91	2,643	75	1,986	634	1,352	2,298	W
Florida	6,868	0	0	6,868	147	1,682	1,057	625	1,231	129
Georgia	2,296	0	0	2,296	57	1,019	672	347	85	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,060	0	0	1,060	76	1,227	387	840	893	W
Massachusetts	1,900	0	0	1,900	64	1,975	470	1,505	790	W
New Jersey	10,375	0	135	10,240	329	8,506	2,919	5,587	6,303	W
New York	5,463	0	365	5,098	428	3,988	1,393	2,595	2,499	W
North Carolina	2,805	0	0	2,805	270	1,729	1,021	708	335	W
Pennsylvania	4,859	0	81	4,778	242	5,336	2,225	3,111	1,281	W
Rhode Island	730	0	0	730	W	533	147	386	W	W
South Carolina	967	0	0	967	140	692	480	212	W	W
Virginia	2,508	0	4	2,504	91	2,087	1,186	901	606	W
West Virginia	158	0	0	158	W	99	92	7	W	W
PAD District II	31,109	0	829	30,280	1,134	22,224	13,147	9,077	2,908	13,125
Illinois	6,516	0	137	6,379	103	3,976	2,116	1,860	1,115	522
Indiana	3,439	0	8	3,431	67	3,061	1,576	1,485	259	W
Iowa	1,127	0	0	1,127	W	1,026	861	165	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,995	0	0	2,995	19	2,056	1,637	419	29	8,261
Kentucky	937	0	149	788	66	805	435	370	W	W
Michigan	2,947	0	21	2,926	176	1,991	1,229	762	121	1,414
Minnesota	1,502	0	234	1,268	W	1,348	854	494	253	W
Missouri	1,345	0	0	1,345	W	538	328	210	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	759	0	1	758	W	810	110	700	W	W
Ohio	3,181	0	7	3,174	338	2,537	1,405	1,132	207	W
Oklahoma	2,394	0	146	2,248	W	1,496	941	555	366	1,111
Tennessee	1,924	0	126	1,798	34	1,070	862	208	291	W
Wisconsin	2,043	0	0	2,043	W	1,510	793	717	27	W
PAD District III	28,688	0	819	27,869	515	20,664	10,342	10,322	13,764	17,198
Alabama	1,457	0	0	1,457	18	622	478	144	309	98
Arkansas	1,112	0	0	1,112	W	726	451	275	W	W
Louisiana	5,424	0	361	5,063	130	4,632	1,373	3,259	6,127	3,039
Mississippi	3,023	0	0	3,023	68	1,124	499	625	W	1,113
New Mexico	431	0	0	431	W	282	200	82	24	W
Texas	17,241	0	458	16,783	281	13,278	7,341	5,937	6,968	12,844
PAD District IV	3,533	0	169	3,364	96	2,377	1,676	701	410	251
Colorado	1,025	0	169	856	W	537	299	238	W	W
Idaho	242	0	0	242	W	231	182	49	W	W
Montana	1,070	0	0	1,070	W	604	544	60	60	34
Utah	581	0	0	581	W	551	281	270	159	128
Wyoming	615	0	0	615	W	454	370	84	W	59
PAD District V	20,925	0	456	20,469	74	10,681	6,979	3,702	5,521	652
Alaska	647	0	0	647	W	976	326	650	W	W
Arizona	1,090	0	0	1,090	W	362	284	78	W	W
California	12,761	0	456	12,305	64	6,014	4,730	1,284	3,163	141
Hawaii	667	0	0	667	W	487	140	347	W	W
Nevada	342	0	0	342	W	106	74	32	W	W
Oregon	1,346	0	0	1,346	W	974	600	374	159	W
Washington	4,072	0	0	4,072	W	1,762	825	937	1,082	65
U.S. Total	129,117	0	2,949	126,168	3,835	87,749	45,129	42,620	39,277	33,382

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, May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	153	0	0	91	1,805	316	0	0	58,148
Petroleum Products	8,822	91	0	3,579	5,743	2,642	0	82,152	29,986
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	325	1	0	0	740
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	996	3,367	78	0	1,240	3,933
Unfinished Oils	9	0	0	17	0	0	0	356	176
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	36	63	0	22	50	0	0	185	1,495
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,878	0	0	1,580	1,352	1,644	0	49,693	15,179
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	287	0	4	0	882	0
Other	5,878	0	0	1,293	1,352	1,640	0	48,811	15,179
Finished Aviation Gasoline	10	0	0	0	0	19	0	154	164
Jet Fuel	211	0	0	165	192	495	0	10,898	3,241
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	106
Kerosene-Type	211	0	0	165	107	495	0	10,898	3,135
Kerosene	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,655	2	0	609	226	405	0	18,538	4,317
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,051	2	0	267	150	356	0	11,178	2,883
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	604	0	0	342	76	49	0	7,360	1,434
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	25	220	0	0	125	69
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	85
Lubricants	0	26	0	76	0	0	0	553	343
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	196	217
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	77	27
Total	8,975	91	0	3,670	7,548	2,958	0	82,152	88,134

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,919	2,748	0	0	0	6,282	0
Petroleum Products	153	2,193	2,280	1,582	1,139	461	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	172	230	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,113	1,352	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	123	1,386	585	0	787	461	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	123	1,386	585	0	787	461	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	346	61	0	138	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	61	0	59	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	346	0	0	79	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	30	319	349	0	214	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	30	197	241	0	172	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	122	108	0	42	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	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	153	2,193	5,199	4,330	1,139	461	0	6,282	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,
May 1994**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	79	0	0	1,773	316	0	58,148
Petroleum Products	8,754	0	1,806	5,345	2,642	64,958	26,418
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	325	1	0	740
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	996	3,367	78	1,034	3,933
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	22	0	0	143	1,378
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,878	0	629	1,249	1,644	38,603	13,706
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	4	182	0
Other	5,878	0	629	1,249	1,640	38,421	13,706
Finished Aviation Gasoline	10	0	0	0	19	0	144
Jet Fuel	211	0	46	192	495	9,092	3,120
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	85	0	0	106
Kerosene-Type	211	0	46	107	495	9,092	3,014
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,655	0	113	201	405	16,086	3,397
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,051	0	8	135	356	10,301	2,620
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	604	0	105	66	49	5,785	777
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Total	8,833	0	1,806	7,118	2,958	64,958	84,566

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,919	2,748	0	4,862	0
Petroleum Products	153	2,051	2,280	1,582	1,139	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	172	230	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,113	1,352	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	123	1,386	585	0	787	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	123	1,386	585	0	787	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	346	61	0	138	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	61	0	59	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	346	0	0	79	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	30	319	349	0	214	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	30	197	241	0	172	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	122	108	0	42	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	153	2,051	5,199	4,330	1,139	4,862	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,
May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	74	0	0	91	32	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	68	91	0	1,773	398	0	17,194	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	0
Unfinished Oils	9	0	0	17	0	0	356	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	36	63	0	0	50	0	42	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	951	103	0	11,090	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	287	0	0	700	0
Other	0	0	0	664	103	0	10,390	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	119	0	0	1,806	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	119	0	0	1,806	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2	0	496	25	0	2,452	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	2	0	259	15	0	877	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	237	10	0	1,575	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	25	220	0	125	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	25	220	0	125	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	0
Lubricants	0	26	0	76	0	0	553	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	85	0	0	196	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0
Total	142	91	0	1,864	430	0	17,194	0

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,420
Petroleum Products	1,537	15,657	3,568	142	461	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	206	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	91	265	176	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	42	117	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	350	10,740	1,473	0	461	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	700	0	0	0	0	0
Other	350	10,040	1,473	0	461	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	56	98	20	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	166	1,640	121	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	166	1,640	121	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	464	1,988	920	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	377	263	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	464	1,111	657	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	125	69	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	125	69	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	133	85	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	335	218	343	142	0	0	0
Waxes	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	56	140	217	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	15	62	27	0	0	0	0
Total	1,537	15,657	3,568	142	461	0	1,420

^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, May 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	91	153	-62	61,220	2,212	59,008
Petroleum Products	86,192	8,913	77,279	41,088	11,984	29,124
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	912	326	586
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,236	0	2,236	5,046	4,441	605
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	733	1,456	-723
Propane/Propylene	2,162	0	2,162	3,092	1,646	1,446
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	466	1,056	-590
Isobutane/isobutylene	74	0	74	755	283	472
Unfinished Oils	373	9	364	185	17	168
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	207	99	108	1,531	72	1,459
Finished Motor Gasoline	51,734	5,878	45,856	21,642	4,576	17,066
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,169	0	1,169	0	291	-291
Other	50,565	5,878	44,687	21,642	4,285	17,357
Finished Aviation Gasoline	154	10	144	174	19	155
Jet Fuel	11,063	211	10,852	3,513	852	2,661
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	167	85	82
Kerosene-Type	11,063	211	10,852	3,346	767	2,579
Kerosene	4	0	4	0	4	-4
Distillate Fuel Oil	19,147	2,657	16,490	7,321	1,240	6,081
0.05 percent sulfur and under	11,445	2,053	9,392	5,175	773	4,402
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	7,702	604	7,098	2,146	467	1,679
Residual Fuel Oil	150	0	150	69	245	-176
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	23	-23	23	0	23
Special Naphthas	133	0	133	85	0	85
Lubricants	629	26	603	343	76	267
Waxes	4	0	4	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	281	0	281	217	85	132
Miscellaneous Products	77	0	77	27	11	16
Total	86,283	9,066	77,217	102,308	14,176	88,132

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	10,835	58,148	-47,313	316	5,667	-5,351	0	6,282	-6,282
Petroleum Products	7,416	114,484	-107,068	2,795	5,001	-2,206	3,332	461	2,871
Pentanes Plus	555	740	-185	1	402	-401	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,719	5,173	-454	78	2,465	-2,387	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	1,961	343	1,618	0	895	-895	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,137	3,894	-2,757	37	888	-851	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,249	274	975	41	426	-385	0	0	0
Isobutane/isobutylene	372	662	-290	0	256	-256	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	532	-532	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	113	1,680	-1,567	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,352	66,381	-65,029	1,767	1,372	395	2,173	461	1,712
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	882	-882	4	0	4	0	0	0
Other	1,352	65,499	-64,147	1,763	1,372	391	2,173	461	1,712
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	318	-318	19	0	19	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	192	14,485	-14,293	495	199	296	484	0	484
Naphtha-Type	85	106	-21	0	120	-120	59	0	59
Kerosene-Type	107	14,379	-14,272	495	79	416	425	0	425
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	228	23,204	-22,976	435	563	-128	533	0	533
0.05 percent sulfur and under	152	14,288	-14,136	386	413	-27	369	0	369
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	76	8,916	-8,840	49	150	-101	164	0	164
Residual Fuel Oil	220	194	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	218	-218	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	26	1,038	-1,012	0	0	0	142	0	142
Waxes	0	4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	413	-413	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	104	-93	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18,251	172,632	-154,381	3,111	10,668	-7,557	3,332	6,743	-3,411

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

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

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

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

District Descriptions and Maps

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

PAD District I

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

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

Sub-PAD District I

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

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

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

PAD District II

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

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

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

PAD District III

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

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

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

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

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

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

PAD District V

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

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

Refining Districts

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

Explanatory Notes

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

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts
- Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-807	"Propane Telephone Survey"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-819M	"Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"
EIA-819A	"Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-819M	"Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. In addition, the Form EIA-811 must be completed by merchant oxygenate plants that produce oxygenates. Approximately 330 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

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

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 160 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 220 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its com-

ponent products (fractionator). Approximately 720 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 40 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

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

Sampling

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

Description of Survey Forms

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

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the

bulk terminal company or merchant oxygenate plant regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, ship-

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

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

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

Collection Methods

Except for the EIA-819M, survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Data collection for the 819M begins on the seventh working day of each month. Data are solicited by telephone or transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 819M. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values.

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

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

Confidentiality

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

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, 817, and 819M are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

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

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review*.

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins, and lubricants is suppressed on PSM Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding

PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed on the PSM and corresponding PSA tables listed below. In addition, complementary suppression is performed to avoid any residual disclosure.

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

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

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

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

Supply

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

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is reported on Form EIA-816 and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disposition

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

decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel

were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

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

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

Stocks

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

Movements

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

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

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

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the

EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 5. Export Data

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

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

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

Source of Export Information

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

Country and Area of Destination

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

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

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production															
	1-93	2-93	3-93	4-93	5-93	6-93	7-93	8-93	9-93	10-93	11-93	12-93	1-94	2-94	3-94	4-94
Reported State Data^c																
3-14-93	1717	0														
4-14-93	4048	1700	0													
5-14-93	5549	4119	1738	0												
6-14-93	6745	6237	4112	1664	0											
7-14-93	6753	6743	6353	4058	1577	0										
8-14-93	6756	6746	6762	6277	4053	1595	0									
9-14-93	6770	6762	6778	6680	6254	4089	1442	0								
10-14-93	6799	6793	6809	6696	6647	5974	3917	1542	0							
11-14-93	6870	6793	6809	6697	6649	6219	5297	4053	1490	0						
12-14-93	6868	6791	6807	6695	6647	6607	6487	5356	3960	1629	0					
1-14-94	6877	6870	6887	6723	6675	6636	6525	6564	6136	3819	1685	0				
2-14-94	6877	6872	6889	6725	6676	6636	6533	6569	6142	6252	3992	1697	0			
3-14-94	6877	6874	6889	6799	6678	6637	6544	6573	6147	6268	6276	3913	1668	0		
4-14-94	6895	6876	6840	6811	6782	6646	6545	6587	6166	6288	6358	6316	3928	1611	0	
5-14-94	6956	6937	6969	6875	6842	6710	6605	6647	6226	6352	6423	6374	5224	3889	1582	0
6-14-94	6964	6944	6974	6892	6855	6802	6611	6682	6640	6761	6822	6772	6054	5170	3882	1507
7-14-94	6963	6943	6974	6892	6855	6802	6611	6681	6640	6761	6822	6772	6058	6002	5957	3771
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production^d																
7-14-94	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	8	8	15
Production Estimates																
Month of Production																
	1-93	2-93	3-93	4-93	5-93	6-93	7-93	8-93	9-93	10-93	11-93	12-93	1-94	2-94	3-94	4-94
Original ^e	7023	7001	6980	6904	6840	6771	6681	6771	6673	6788	6886	6886	6870	6735	6682	6607
Interim ^f	7008	6957	6976	6897	6833	6756	6654	6732	6711	6816	6888	6838	6777	6745	6719	6634
Form EIA-182																
Initial	7001	6732	6962	6620	6128	6496	6441	6472	6027	6667	6701	6534	6242	6400	6414	6228
Revised....	6775	6812	6810	6714	6625	6600	6417	6569	6492	6685	6730	6548	6376	6436	6384	6233
Final ^g	6961	6943	6974	6881	6847	6795	6688	6758	6712	6839	6912	6858				

^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 1993 (annual average of 61 thousand barrels per day) for three States (Michigan, New York, and Ohio) for which only annual State data are available.

^d Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1993 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-14-94.

^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* 1993, DOE/EIA 0340(93)/2.

shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

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

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

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

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

Response rates on the monthly surveys are very high. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these sur-

veys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

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

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

Monthly data are compared to weekly data on a regular basis. Discrepancies between weekly and monthly data are documented and respondents are called when discrepancies are either large (usually over 300 thousand barrels) or consistent (e.g., weekly data are always lower than monthly data). In addition, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published once a year in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply."

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

Data Revision

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. For Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 817 the

Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

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

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted on a monthly and annual basis. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources regularly to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure

coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814 and reviewing the sample frame for the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

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

Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts

Crude Oil Lease Stock Adjustment

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

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

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

Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

Beginning with the January 1989 data, adjustments are made to refinery inputs and product supplied of natural gas liquids (NGLs) and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil

because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

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

The reporting problem which began in 1987 grew as injections on NGLs into the TAPS increased. Data for 1988 was revised in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* to account for the adjustment.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

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

Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

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

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

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

Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

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

Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

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

Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

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

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

**Table B2. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment, 1992-1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Year/Month	Product Supplied Old Basis	Fuel Ethanol Adjustment	Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment	Product Supplied New 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	--	61	-59	6,639	--
February	--	67	-61	7,112	--
March	--	70	15	7,389	--
April	--	61	-32	7,435	--
May	--	58	-3	7,585	--
June	--	63	-5	7,700	--
July	--	62	-19	7,785	--
August	--	48	54	7,864	--
September	--	68	79	7,607	--
October	--	69	-72	7,382	--
November	--	84	-72	7,533	--
December	--	81	48	7,661	--
Average	--	66	-10	7,476	--
1994					
January	--	86	35	6,916	--
February	--	73	-11	7,272	--
March	--	76	17	7,379	--
April	--	48	58	7,530	--
May	--	22	33	7,592	--

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

Source: • Fuel Ethanol Adjustment - 1992 and 1994, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Appendix D; 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II. • Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment - 1992 and 1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II; 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

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

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

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

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

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1993

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an irregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the *PSA*.

Surface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up the oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs.....	14,256	14	14,113	-2	14,149	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Crude Oil.....	13,285	-1	13,132	-2	12,978	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Pentanes Plus	163	0	159	0	157	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	381	15	343	-1	232	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	6	-6	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-6
Normal Butane/Butylene	223	12	185	5	99	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	158	2	153	0	133	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	253	(s)	186	1	150	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	267	(s)	263	(s)	546	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-92	(s)	31	(s)	86	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ..	(s)	0	-1	0	-1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Production	16,918	-16	16,624	24	16,785	-26	--	--	--	--	--	--	-7
Pentanes Plus	304	-1	307	-3	312	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
LPGs.....	1,710	14	1,809	5	1,976	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Ethane/Ethylene.....	527	2	538	(s)	557	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Propane/Propylene.....	892	1	908	(s)	941	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	85	9	148	4	268	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	207	3	215	(s)	210	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	192	-29	125	24	218	-28	--	--	--	--	--	--	-12
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-35	-2	11	1	-17	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,098	3	6,780	-1	6,740	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	2,418	0	1,732	(s)	1,196	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Other	4,680	3	5,048	-1	5,544	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	21	0	20	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,461	0	1,379	(s)	1,327	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	67	0	48	(s)	56	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,394	0	1,331	(s)	1,271	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene	105	(s)	90	(s)	19	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,117	1	3,019	-1	3,095	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	813	1	859	-1	841	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	130	0	141	0	139	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	215	0	254	0	272	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	51	0	38	(s)	48	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	158	0	162	0	174	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	18	0	21	0	21	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	617	0	601	0	597	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	273	-3	336	(s)	345	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Still Gas	633	0	626	(s)	606	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	46	0	45	0	50	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Imports	7,914	55	8,501	24	8,500	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Crude Oil.....	5,961	-16	6,313	0	6,377	-5	--	--	--	--	--	--	-7
Pentanes Plus	45	0	43	10	49	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
LPGs.....	187	5	182	8	144	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Ethane/Ethylene.....	19	0	36	0	31	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	134	4	119	7	85	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Normal Butane/Butylene	31	(s)	18	1	19	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	3	0	9	0	9	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	27	18	53	-1	17	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Unfinished Oils.....	495	1	423	0	375	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	6	0	8	0	18	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	206	0	281	0	387	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other	206	0	281	0	387	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	116	0	138	0	120	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	11	0	1	0	4	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	105	0	136	0	116	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene	3	0	13	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	160	0	276	0	313	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Residual Fuel Oil	503	9	586	0	407	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	42	35	40	0	61	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	123	0	118	0	196	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	7	0	6	0	7	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants.....	1	5	2	8	2	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Waxes.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	4	0	1	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	25	0	17	0	24	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	2	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)....	1,619,626	-1,103	1,580,725	165	1,577,671	118	--	--	--	--	--	--	-273
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	334,762	-699	330,161	73	337,619	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	-195
Pentanes Plus.....	9,438	312	8,289	-55	7,564	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	85
LPGs.....	78,682	-455	65,407	-275	66,487	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-243
Ethane/Ethylene.....	16,927	-98	16,475	-86	15,284	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-61
Propane/Propylene.....	33,992	-201	25,133	-42	25,469	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-81
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	17,571	-173	13,141	-112	14,718	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-95
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	10,192	17	10,658	-35	11,016	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-6
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates..	11,325	-242	10,993	380	13,379	-12	--	--	--	--	--	--	42
Unfinished Oils.....	100,403	-13	103,134	18	104,193	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	41,335	-15	40,772	2	37,765	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	80	0	70	0	99	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	194,674	30	186,603	52	176,050	85	--	--	--	--	--	--	56
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	30,611	8	18,676	3	11,848	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Other.....	164,063	22	167,927	49	164,202	85	--	--	--	--	--	--	52
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	1,676	0	1,687	0	1,730	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	41,307	0	40,155	13	37,779	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	2,586	0	2,243	1	1,979	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	38,721	0	37,912	12	35,800	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Kerosene.....	4,374	2	4,675	963	4,804	-5	--	--	--	--	--	--	320
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	118,134	-6	103,985	-992	99,586	-42	--	--	--	--	--	--	-347
Residual Fuel Oil.....	43,705	25	39,440	-1	41,122	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	1,678	0	2,074	0	2,259	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,561	0	1,732	0	1,677	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	2,656	-99	2,262	-1	2,008	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-33
Lubricants.....	11,755	0	11,601	-12	11,045	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Waxes.....	810	0	801	0	745	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	8,950	0	9,969	0	9,739	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	22,913	57	27,056	0	29,168	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
Miscellaneous Products.....	2,216	0	2,666	0	2,597	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Product Supplied.....	17,924	97	18,302	30	17,289	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	49
Crude Oil.....	10	(s)	12	0	10	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Pentanes Plus.....	223	-12	231	20	226	-4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
LPGs.....	2,390	14	2,077	7	1,816	-12	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Ethane/Ethylene.....	653	5	590	(s)	626	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Propane/Propylene.....	1,562	12	1,308	8	987	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	122	-3	125	-2	129	-7	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	53	(s)	55	2	74	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	-158	1	62	-1	-206	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	0	0	2	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	6,916	47	7,272	-1	7,379	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	2,521	-13	2,157	(s)	1,415	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Other.....	4,395	60	5,115	-2	5,963	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	18	0	21	0	19	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,502	6	1,522	-1	1,509	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	49	(s)	52	(s)	68	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,453	6	1,471	-1	1,440	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Kerosene.....	97	(s)	92	-34	15	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,692	-12	3,565	35	3,330	-31	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
0.05% & under.....	1,599	23	1,724	11	1,675	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Greater than 0.05%.....	2,093	-35	1,841	24	1,654	-32	--	--	--	--	--	--	-16
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1,267	8	1,470	(s)	1,019	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	178	35	167	0	194	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	332	0	366	0	470	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	52	3	57	-4	52	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	143	7	150	8	167	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Waxes.....	18	(s)	21	0	22	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	380	0	356	0	309	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	172	(s)	203	2	298	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Still Gas.....	633	0	626	(s)	606	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	57	-1	31	0	53	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. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Appendix D

EIA 819M Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

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

EIA-819M

Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," provides production data and preliminary stock data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. Refer to Appendix B, Explanatory Note 2 for further detail. Final data on stocks of fuel ethanol and MTBE are presented in the Detailed Statistics section. The quantity of oxygenates blended into motor gasoline previously published in this appendix is now presented in Appendix B, Table B2.

Table D1. U.S. Summary, June 1994

Products	June 1994		May 1994		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	2,380	79	2,383	77	14,259	79
Stocks	1,668	--	1,437	--	1,668	--
MTBE						
Production	3,456	115	4,311	139	23,713	131
Stocks	14,004	--	12,008	--	14,004	--

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

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

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1993	76	73	77	76	74	76	69	66	72	76	85	85
1994	82	82	80	73	77	79						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	2,036	1,929	1,878	2,069	2,314	2,499	2,459	2,768	2,633	2,640	2,275	2,105
1994	1,740	1,689	1,650	1,470	1,437	1,668						
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	117	64	62	41	136	112	37	157	135	82	241	162
1994	54	60	68	39	26	37						
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1993	74	71	75	74	73	74	67	64	70	74	83	83
1994	80	80	78	71	75	78						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	1,094	1,124	1,143	1,310	1,322	1,413	1,570	1,408	1,314	1,269	981	779
1994	750	786	833	834	836	1,000						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	203	244	216	294	312	333	358	616	530	468	366	554
1994	431	452	488	397	393	416						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	61	44	45	41	42	45	47	47	50	85	70	88
1994	99	80	68	70	61	67						
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	561	453	412	383	502	596	447	540	604	736	617	522
1994	406	311	193	130	121	148						

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155	142	157	146	148	144
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	10,648	10,148	10,550	11,953	13,476	14,544	16,044	17,047	15,510	13,139	11,468	9,744
1994	8,226	8,444	10,619	11,547	12,008	14,004						
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	1,881	1,833	1,492	1,598	2,201	2,578	2,429	3,062	2,604	2,402	2,141	1,339
1994	836	1,048	1,356	1,450	1,408	1,707						
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1993	102	101	99	124	117	111	139	125	139	130	129	126
1994	108	122	115	124	124	97						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	4,987	4,707	5,304	6,152	6,553	6,890	7,834	8,040	7,664	6,440	5,828	4,752
1994	4,057	4,756	5,375	5,768	6,011	6,823						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W						
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1993	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1993	3,536	3,333	3,516	3,921	4,427	4,774	5,452	5,481	4,782	3,883	3,134	3,302
1994	2,909	2,186	3,405	3,922	4,275	5,176						

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.

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

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

Blending Components. See Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.

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

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

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

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

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

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

Fresh Feeds. Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

Recycled Feeds. Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel, and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

Low Pressure. A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

High Pressure. A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

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

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

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other

media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under and Greater than 0.05% sulfur.

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

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

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at

100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

ETBE (Ethyl tertiary butyl ether) (CH₃)₃COC₂H₅. An oxygenate blend 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.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformat, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; exists also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

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

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

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

Isohexane (C₆H₁₄). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C₄), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C₅) and isohexane (C₆), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively

low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

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

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

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° F to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

Paraffinic. Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.

Naphthenic. Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.

Note: The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.

Exceptions: Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.

Example:

- (1) Unextracted paraffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. "Motor gasoline" includes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline, and other finished gasoline. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed.

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

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

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

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

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformat, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as individual components and included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

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

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

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors

Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus.

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

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

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operating refining capacity of the units.

Other Finished. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

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

Oxygenated Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally **defined during World War II for purposes of administering oil allocation.**

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

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

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

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation

gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline (Petroleum). Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C₃H₈). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C₃H₆). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and oxygenates.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

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

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

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

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

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

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. Data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

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

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

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

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling

temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum; viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS); (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum; other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

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

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

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

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