Petroleum Supply Monthly

August 1995

With Data for June 1995

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

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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 all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
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 U.S. Summary Table D2 (Fuel Ethanol Production/Stocks) and Table D3 (MTBE Production/Stocks) Table D4 (MTBE Merchant and Captive)
<i>Imports Data</i>		
7th-10th (preliminary)	EPUB	Import data by company from the Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"
23rd-26th (final)		

COGIS= Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source
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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 noon

Quarterly Coal Report, updated 40 days after the end of the quarter

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

Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month

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

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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:

- 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.

U.S. Petroleum Trade Trends: 1989	January 1990
Motor Gasoline Outlook: 1990.....	February 1990
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1990
Heating Fuel Outlook: Winter 1990-91	July 1990
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1990
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990.....	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data.....	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991.....	February 1992
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	March 1992
U.S. Petroleum Trade, 1991	April 1992
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1992
Three Dimensional Seismology-A New Perspective	December 1992
Summer 1993 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1993
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	May 1993
Drilling Sideways.....	June 1993
The Economics of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.....	July 1993
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	August 1993
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Propane Outlook for Winter 1993-1994.....	October 1993
Strategic Shipping Lanes	January 1994
Summer 1994 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1994
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	October 1994
Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994
Propane Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	April 1995
Summer 1995 Gasoline Assessment.....	May 1995

Highlights

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

Highlights

Buoyed by record finished motor gasoline and distillate demand levels, total demand for refined petroleum products (measured as products supplied) for July 1995¹ reached a record high for the month. Total demand for petroleum products averaged 18.0 million barrels per day, about 0.3 million barrels per day higher than the previous July record set in 1978 (Table H1). Economic activity increased at a slow, steady pace. Inflationary pressures were held in check during July, as the consumer price index rose by 0.2 percent.² Temperatures were nearly 13 percent warmer-than-normal in July, as several regions experienced sweltering heat.³ The high temperatures bolstered electric utility demand for natural gas, but failed to support sagging residual fuel oil demand.

It is not unexpected that demand for finished motor gasoline would be strong; July is the heart of the summer driving season. However, analysts are surprised by the strength of demand levels sustained during 1995, nearly every month has equaled or surpassed previous years' levels. Increased transportation activity and agricultural use also pushed distillate fuel oil demand to a July-record high.

Other July 1995 highlights include:

- Retail prices of **finished motor gasoline** dropped steadily through the month amplifying findings released by the American Petroleum Institute. This report, released in April 1995, found that consumers paid less for motor gasoline in 1994 than any previous year for which pump price data were available after adjusting for inflation--the earliest recorded data are from 1920. Retail prices for July 1995 are lower than the 1994 average cited in the report, thus motor gasoline costs consumers less now (after being adjusted for inflation and using 1994 tax rates) than ever before.⁴
- Refiners in the Texas Gulf Coast region received only a glancing blow from tropical storm Dean. Weather-related shutdowns, if any, were short-lived and had no effect on market prices of petroleum products. Exxon Co. U.S.A. reported that their Baytown, Texas, refinery was not affected by the 8 inches of rain that fell in the region on July 30.⁵
- Gasoline refiners and marketers continue to face uncertainties in and around carbon monoxide and ozone nonattainment

regions. To wit, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), citing the receipt of adverse comments concerning the original direct final ruling, withdrew its final ruling that redesignated the Northern Kentucky (Cincinnati) area as an ozone attainment region.⁶ EPA has yet to announce the outcome of Kentucky's appeal to opt out of the Northern Kentucky area from the federal reformulated gasoline program.

- Crude oil imports were not as high as the July-record set in 1994, but continued the 1995 trend of increasing reliance on foreign crude oil. Domestic crude oil production has continued its decline. Despite reduced domestic production levels, the U.S. House of Representatives joined the Senate in voting to lift the ban on exporting crude oil from the Alaskan North Slope (ANS). The bill headed to the joint House-Senate conference for final wording. House members have expressed extreme displeasure with Senate provisions that a) require tugboat escorts to and from Puget Sound; b) provide tax incentives to U.S. crude oil producers; and c) provide funds to reimburse a Portland, Oregon, shipyard that would probably lose business as a result of lifting the ban.⁷ If the bill is passed, the U.S. would face stiff global opposition because the ANS crude would only be transported on U.S.-flagged vessels with U.S. crews.⁸

Motor Gasoline

Continuing the trend of recent months, **demand** for motor gasoline averaged 8.2 million barrels per day, an all-time high for July. Finished motor gasoline **production** established a July record as well, averaging 7.8 million barrels per day. **Imports** of finished motor gasoline reached 0.3 million barrels per day, **within the normal range**. Finished motor gasoline **stocks** dropped to 164 million barrels, **very low for this time of year**. Industry analysts point out that revised inventory management strategies help marketers maintain adequate supplies of the different grades and formulas of gasoline. Marketers within regions have established supply-trading agreements with other terminals that allow them to meet the specific fuel supply requirements in their region while actually reducing stock levels.⁹ Month-ending **stock** levels of reformulated finished motor gasoline (RFG) totaled 38 million barrels, 23 percent of total finished motor gasoline inventories.

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

²"Consumer Prices Increased 0.2% in July," *The Wall Street Journal*, August 14, 1995, p. A2.

³Based 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 July 1995."

⁴"The Cost of Motor Gasoline to Consumers: 1994 Annual Review," *American Petroleum Institute*, April 1995, p. i and 8.

⁵"Exxon's Baytown Facility Weathers Sunday's Rain," *The Journal of Commerce*, August 1, 1995, p. 5B.

⁶"Determination of Attainment of Ozone Standard by Ashland, Kentucky, Northern, Kentucky (Cincinnati area), Charlotte, North Carolina, and Nashville, Tennessee, and Determination Regarding Applicability of Certain Reasonable Further Progress and Attainment Demonstration Requirements: Withdrawal," Environmental Protection Agency, *Federal Register*, Volume 60, Number 151, August 7, 1995, pp. 40101.

⁷"Both Houses Set to Confer on Alaska Oil Exports Bill," *The Journal of Commerce*, July 26, 1995, p. 8B.

⁸"Alaskan Oil Plan Heading for WTO as EU Protests," *The Journal of Commerce*, July 19, 1995, pp. 1A and 8A.

⁹"U.S. Spot Gasoline Prices Fall on Ample Supplies," *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, July 17, 1995, p. 11.

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

Category	1995			1994	January - July	
	Estimated July	June	Difference ^a	July	1995	1994
Products Supplied	18.0	18.1	-0.2	17.5	17.6	17.7
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8.2	8.2	-0.1	7.9	7.8	7.5
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	2.9	3.3	-0.4	2.7	3.2	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.7	0.9	-0.2	0.9	0.8	1.1
Jet Fuel.....	1.5	1.4	0.1	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.7	4.3	0.4	4.5	4.3	4.3
Crude Oil Inputs	14.4	14.6	-0.2	14.3	13.9	13.7
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	95.8	96.7	-0.9	96.3	92.9	94.3
Imports	8.9	9.6	-0.7	9.8	8.7	8.9
Crude Oil	7.2	8.0	-0.8	7.9	7.2	6.9
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)
Other.....	7.2	8.0	-0.8	7.9	7.2	6.8
Products	1.7	1.6	(s)	1.9	1.6	2.1
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	0.3	0.3	(s)	0.5	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.1	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.4
Jet Fuel.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	0.8	0.8	(s)	1.0	0.8	0.9
Exports	0.9	0.9	(s)	0.9	1.0	0.9
Crude Oil.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products.....	0.8	0.8	(s)	0.8	0.9	0.8
Total Net Imports	8.0	8.7	-0.7	8.9	7.8	8.0
Stock Change^d	-0.1	-0.1	(s)	1.0	-0.2	(s)
Crude Oil.....	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	(s)
Products.....	0.2	(s)	0.1	0.8	-0.1	(s)
Total Stocks	1,611	1,609	2	1,654	--	--
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	903	919	-16	924	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	592	592	0	592	--	--
Other.....	311	327	-16	333	--	--
Products	708	690	19	730	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	164	164	(s)	173	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	124	115	9	134	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil.....	36	36	(s)	40	--	--
Jet Fuel.....	41	40	1	43	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^e	344	335	9	341	--	--

^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), 1994, *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 October 1994, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1994-1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1994												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,526	13,336	13,158	14,009	14,467	14,519	14,480	14,618	14,360	13,660	14,101	14,107
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,718	14,873	14,411	14,375	14,970	15,050	15,037	15,039	15,081	15,086	15,081	15,019
Idle Capacity²	339	155	617	786	192	112	126	126	126	126	136	208
Idle Three Months or Less	302	118	580	659	65	65	14	14	14	0	16	102
Idle More than Three Months	37	37	37	127	127	47	112	112	112	126	120	106
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,058	15,028	15,028	15,161	15,162	15,162	15,163	15,165	15,207	15,212	15,217	15,227
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.9	89.7	91.3	97.5	96.6	96.5	96.3	97.2	95.2	90.5	93.5	93.9
Operable Capacity	89.8	88.7	87.6	92.4	95.4	95.8	95.5	96.4	94.4	89.8	92.7	92.6
1995												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,806	13,535	13,582	13,940	14,430	14,701	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	15,035	15,130	15,263	15,111	15,151	15,205	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity²	362	305	177	319	224	170	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	256	202	74	206	167	120	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	106	103	104	113	57	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,397	15,436	15,440	15,430	15,375	15,375	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.8	89.5	89.0	92.3	95.2	96.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	89.7	87.7	88.0	90.3	93.9	95.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

²Idle 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

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1994, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II, Table 16; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1995 data issue, Table 28.

Retail prices of all grades and types of finished motor gasoline have fallen steadily since peaking in late-May. During the month of July, retail prices for conventional and reformulated gasolines dropped nearly 5 cents per gallon and 4 cents per gallon, respectively.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Distillate fuel oil demand reached a record July level of 2.9 million barrels per day. Production of distillate fuel oil averaged 3.1 million barrels per day, slightly below last year's level. Distillate fuel oil imports were within the normal seasonal range, averaging 0.2 million barrels per day. At 124 million barrels, stock levels of distillate fuel oil were over 10 million barrels below last year's level. Low-sulfur distillate fuel oil stocks of 67 million barrels made up slightly more than half of the total.

In addition to increased farming activity, the transportation sector is helping to sustain distillate fuel oil demand as the trucking industry undergoes a sea of change in business operations. Retailers are reducing the size of truck shipments, but increasing the frequency of shipments. Retailers are doing this because the increase in transportation costs are more than offset by the reduced inventory holding costs.¹⁰

¹⁰"Smaller Shipments Create Opportunities for Truckers," *The Journal of Commerce*, July 24, 1995, pp. 1A and 12A.

¹¹"U.S. Heavy Fuel Prices Weaken as Supply Expands," *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, July 24, 1995, p. 15.

Residual Fuel Oil

Despite the extreme heat and increased demand for electricity, demand for residual fuel oil dropped to 0.8 million barrels per day, the lowest July level in decades. Electric utilities continued to choose relatively lower-priced natural gas for power generation requirements. Residual fuel prices were pushed down mid- and late-July after a July 13th fire knocked out the 50,000 barrels per day coking unit at Shell Oil/PMI Holdings North America's Deer Park, Texas, refinery. The loss of this unit prevented further refinement of residual fuel oil into other products and increased the supply of residual fuel oil in an already oversupplied market.¹¹ Production of residual fuel oil averaged 0.8 million barrels per day, the lowest July level since 1993. Residual fuel oil imports dwindled to a very low level of 0.1 million barrels per day. Stocks of residual fuel oil were 36 million barrels, below the average range for this time of year.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel soared to a record July high of 1.5 million barrels per day. Production, too, reached a record July high level of 1.5 million barrels per day. Kerosene-type jet

fuel stocks totaled 41 million barrels, nearly equal to last year's level.

Propane

Despite strong inventory gains during the month, U.S. stocks of propane continued to lag below historical norms for this time of year. At an estimated 49.7 million barrels, inventories were at their lowest July level in a quarter century.

Regionally, East Coast inventories rose by 0.6 million barrels, Midwest levels by 4.0 million barrels and Gulf Coast inventories by 2.5 million barrels, respectively. East Coast and Midwest stock levels remained within their respective normal ranges, while Gulf Coast inventories remained slightly below the normal range. Continued strong petrochemical feedstock demand for propane and the dropoff in waterborne imports were the primary factors for the low stock levels.

Crude Oil

Crude oil imports averaged 7.2 million barrels per day, below the July record high set in 1994, but still above the normal range. Low world oil prices are encouraging imports and discouraging domestic production. OPEC members continue to put downward pressure on world crude oil prices by producing at a level above their self-imposed ceiling. Even Non-OPEC countries are producing crude oil at extremely strong rates.¹² As world crude oil prices dropped, domestic production of crude oil declined to 6.5 million barrels per day, the lowest July level since 1954. Stock levels of crude oil plummeted to 311 million barrels, the lowest July level since 1976.

Refinery Operations

Crude oil inputs averaged 14.4 million barrels per day, the highest July level since 1979. The estimated refinery operable utilization rate, gross inputs divided by the total refining capacity with idle units included, averaged 95.6 percent.

News Highlight

California Reformulated Gasoline Regulations

Summary

California is the largest consumer of motor gasoline in the United States and suffers from some of the country's worst air pollution problems. California requires the statewide implementation of its own Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline regulations beginning March

1, 1996 to reduce ground-level ozone pollution. These regulations replace the statewide implementation of the California Phase 1 Reformulated Gasoline regulations on January 1, 1992 and are stricter than the federal requirement to use U.S. Environmental Protection Agency-certified reformulated gasoline in Los Angeles and San Diego beginning at the retail pump on January 1, 1995. The California Phase 2 gasoline regulations are an integral part of the plan to improve the air quality in the state. California Phase 2 fuels will be more expensive to manufacture than federally-certified reformulated gasoline. The California refining industry is making a considerable investment in the hardware required to produce Phase 2 fuels.

Major points that are unique to the California reformulated gasoline program are:

- California Phase 1 restrictions were generally not as stringent as federal Phase I standards but were implemented January 1, 1992, well ahead of federal Phase I implementation on January 1, 1995.
- California Phase 2 standards are generally stricter than federal Phase I standards and go into effect March 1, 1996. Federal Phase II standards go into effect on January 1, 2000.
- California standards do not use "baselines."
- California reformulated gasoline must be sold state-wide, not just in ozone non-attainment areas.
- California Phase 2 reformulated gasoline is more expensive to manufacture than federal reformulated gasoline.

In addition to the Phase 2 regulations, California has its own fuel regulations for diesel fuel and winter oxygenated motor gasoline. The California Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline program is the focus of this article. Other programs are briefly discussed to provide additional perspectives.

Amount of Motor Gasoline Used in California

California leads the nation in the consumption of motor gasoline. Preliminary data indicate California used approximately 859 thousand barrels per day of motor gasoline in 1994, about 11% of the U.S. total motor gasoline demand for the year.¹³ This is about 11% of the U.S. total motor gasoline demand for the year.¹⁴ According to the Clean Air Act and EPA regulations, Federal reformulated gasoline was required in the greater Los Angeles and San Diego metropolitan areas as of December 1, 1994 at the refinery-level, and as of January 1, 1995 at the retail pump. The Energy Information Administration estimated that, in December 1994, demand for Federal RFG in California was 545 thousand barrels per day.¹⁵ Once California's Phase 2 reformulated gasoline standards go into effect, the entire state will require

¹²"Oil Prices Drift to 1995 Lows," *Financial Times*, July 21, 1995, p. 23.

¹³ Derived from: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States, July 1995*, Table MF-33GA.

¹⁴ Derived from: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States, July 1995*, Table MF-33GA.

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *The Energy Information Administration's Assessment of Reformulated Gasoline: An Update*, December 1994, p. 9.

state-certified California Phase 2 gasoline. This gasoline is even "cleaner" than the federally-certified RFG.

Costs of Producing California RFG Gasoline

The initial capital investment required to produce California Phase 2 RFG gasoline will be 3 to 6 billion dollars.¹⁶ A recent estimate put the figure at 5.8 billion dollars.¹⁷ West Coast refiners are implementing plans to modify, rebuild, or add new units to produce motor fuels that are compliant with the California regulations. Chevron Inc., USA, plans to spend 1.2 billion dollars on such construction at its California refineries. It has allocated 660 million dollars for its Richmond (San Francisco) plant and 580 million dollars for its El Segundo (Los Angeles) refinery. Other refiners involved in up-grading their refineries in a similar manner include Shell Oil Company, ARCO, Texaco Refining & Marketing,¹⁸ Unocal Corporation, Ultramar Inc., and Kern Oil & Refining.¹⁸

The annualized total cost, after start-up, will be about 2 billion dollars a year.¹⁹ Initially, it was estimated that California Phase 2 RFG gasoline would cost from 12 to 17 cents a gallon more than conventional gasoline at the retail pump.²⁰ However, the California Air Resource Board (CARB) has now reduced the earlier estimate to 8 to 12 cents a gallon.²¹ The additional costs of operating a vehicle will be about 0.5 cents a mile, or less than 2 percent of the overall vehicle operating cost.²² Several factors may reduce these costs even further. They include: the greater flexibility that may be allowed by the California predictive model; the experience gained by West Coast companies in producing California Phase 1 RFG gasoline, and the ongoing gains in efficiency that experience with Phase 2 gasolines will bring.

Overview of California Statewide Reformulated Gasoline Program

The California reformulated gasoline regulations have been in effect since January 1, 1992, and are to be implemented in two phases. The Phase 1 regulations began on January 1, 1992, and stay in effect until February 29, 1996. The Phase 2 regulations go into effect on March 1, 1996. The Phase 1 regulations require a summer Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) of 7.8 psi, detergent additives, and the total phase-out of lead. The Phase 2 regulations use either (1) a specific fuel formula, or (2) a fuel blended to meet the same stringent emissions standards as the specific fuel formula, as demonstrated by a predictive numerical model. Limits (caps) are placed on certain gasoline components.

Table H3 summarizes the California Phase 1 and Phase 2 regulations, and compares them with the Federal regulations. As can be seen, the California Phase 1 regulations are generally more

lenient than the Federal regulations. The California Phase 2 regulations are, in many respects, stricter than the Federal regulations.

Two metropolitan areas in California--the Los Angeles Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area and San Diego County--are included in the nine areas with the worst ozone problems in the country. These two areas, as required by the CAA, have been using federally certified RFG since January 1, 1995. The rest of the areas in California are currently following the Phase 1 state RFG program. On March 1, 1996, when the California Phase 2 regulations go into effect, the state RFG regulations will be in effect in the whole state, *including* Los Angeles and San Diego. In Los Angeles and San Diego, these Phase 2 regulations will, in effect, *supersede* the Federal RFG program because they are more restrictive than the Federal regulations.

Response of California Refiners to New Phase 2 Regulations

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) is monitoring, on a quarterly basis, the progress of all refinery units needed to manufacture California RFG gasoline that are currently under construction. In the fourth quarter of 1995, this monitoring will switch to a monthly basis. This program was initiated as a corrective response to the problems which occurred in California when low-sulfur diesel fuel was introduced in the state in October 1993. The monitoring program is designed to identify any potential problems with the start-up of the program long before it goes into effect. A recent survey of West Coast refiners indicated that virtually all are on track to meet the deadline.²³

Other actions taken by CARB to ensure an uneventful transition to Phase 2 RFG include the establishment of a joint industry-CARB task force, mandatory fuel testing prior to retail sales, establishment of an electronic bulletin board to address questions, a three month phase-in period from the refiner to the pump, and a public education campaign.

According to industry sources, the greatest difficulty in producing California Phase 2 RFG gasoline is achieving the desired reductions in aromatic levels. As discussed in more detail below, the California Phase 2 RFG regulations require that aromatic levels cannot exceed an average of 22 volume percent, a flat limit of 25 volume percent, and a cap of 30 volume percent. Refineries in California currently have no aromatics extraction capabilities. Several aromatic-extraction units needed to manufacture Phase 2 RFG are under construction.

It is unclear what California refiners will do with the various products, such as aromatics, that will be available as byproducts

¹⁶California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board, *California's Reformulated Fuels Program*, February 24, 1994.

¹⁷*Octane Week*, "West Coast Refiners Upgrade for Phase II RFG," July 31, 1995, pp. 1, 8.

¹⁸*Octane Week*, "West Coast Refiners Upgrade for Phase II RFG," July 31, 1995, pp. 1, 8.

¹⁹California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board, *California's Reformulated Fuels Program*, February 24, 1994.

²⁰California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board, *California's Reformulated Fuels Program*, February 24, 1994.

²¹*Octane Week*, "West Coast Refiners Upgrade for Phase II RFG," July 31, 1995, pp. 1, 8.

²²California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board, *California's Reformulated Fuels Program*, February 24, 1994.

²³*Octane Week*, "West Coast Refiners Upgrade for Phase II RFG," July 31, 1995, pp. 1, 8.

when the California Phase 2 RFG regulations go into effect. The options being considered include processing of aromatics into light distillate fuels and development of export capabilities. Aromatics are used as a petrochemical feedstock on the U.S. Gulf Coast but California does not have the petrochemical plants to utilize aromatics in this way.

According to industry sources, there are currently several Gulf Coast refineries with petrochemical facilities that can manufacture California Phase 2 RFG gasoline. However, movements of motor gasoline from the Gulf Coast to the West Coast have been historically small. This is due, in part, to the 9.5 cents per gallon²⁴ transportation cost of moving motor gasoline from the Gulf Coast to the West Coast.

The additional costs of producing motor gasoline for the California market is contributing to some refiner's decision to cease operations. Reportedly, Pacific Refining is shutting down its Hercules (San Francisco) refinery and Paramount Refining has discontinued crude processing at its Los Angeles refinery.²⁵

Comparison of Federal Simple Model and California Regulations

Table H3 summarizes the California Phase 1 and Phase 2 regulations, and compares them with the Federal regulations. The biggest difference between the Federal and California reformulated gasoline programs is in the measurement standard. To determine reductions in emissions, the Federal program requires the use of a historical 1990 benchmark (or "baseline") of either the individual refiner or a national average. The California program (both Phase 1 and Phase 2), on the other hand, is a specific fuel formulation (also referred to interchangeably in the rest of the discussion as formula fuel and/or prescriptive fuel). The Phase 2 standards are much more restrictive than the average 1991 California gasoline or the Federal 1990 baseline (Table H3).

The Federal regulations include both a Simple Model and a Complex Model. Only the Simple Model is presented in Table H3 because the parameters displayed are not directly quantified in the Federal Complex Model. From January 1, 1995 to December 31, 1997, the Federal regulations allow refiners to use either model to certify their RFG. Beginning on January 1, 1998, refiners *must* use the Complex Model.

The Federal Simple Model uses three precise specifications to certify RFG: oxygen content (2.0 weight percent minimum), Reid Vapor Pressure (7.2 psi maximum for ASTM class B, VOC-Control region 1, which includes California), and benzene (1 volume percent maximum). Other parameters must not exceed the individual refiner's 1990 baseline.

The California Phase 1 regulations (in effect through February 29, 1996) are generally more lenient than the Federal Simple Model regulations. Like the Federal regulations, they require detergent

additives (to reduce and prevent engine deposits) and the total elimination of lead. Phase 1 standards do not require a minimum oxygen content, compared to the Federal minimum requirement of 2.0 weight percent. Phase 1 standards also have a more lenient summer RVP of 7.8 psi, compared to the Federal requirement of 7.2 psi for southern areas like California. In addition, the California Phase 1 standards contain no requirement for benzene, unlike the Federal regulations, which require that maximum benzene levels be no more than 1.0 volume percent. It is important to note, however, that the Phase 1 standards went into effect *statewide* a full three years prior to the Federal requirement for RFG in southern California.

The California Phase 2 regulations (which go into effect on March 1, 1996) are stricter than the Federal Simple Model regulations. Phase 2 standards take a more prescriptive approach, setting precise specifications for each of eight fuel parameters. They set precise specifications for three fuel parameters (oxygen content, benzene, and Reid Vapor Pressure) for which the Federal regulations also set specifications. The RVP specification of 7.0 psi RVP maximum is stricter than the 7.2 psi RVP Federal-specification maximum. In addition, the California Phase 2 regulations set ambitious specifications for other parameters--aromatics, olefins, sulfur, T50, and T90--for which the Federal Simple Model regulations require only that these parameters not exceed the refiner's individual 1990 baseline.

As an alternative to using the formula fuel, the California Phase 2 regulations propose the use of a numerical *predictive model* to assess the emissions performance of alternative fuel formulations. The predictive model allows greater flexibility in achieving the desired emissions reduction than the carefully defined parameters of the formula fuel standard. The predictive model is not included in Table H3 because it does not require specific fuel parameters, and therefore does not lend itself to easy presentation in the table. Under the predictive model, the alternate gasoline formulation must achieve the same, or higher, emissions performance as the formula fuel. Thus, because the formula fuel is stricter than the federal baseline, regardless of which approach is used--the fuel formula or the numerical predictive model--the California Phase 2 regulations are stricter than the Federal Simple Model regulations.

Comparison of Federal Complex Model and California Regulations

The Federal Complex Model is optional for refiners until January 1, 1998, and mandatory thereafter. The California Phase 2 regulations go into effect on March 1, 1996.

Under the Federal Complex Model, four more parameters than in the Simple Model are used to determine whether or not a gasoline can be specified as RFG: aromatics, sulfur content, olefin content, and fuel distillation. In general, however, refiners are given much latitude in meeting the requirements of these parameters. The goal

²⁴Testimony of Robert E. Cunningham during the "1995 Fuels Report Hearing on Fuels Issues Facing California," before the California Energy Commission, May 11, 1995.

²⁵*Octane Week Special Report*, "Higher Gasoline Prices Boost U.S. 2nd Quarter Refining Profits," August 21, 1995, 4 pp.

Table H3. Composite Table of California and Select Federal Fuel Regulations.

Parameter	CAA Statutory Baseline (1990 National Average)		CALIF 1991 average Gasoline ¹	CALIF Phase 1 ²	California Phase 2 ³			Federal Simple Model
	Summer ⁴	Winter ⁵			(flat limit)	(average)	(cap)	
Start Date	NA	NA	NA	1/1/92	3/1/96	3/1/96	3/1/96	1/1/95
Oxygen min. (wt %)	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	1.8-2.2	none	2.7 max, 1.8 min ⁶	2.0
Sulfur max.(wt ppm).....	339	338	151	NA	40	30	80	*
RVP max. (psi) ⁷	8.7	11.5	8.4	7.8	7.0	none	7.0	7.2 (B), 8.1 ©
T50 max. (°F).....	218	200	212	NA	210	200	220	NA
T90 max. (°F).....	330	333	329	NA	300	290	330	*
Aromatics max. (vol %).....	32.0	26.4	32.3	NA	25	22	30.0	*
Olefins max. (vol %).....	9.2	11.9	9.6	NA	6.0	4.0	10.0	*
Benzene max.(vol %).....	1.53	1.64	1.7	NA	1.0	0.8	1.20	1.0
Detergents.....	NA	NA	NA	Required	Required	Required	Required	Required
Lead.....	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

* Capped at individual refiner's 1990 average.

NA Not applicable.

(B) ASTM class B gasoline used in Southern region. Also referred to as VOC-Control region 1.

© ASTM class C gasoline used in Northern region. Also referred to as VOC-Control region 2.

¹ California Air Resources Board, *Proposed Regulations for California Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline: Technical Support Document*, October 4, 1991, p. 11.

² California Air Resources Board, "Executive Order G-770," September 18, 1992; and telephone conversation with John Courtis (CARB) on December 16, 1993.

³ California Air Resources Board, *Proposed Regulations for California Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline: Technical Support Document*, October 4, 1991, p. 100.

⁴ *Clean Air Act Amendments*, Section 211 (K)(10)(B)(i), November 15, 1990. Baseline figures are averages and not limits. Caps implemented by EPA as part of the reg-neg process.

⁵ *Federal Register*, "Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Standards for Reformulated Gasoline; Final Rules," February 16, 1994, p. 7722.

⁶ Applies to winter control periods only.

⁷ Applies to summer control periods only.

is to achieve reductions from 1990 levels in three criteria pollutants--volatile organic compounds (VOCs), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), and air toxics--and refiners are allowed much flexibility in achieving these reductions.

The California Phase 2 regulations, as noted above, require strict specifications for eight parameters -- oxygen content, sulfur, RVP, T50, T90, aromatics, olefins, and benzene. Refiners can choose either a "flat" specification limit or a 90-day "average." In addition, boundary limits (or "caps") are set on each fuel parameter. Refiners who choose the averaging technique must never exceed the cap and must achieve an average that is more stringent than the flat limit. The advantage of using the average standard is that it provides greater flexibility in the composition of individual batches of gasoline as long as the overall averaged gasoline pool meets the standards. For example, refiners who choose the averaging technique for aromatics must never exceed the cap of 30 volume percent in any batch of gasoline. In addition, they must achieve an average of 22 volume percent aromatics, which is lower than the flat limit of 25 volume percent (Table H3). However, these refiners still have flexibility in that they can have batches of gasoline with aromatics content up to 30 percent, as long as they also produce sufficient batches with low aromatics percentages and achieve an *overall average* of 22 volume percent.

Small refiners (i.e., refiners with a crude oil capacity of 55,000 barrels per stream day or less continuously since January 1, 1978) are given more time to meet the requirements of the California

Phase 2 regulations. They have two additional years (i.e., until March 1, 1998) to meet the requirements of four of the eight parameters -- sulfur, olefins, T50, and T90. Until they meet the requirements of all parameters, the production by small refiners is limited to their historical volumes, and more specifically to the average of their highest three years of motor gasoline production from 1987 through 1990, inclusive.²⁶ As of May 1995, three small refiners have decided to participate in the California Phase 2 RFG program.²⁷

As part of the California Phase 2 RFG regulations, California has proposed the use of a "predictive model" as an alternative to the prescriptive approach that sets specifications for all eight fuel parameters. Although not identical to the Federal Complex Model, this model is similar to it in that it uses a numerical model to determine the theoretical emissions performance compared to a reference fuel. Under this predictive model, three major equations are used to demonstrate that an alternative fuel formulation has an emissions performance at least as good as that of the specified fuel. The three equations include: one to estimate the change in exhaust emissions of hydrocarbons; one to estimate the change in exhaust emissions of oxides of nitrogen; and one to estimate the change in the combined exhaust emissions of four toxic air pollutants (benzene, 1,3-butadiene, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde).²⁸ For each of these equations, refiners are given latitude in achieving emission reductions. More specifically, within limits, refiners can alter the specifications of any parameter as long as sufficient reductions in each of the three overall categories are met. The only

²⁶ California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board, *Motor Vehicle Fuels*, December 1994, pp. 300:47-300:49.

²⁷ Telephone conversation with John Courtis, California Air Resources Board, May 1995.

²⁸ California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board, *Proposed Amendments to the California Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline Regulations, Including Amendments Providing for the Use of a Predictive Model*, April 22, 1994, p. 23.

exception is the specification for RVP, which is set at 7.0 psi, and cannot be exceeded.²⁹

The California Air Resources Board has determined that in 1996, in Southern California, the Federal Phase I RFG program would achieve only 45 percent of the reductions in hydrocarbons and only 40 percent of the reductions in oxides of nitrogen as the California Phase 2 RFG regulations. In addition, CARB has conducted preliminary analyses that further determine that, statewide in 2000, the Phase II Federal RFG program will only achieve half the reduction in hydrocarbons and one-quarter the reduction in oxides of nitrogen as California Phase 2 RFG.³⁰ It is also important to recognize that the California Phase 2 program begins in 1996 and the Federal Phase II program does not begin until 2000. A further distinction between the programs is that the California regulations are applicable statewide and that the federal program are only applicable in ozone non-attainment areas.

Oxygen Content in Reformulated Gasoline

The CAA and the resultant EPA regulations note that, in order to be classified as federal reformulated gasoline, the gasoline must meet certain minimum requirements for oxygen content. These requirements are 2.0 weight percent oxygen if the per-gallon standard is used, and 2.1 weight percent oxygen if the average standard is used.

Currently the two CAA-mandated RFG areas in California--Los Angeles and San Diego--are meeting the Federal standards for oxygen content (2.0 weight percent for per-gallon compliance). In the rest of the state, California Phase 1 RFG regulations are in effect. The California Phase 1 regulations mandate various standards but do not require a minimum oxygen content. Under a separate statewide winter oxygenated gasoline program, however, winter gasolines must contain between 1.8 and 2.2 weight percent oxygen.

In March 1996, when the California Phase 2 RFG regulations go into effect, the same oxygen content will be required in *all areas* of the state (except Los Angeles and San Diego) and will be required year round. No averaging of oxygen content will be allowed. A flat limit of 1.8 to 2.2 weight percent oxygen will be used. In Los Angeles and San Diego, the federal RFG standard of 2.0 weight percent will be used, and will apply year round.

Oxygen Content in Gasoline Used in Carbon Monoxide Non-attainment Areas

The CAA requires that states adopt a winter oxygenated fuel program for areas that are not in attainment of the carbon monoxide standards. The Federal requirement is that, in at least four winter months, 2.7 weight percent oxygen be used in motor gasoline. In its carbon monoxide non-attainment areas, California

is *not* currently using 2.7 weight percent oxygen. The state claims that an oxygen content in gasoline that is higher than 2.0 weight percent increases emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) in California, and thus worsens the ozone problem along with increases in the other controlled pollutants PM₁₀ (particulate matter with an aerodynamic equivalent diameter of 10 microns) and nitrogen dioxide³¹. California has used oxygenated winter gasoline at the lower state oxygen content since 1992.

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) has determined that ozone reduction in California is a higher priority for the state than reduction in carbon monoxide. In addition, CARB has argued that it expects all areas of California, except Los Angeles County, to attain the Federal carbon monoxide standard by 1996, "thus assuring that carbon monoxide reductions will not be as important to improving air quality as assuring equivalent reductions in hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen, and toxic air contaminants."³² As a result, oxygen concentrations in the state are currently set at 1.8 to 2.2 weight percent in the winter.

These oxygen concentrations of 1.8 to 2.2 weight percent are currently being used in the winter in *all* areas of California. In addition, these oxygen concentrations are being used regardless of whether or not an area in the state is in carbon monoxide nonattainment. When the Phase 2 RFG regulations go into effect in March 1996, the oxygen concentrations for the winter months will stay at 1.8 to 2.2 weight percent oxygen (2.0 to 2.2 weight percent in Los Angeles and San Diego because 2.0 is the minimum for CAA-mandated RFG).

California has requested a waiver from EPA that will allow it to formally use lower oxygen content levels, of 1.8 to 2.2 weight percent, rather than the Federally mandated 2.7 weight percent standard. California has included the request in its State Implementation Plan (SIP) for carbon monoxide non-attainment areas. As of May 1995, EPA has not acted formally to approve or disapprove California's request for a waiver of the Federal standard.

Oxygenate-free California Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline

The California regulations allow a gasoline to be classified as RFG as long as it meets the desired emissions reductions. Theoretically, at least, a summer gasoline can thus be state-certified as RFG using the predictive model even if it contains *no* oxygen.

Officials at UNOCAL claim that they have patented an oxygenate-free fuel formulation that could be classified as California-certified RFG. Officials at the California Air Resources Board note, however, that the fuel has not been subjected to analysis under the Predictive Model, and add that they

²⁹*ibid.*, p. 23.

³⁰California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board, *Staff Report: Proposed Amendments to the California Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline Regulations, Including Amendments for the Use of a Predictive Model*, April 22, 1994, pp. 20-21.

³¹California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board, Compliance Assistance Program, *Motor Vehicle Fuels*, December 1994, pp. 200-39 - 200-41.

³²California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board, *Staff Report: Proposed Amendments to the California Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline Regulations, Including Amendments for the Use of a Predictive Model*, April 22, 1994, p. 6.

cannot therefore determine whether or not the UNOCAL fuel meets the desired criteria.³³

California Diesel Fuel Regulations

The California Air Resources Board implemented regulations on diesel fuel that were stricter than Federal CAA requirements for the fuel. The California regulations went into effect on October 1, 1993, as did the federal standards. Like the federal standards, the California regulations require a maximum sulfur content of 0.05 weight percent. However, unlike the federal standards, the California regulations also establish a maximum allowance for aromatics at 10 percent volume. The Federal standard requires a cetane index of 40, which translates to an aromatics content of about 35 volume percent.³⁴ Furthermore, the California diesel regulations are required for both on-highway and off-highway use, while the federal standards are required only for on-highway use.

A variety of problems surfaced with the introduction of California-specification diesel fuel, including local shortages, price spikes, and engine problems. The shortages and price spikes

arose due to the confluence of the following factors: the simultaneous rise in the cost of manufacturing the fuel with an increase in federal taxes; reluctance of retailers to stock the more expensive fuel any earlier than necessary; a rush downstream of the terminal to buy and stockpile distillate before the new tax and fuel standards went into effect; unforeseen distribution problems; the start of the program coincident with increased harvest-season demand; refinery problems related to manufacturing the new fuel; and the election by several large refiners not to produce the new fuel.

The lack of a mandated transition period, requiring that the fuel be at terminals at some specified time before its requirement at the pump level, is another factor that led to the shortages and the price spikes. California was effectively isolated from relief from other states because of the stringent aromatic requirements of the California fuel and the lack of demand outside California. The engine problems experienced were not unique to California. They have been traced to the failure of elastomers in older engines and were due, at least partially, to the changed fuel characteristics.

³³*Oxy-Fuel News*, "California RFG Oxygen Issues Remain Concern to Industry," February 20, 1995, p. 9.

³⁴*Octane Week*, "Aftermath--CARB Diesel Regulations," December 13, 1993, pp. 7-8.

Summary Statistics

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

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

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change ^a		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic ^c	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^d	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^d and Petroleum Products
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	^g 290	^g -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	^g 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	^g 214	^g -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	^g 1,592
1993 January	9,254	6,961	1,737	295	^g 560	16,173	^g 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	-53	-1,198	17,953	1,647
Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	70	17,237	--
1994 January	8,694	6,817	1,615	90	-906	18,072	1,622
February	8,611	6,770	1,633	-97	-1,190	18,337	1,586
March	8,675	6,746	1,668	324	-379	17,313	1,584
April	8,524	6,612	1,679	-68	284	17,489	1,591
May	8,614	6,688	1,711	-253	954	17,181	1,612
June	8,586	6,611	1,733	-104	497	17,815	1,624
July	8,550	6,501	1,753	148	824	17,485	1,654
August	8,526	6,544	1,760	-129	291	18,117	1,659
September	8,670	6,609	1,792	227	579	17,490	1,684
October	8,683	6,658	1,748	255	-607	17,719	1,673
November	8,758	6,628	1,815	102	380	17,315	1,687
December	8,842	6,760	1,807	-292	-813	18,319	1,653
Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	-2	17,718	--
1995 January	E 8,664	E 6,596	1,773	-279	-117	17,167	1,641
February	E 8,832	E 6,703	1,774	-48	-1,315	18,355	1,603
March	E 8,625	E 6,606	1,773	344	-484	17,403	1,599
April	E 8,680	E 6,561	1,789	-101	123	17,102	1,600
May	E 8,663	E 6,572	1,785	-111	494	17,241	1,611
June	RE 8,568	RE 6,540	R 1,740	R -135	R 39	R 18,149	R 1,609
July*	E 8,571	PE 6,462	E 1,788	E -300	E 170	E 17,952	E 1,611
7-Mo. Average	E 8,655	PE 6,576	E 1,775	E -90	E -142	E 17,614	--
1994 7-Mo. Average	8,608	6,677	1,685	8	25	17,661	--
1993 7-Mo. Average	8,893	6,869	1,762	200	226	16,970	--

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports ^f
	Total	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1981 Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983 Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 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	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 January	7,993	5,945	2,048	927	110	817	7,066
February	8,539	6,313	2,226	882	116	766	7,657
March	8,574	6,372	2,202	936	40	896	7,638
April	8,968	6,955	2,013	868	120	749	8,100
May	9,213	7,198	2,015	929	118	812	8,284
June	9,305	7,358	1,947	867	107	760	8,438
July	9,779	7,857	1,922	877	84	793	8,902
August	9,510	7,488	2,022	913	72	841	8,597
September	9,693	7,868	1,825	891	61	830	8,802
October	8,788	7,136	1,651	997	138	859	7,791
November	8,707	7,034	1,674	1,000	102	898	7,707
December	8,863	7,193	1,670	1,208	118	1,090	7,655
Average	8,996	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054
1995 January	7,955	6,503	1,452	978	113	865	6,977
February	8,358	6,565	1,793	1,062	95	967	7,296
March	9,020	7,409	1,612	948	68	880	8,073
April	8,486	7,073	1,413	998	155	842	7,488
May	8,736	7,354	1,382	876	73	803	7,860
June	^R 9,585	^R 7,957	^R 1,629	^R 919	^R 101	^R 818	^R 8,666
July*	^E 8,851	^E 7,179	^E 1,672	^E 890	^E 81	^E 809	^E 7,961
7-Mo. Average	^E 8,715	^E 7,153	^E 1,562	^E 951	^E 98	^E 854	^E 7,764
1994 7-Mo. Average	8,913	6,862	2,052	899	99	800	8,015
1993 7-Mo. Average	8,533	6,743	1,790	1,027	118	909	7,506

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, June 1994 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, June 1994 - 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, June 1994 - Present

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

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,¹ June 1994 - Present

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

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

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

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

Year/Month		Supply					Disposition	
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^c	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)
1989	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)
1990	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)
1991	Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)
1992	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	6,817	1,658	5,945	0	5,945	734	0
	February	6,770	1,597	6,313	0	6,313	77	0
	March	6,746	1,583	6,372	99	6,273	242	(s)
	April	6,612	1,504	6,955	31	6,925	302	(s)
	May	6,688	1,578	7,198	0	7,198	260	0
	June	6,611	1,517	7,358	17	7,341	393	(s)
	July	6,501	1,495	7,857	0	7,857	226	0
	August	6,544	1,500	7,488	0	7,488	409	0
	September	6,609	1,514	7,868	0	7,868	54	0
	October	6,658	1,604	7,136	0	7,136	136	0
	November	6,628	1,518	7,034	0	7,034	516	0
	December	6,760	1,636	7,193	0	7,193	-165	0
	Average	6,662	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	(s)
1995	January	E 6,596	E 1,575	6,503	0	6,503	352	0
	February	E 6,703	E 1,578	6,565	0	6,565	155	0
	March	E 6,606	E 1,525	7,409	0	7,409	-117	(s)
	April	E 6,561	E 1,511	7,073	0	7,073	243	0
	May	E 6,572	E 1,518	7,354	0	7,354	343	0
	June	RE 6,540	RE 1,484	R 7,957	0	R 7,957	R 42	R (s)
	July*	PE 6,462	PE 1,402	E 7,179	E 0	E 7,179	E 503	E 0
	7-Mo. Average	PE 6,576	PE 1,512	E 7,153	E 0	E 7,153	E 219	E (s)
1994	7-Mo. Average	6,677	1,562	6,862	21	6,841	323	(s)
1993	7-Mo. Average	6,869	1,576	6,743	21	6,722	241	(s)

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

^d Previously published as crude used directly.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		
	Stock Change ^b		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	SPR	Other						
1981 Average	336	^e -46	12,470	228	^d 58	594	230	363
1982 Average	174	-38	11,774	236	^d 59	^e 644	294	^e 350
1983 Average	234	^e -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990 Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991 Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992 Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
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	87	13,286	110	10	925	587	338
February	(s)	-97	13,130	116	12	923	587	335
March	99	226	12,985	40	10	933	590	342
April	31	-98	13,809	120	9	931	591	339
May	(s)	-253	14,272	118	9	923	591	332
June	16	-120	14,351	107	7	920	592	328
July	(s)	148	14,344	84	8	924	592	333
August	(s)	-129	14,491	72	7	920	592	329
September	0	227	14,234	61	9	927	592	335
October	0	255	13,529	138	8	935	592	343
November	(s)	102	13,968	102	7	938	592	346
December	(s)	-292	13,951	118	10	929	592	337
Average	13	5	13,866	99	9	--	--	--
1995 January	(s)	-279	13,610	113	7	920	592	328
February	(s)	-48	13,367	95	8	919	592	327
March	(s)	344	13,478	68	7	929	592	338
April	(s)	-101	13,816	155	7	926	592	335
May	(s)	-110	14,299	73	7	923	592	331
June	(s)	^R -135	^R 14,568	^R 101	^R 5	^R 919	592	^R 327
July*	^E (s)	^E -300	^E 14,356	^E 81	^E 7	^E 903	^E 592	^E 311
7-Mo. Average	^E (s)	^E -90	^E 13,933	^E 98	^E 7	--	--	--
1994 7-Mo. Average	22	-13	13,745	99	9	--	--	--
1993 7-Mo. Average	41	159	13,525	118	10	--	--	--

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	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	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	224	8	0	0	309	309	0	0
	February	226	20	0	0	423	423	0	0
	March	278	0	0	0	476	476	0	0
	April	245	30	0	0	261	238	0	0
	May	261	0	0	0	362	362	0	0
	June	178	2	0	0	255	255	0	0
	July	301	38	0	0	345	345	0	0
	August	282	39	0	0	306	306	0	0
	September	237	20	0	0	361	361	0	0
	October	217	38	0	0	165	148	0	0
	November	203	20	0	0	249	240	0	0
	December	259	39	0	0	240	227	0	0
	Average	243	21	0	0	312	307	0	0
1995	January	168	0	0	0	130	120	0	0
	February	358	64	0	0	346	324	0	0
	March	196	19	0	0	252	252	0	0
	April	251	31	0	0	171	164	0	0
	May	163	36	0	0	208	204	0	0
	June	277	39	0	0	260	259	0	0
	6-Mo. Average	233	31	0	0	226	219	0	0
1994	6-Mo. Average	236	10	0	0	348	344	0	0
1993	6-Mo. Average	207	16	0	0	241	232	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	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	1,854	1,492
	February	0	0	1,071	1,023	0	0	1,719	1,467
	March	0	0	1,132	1,055	0	0	1,887	1,531
	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
	June	0	0	1,395	1,277	0	0	1,829	1,535
	July	0	0	1,414	1,310	53	53	2,113	1,745
	August	0	0	1,363	1,271	0	0	1,950	1,615
	September	0	0	1,486	1,364	40	40	2,125	1,786
	October	0	0	1,601	1,500	38	23	2,020	1,709
	November	0	0	1,477	1,357	0	0	1,929	1,617
	December	0	0	1,526	1,388	15	15	2,040	1,669
	Average	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,970	1,636
1995	January	0	0	1,309	1,251	20	20	1,628	1,391
	February	0	0	1,181	1,134	13	13	1,897	1,535
	March	0	0	1,535	1,410	0	0	1,983	1,681
	April	0	0	1,375	1,321	0	0	1,798	1,516
	May	0	0	1,281	1,237	0	0	1,653	1,477
	June	0	0	1,287	1,221	12	1	1,835	1,520
	6-Mo. Average	0	0	1,331	1,264	7	6	1,797	1,520
1994	6-Mo. Average	0	0	1,326	1,227	1	0	1,910	1,581
1993	6-Mo. Average	1	0	1,583	1,448	24	24	2,056	1,720

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	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
	June	(c)	(c)	223	223	155	155	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	216	216	178	178	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	142	142	119	112	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	194	194	61	61	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	235	235	96	89	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	254	254	71	56	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	154	154	113	95	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995	January	(c)	(c)	224	224	38	38	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	186	186	129	87	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	159	159	51	29	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	163	163	95	87	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	206	206	65	36	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	357	357	96	51	0	0
	6-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	216	216	78	54	0	0
1994	6-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	190	189	115	85	0	0
1993	6-Mo. Average	59	56	118	118	69	63	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	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	1,211	901	1,806	1,400	3,660	2,892
	February	576	557	1,224	946	2,115	1,770	3,834	3,237
	March	441	402	1,261	932	1,903	1,474	3,790	3,006
	April	631	621	1,303	1,035	2,311	2,033	4,408	3,728
	May	732	730	1,334	1,022	2,347	2,014	4,409	3,771
	June	842	837	1,469	1,088	2,689	2,303	4,518	3,838
	July	703	694	1,296	1,029	2,393	2,116	4,506	3,861
	August	1,037	1,010	1,255	982	2,552	2,245	4,503	3,861
	September	578	578	1,428	1,106	2,261	1,939	4,386	3,725
	October	569	559	1,385	1,101	2,284	1,984	4,304	3,693
	November	485	478	1,432	1,084	2,242	1,872	4,171	3,488
	December	739	739	1,405	1,183	2,411	2,171	4,451	3,840
	Average	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,277	1,944	4,247	3,580
1995	January	583	575	1,355	1,059	2,201	1,897	3,828	3,288
	February	463	463	1,439	1,083	2,217	1,819	4,114	3,354
	March	687	676	1,499	1,209	2,396	2,073	4,379	3,754
	April	467	458	1,374	1,100	2,099	1,808	3,897	3,324
	May	603	592	1,498	1,193	2,372	2,028	4,025	3,505
	June	696	696	1,479	1,209	2,628	2,313	4,463	3,833
	6-Mo. Average	585	578	1,441	1,143	2,320	1,992	4,117	3,512
1994	6-Mo. Average	587	569	1,301	987	2,193	1,830	4,104	3,411
1993	6-Mo. Average	846	827	1,289	969	2,381	2,033	4,437	3,752

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 of	
		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	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	1,242	905	81	78
	February	295	282	0	0	79	0	12	0	1,374	994	44	44
	March	291	265	11	11	52	0	10	0	1,326	987	112	104
	April	284	284	0	0	39	0	42	0	1,194	930	70	67
	May	354	331	32	32	58	0	96	0	1,160	905	80	80
	June	278	278	11	11	14	0	62	0	1,206	973	37	36
	July	304	299	44	44	18	0	53	0	1,237	994	92	92
	August	358	347	13	13	20	0	38	0	1,357	1,059	64	64
	September	455	448	35	35	17	0	21	0	1,300	1,031	63	63
	October	286	286	22	22	15	0	18	0	1,238	982	18	18
	November	328	328	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,251	988	79	79
	December	402	380	0	0	6	0	8	8	1,388	1,054	40	40
	Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	983	65	64
1995	January	273	262	21	21	6	0	0	0	1,349	1,009	64	62
	February	348	335	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,310	965	21	21
	March	427	416	0	0	7	0	0	0	1,206	891	54	54
	April	412	402	33	33	0	0	0	0	1,240	999	65	65
	May	419	407	21	21	0	0	0	0	1,405	1,167	35	35
	June	371	358	10	10	0	0	0	0	1,418	1,169	26	26
	6-Mo. Average	375	364	18	18	4	0	0	0	1,321	1,034	45	44
1994	6-Mo. Average	307	297	11	9	45	0	39	0	1,249	948	71	69
1993	6-Mo. Average	327	327	8	8	19	0	28	0	1,079	817	45	44

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	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	11	971	945	37	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	43	0
	April	241	197	52	52	13	0	3	0	987	963	24	0
	May	105	75	85	85	19	0	0	0	975	934	79	0
	June	112	101	72	72	12	0	10	10	1,040	974	38	0
	July	127	127	144	144	35	0	36	36	926	889	35	0
	August	181	181	115	115	52	0	13	7	894	852	33	0
	September	144	144	63	63	34	0	9	0	1,043	963	34	0
	October	215	215	110	110	21	0	0	0	940	881	18	0
	November	134	134	97	97	17	0	0	0	1,037	981	1	0
	December	124	124	96	96	9	0	6	0	963	944	4	0
	Average	161	146	91	91	22	0	10	6	984	939	32	0
1995	January	191	181	130	130	4	0	21	21	942	909	0	0
	February	158	148	107	107	1	0	0	0	919	888	17	0
	March	257	238	104	104	8	0	0	0	1,006	961	29	0
	April	193	193	146	146	13	0	7	0	993	963	3	0
	May	171	153	128	128	0	0	0	0	1,118	1,063	24	0
	June	243	220	149	149	13	0	7	0	1,138	1,076	37	0
	6-Mo. Average	203	189	127	127	7	0	6	4	1,021	978	18	0
1994	6-Mo. Average	168	137	78	78	17	0	9	6	1,002	960	44	0
1993	6-Mo. Average	167	138	-	-	33	0	7	5	875	829	10	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^e		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	5	(s)	1	(s)	133	102
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(s)	112	92
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(s)	2	(s)	96	83
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0	94	87
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1	113	98
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0	125	93
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0	106	75
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0	97	71
1989	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0	94	73
1990	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0	96	76
1991	Average	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0	88	72
1992	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	189	0	101	96	26	0	11	0	26	0	90	60
	February	119	0	199	166	19	0	14	0	31	0	92	80
	March	112	0	108	108	21	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
	June	69	0	176	158	42	0	133	133	50	0	106	79
	July	121	0	276	257	43	0	82	82	25	0	69	55
	August	114	0	206	198	23	0	21	15	38	0	85	55
	September	95	0	347	336	17	0	6	0	56	0	64	56
	October	77	0	310	300	20	0	30	30	35	0	79	65
	November	96	0	214	195	6	0	0	0	22	0	59	55
	December	43	0	125	123	10	0	0	0	26	0	74	74
	Average	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	37	0	77	62
1995	January	75	0	200	170	6	0	0	0	7	0	91	91
	February	58	0	194	164	7	0	0	0	9	0	60	60
	March	68	0	241	209	13	0	0	0	16	0	70	70
	April	0	0	315	291	9	0	0	0	16	7	55	55
	May	86	0	292	292	19	0	12	0	25	0	61	53
	June	50	0	370	370	16	0	15	0	27	0	78	74
	6-Mo. Average	57	0	269	250	12	0	4	0	17	1	69	67
1994	6-Mo. Average	106	0	157	145	24	0	37	33	40	0	83	64
1993	6-Mo. Average	74	0	135	134	28	0	24	19	35	0	74	56

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	Average	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	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	6,641
	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	361	181	4,333	3,053	7,993	5,945
	February	290	232	351	0	441	111	4,705	3,077	8,539	6,313
	March	459	394	325	0	453	191	4,784	3,366	8,574	6,372
	April	377	282	325	0	496	212	4,561	3,227	8,968	6,955
	May	404	345	312	0	643	390	4,805	3,427	9,213	7,198
	June	537	485	361	0	423	209	4,787	3,520	9,305	7,358
	July	678	578	294	0	635	400	5,273	3,996	9,779	7,857
	August	514	473	356	0	513	249	5,007	3,627	9,510	7,488
	September	736	717	360	0	409	287	5,307	4,143	9,693	7,868
	October	370	323	313	0	350	212	4,484	3,444	8,788	7,136
	November	618	507	292	0	257	159	4,536	3,545	8,707	7,034
	December	305	255	369	0	414	254	4,411	3,352	8,863	7,193
	Average	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,083
1995	January	256	228	283	0	209	131	4,126	3,215	7,955	6,503
	February	382	359	322	0	300	143	4,244	3,211	8,358	6,565
	March	663	621	298	0	174	91	4,641	3,655	9,020	7,409
	April	491	450	284	0	314	143	4,589	3,748	8,486	7,073
	May	405	366	203	0	286	165	4,711	3,849	8,736	7,354
	June	520	418	268	0	368	253	5,123	4,123	9,585	7,957
	6-Mo. Average	453	407	276	0	274	154	4,575	3,637	8,692	7,149
1994	6-Mo. Average	379	317	324	0	470	217	4,661	3,280	8,765	6,691
1993	6-Mo. Average	357	313	259	0	394	206	3,978	2,897	8,416	6,649

^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, June 1994 - Present

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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, June 1994 - 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 200.9 million barrels, occurring in October 1994.

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 ^{e,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 Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	-
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	7,097	206	227	97	6,980	236	194	11
February	6,790	281	-281	77	7,275	227	186	11
March	6,760	382	-341	88	7,395	213	176	13
April	7,195	467	26	73	7,564	213	176	15
May	7,348	446	85	64	7,644	215	179	16
June	7,455	483	-72	88	7,922	212	177	18
July	7,380	455	-127	78	7,884	208	173	22
August	7,432	439	-172	70	7,975	202	168	24
September	7,385	360	55	74	7,615	205	169	25
October	7,151	263	-244	110	7,548	201	162	23
November	7,849	219	496	108	7,464	218	177	20
December	7,867	265	-23	231	7,924	215	176	17
Average	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	-	-	-
1995 January	7,317	174	235	100	7,157	227	183	16
February	7,250	223	-116	84	7,505	225	180	16
March	7,171	336	-380	107	7,780	211	168	15
April	7,547	235	-26	139	7,670	208	167	15
May	7,697	286	18	67	7,898	208	168	15
June	^R 7,866	^R 347	^R -121	^R 91	^R 8,243	^R 205	^R 164	14
July	^E 7,842	^E 348	^E -63	^E 74	^E 8,178	^E 206	^E 164	NA
7-Mo. Average	^E 7,530	^E 279	^E -64	^E 95	^E 7,778	-	-	-
1994 7-Mo. Average	7,150	389	-67	81	7,525	-	-	-
1993 7-Mo. Average	7,233	246	-4	104	7,380	-	-	-

^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, June 1994 - Present

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

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, June 1994 - 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	2,976	134	-	-
1988 Average	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	-	-
1989 Average	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	-	-
1990 Average	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	-	-
1991 Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	-	-
1992 Average	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	141	-	-
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	3,114	161	-754	332	3,698	117	55	62
February	3,018	276	-521	235	3,581	103	49	54
March	3,096	318	-113	220	3,307	99	51	49
April	3,249	226	106	252	3,116	103	57	46
May	3,317	202	318	289	2,912	112	61	51
June	3,285	182	237	168	3,062	120	62	58
July	3,191	164	472	220	2,663	134	69	65
August	3,187	211	142	193	3,063	139	67	71
September	3,285	193	205	140	3,133	145	66	78
October	3,203	159	40	256	3,066	146	67	79
November	3,270	166	45	211	3,180	147	70	77
December	3,232	187	-68	284	3,203	145	73	73
Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,162	-	-	-
1995 January	3,055	270	-152	141	3,335	140	69	71
February	2,954	287	-660	212	3,689	122	63	59
March	3,156	188	-208	216	3,336	115	59	56
April	3,125	125	-30	172	3,108	115	61	53
May	3,111	108	135	202	2,883	119	62	56
June	^R 3,114	^R 176	^R -132	^R 137	^R 3,284	^R 115	^R 59	^R 56
July*	^E 3,059	^E 235	^E 219	^E 217	^E 2,858	^E 124	^E 60	^E 64
7-Mo. Average	^E 3,083	^E 198	^E -111	^E 185	^E 3,207	-	-	-
1994 7-Mo. Average	3,183	218	-32	246	3,187	-	-	-
1993 7-Mo. Average	2,997	185	-94	256	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, June 1994 - Present

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

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, June 1994 - Present

Note: The Observed Minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 36.1 million barrels, occurring in June 1995.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
1981	Average	1,321	800	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	-32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983	Average	852	699	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984	Average	891	681	12	190	1,369	53
1985	Average	882	510	-7	197	1,202	50
1986	Average	889	669	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	Average	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	Average	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990	Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991	Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992	Average	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
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	361	48	86	1,126	48
	December	869	467	-129	98	1,367	44
	Average	835	373	4	123	1,080	-
1994	January	809	532	4	64	1,272	44
	February	852	597	-159	127	1,481	40
	March	859	426	61	175	1,050	42
	April	846	282	-65	110	1,083	40
	May	860	348	30	129	1,049	41
	June	779	247	-43	122	948	39
	July	807	230	12	83	941	40
	August	838	287	37	120	968	41
	September	800	222	117	141	764	44
	October	755	190	-45	134	856	43
	November	835	248	19	182	881	44
	December	871	173	-58	115	988	42
	Average	826	314	-6	125	1,021	-
1995	January	909	194	60	203	839	44
	February	776	225	-275	208	1,069	36
	March	778	209	50	154	783	38
	April	789	126	-23	129	808	37
	May	749	177	48	115	762	39
	June	R 749	R 184	R -82	R 120	R 894	R 36
	July	E 770	E 143	E 26	E 151	E 735	E 36
	7-Mo. Average	E 789	E 179	E -24	E 154	E 838	-
1994	7-Mo. Average	830	378	-21	116	1,114	-
1993	7-Mo. Average	834	345	(s)	139	1,040	-

^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, June 1994 - Present

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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, June 1994 - 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	1,236	44	38
1989 Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990 Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
1991 Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
1992 Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43	39
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	1,456	1,394	116	29	40	1,504	1,460	41	39
February	1,374	1,331	138	-43	35	1,519	1,473	40	38
March	1,322	1,272	120	-80	14	1,507	1,444	38	36
April	1,437	1,395	138	20	12	1,544	1,469	38	36
May	1,451	1,403	112	108	9	1,446	1,402	42	40
June	1,451	1,400	130	-2	11	1,573	1,518	41	40
July	1,472	1,422	98	34	11	1,526	1,456	43	41
August	1,538	1,498	91	33	10	1,585	1,536	44	42
September	1,444	1,419	149	47	31	1,515	1,461	45	44
October	1,434	1,409	110	-27	18	1,552	1,520	44	43
November	1,442	1,433	93	(s)	19	1,515	1,494	44	43
December	1,543	1,533	114	86	33	1,538	1,526	47	46
Average	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	--	--
1995 January	1,412	1,402	79	-101	33	1,559	1,548	44	43
February	1,376	1,366	123	-44	21	1,522	1,516	43	42
March	1,281	1,272	99	-113	17	1,477	1,461	39	38
April	1,322	1,318	82	-16	5	1,414	1,403	39	38
May	1,368	1,356	104	-21	18	1,474	1,463	38	37
June	R 1,408	R 1,395	R 99	R 62	R 11	R 1,434	R 1,395	40	39
July*	E 1,465	E 1,450	E 106	E 47	E 25	E 1,499	E 1,488	E 41	E 41
7-Mo. Average	E 1,376	E 1,366	E 98	E -27	E 19	E 1,483	E 1,468	--	--
1994 7-Mo. Average	1,424	1,374	121	10	19	1,516	1,460	--	--
1993 7-Mo. Average	1,456	1,327	91	16	75	1,456	1,333	--	--

^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, May 1994 - Present

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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, May 1994 - Present

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

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

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981 Average	745	70	^c 18	5	18	773	76
1982 Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798	^c 54
1983 Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	751	^c 48
1984 Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833	58
1985 Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986 Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987 Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988 Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989 Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990 Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991 Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992 Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993 January	968	79	-212	1	31	1,227	32
February	964	82	-255	(s)	37	1,264	25
March	966	85	-109	(s)	32	1,129	22
April	980	108	238	(s)	40	809	29
May	951	96	266	0	30	750	37
June	967	75	265	0	23	754	45
July	963	118	256	0	26	800	53
August	960	116	178	0	27	871	59
September	969	132	92	0	17	992	61
October	954	107	-11	0	13	1,059	61
November	963	138	-126	0	17	1,209	57
December	953	102	-195	0	25	1,225	51
Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	--
1994 January	889	141	-566	0	19	1,577	34
February	905	128	-308	0	30	1,311	25
March	939	87	13	0	29	984	25
April	978	83	188	0	20	852	31
May	976	90	306	0	20	741	41
June	978	117	247	0	20	827	48
July	977	151	221	0	22	885	55
August	980	135	107	0	28	980	58
September	1,008	133	77	0	20	1,044	60
October	954	164	-175	0	24	1,269	55
November	1,002	137	-43	0	27	1,155	54
December	1,034	127	-233	0	29	1,366	46
Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	--
1995 January	1,002	108	-350	0	55	1,405	36
February	983	94	-361	0	100	1,338	26
March	1,013	90	16	(s)	39	1,048	26
April	1,029	107	159	0	31	946	31
May	1,042	73	204	0	29	882	37
June	1,038	114	187	0	27	938	43
6-Mo. Average	1,018	98	-21	(s)	46	1,090	--
1994 6-Mo. Average	944	107	-18	0	23	1,047	--
1993 6-Mo. Average	966	88	35	(s)	32	987	--

^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, May 1994 - Present

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

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, May 1994 - Present

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

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

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981 Average	1,571	244	^c 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^c 94
1983 Average	1,642	190	^c -4	253	73	1,509	^c 101
1984 Average	1,697	195	^c -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987 Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988 Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989 Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990 Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991 Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992 Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993 January	1,845	126	-492	444	39	1,980	73
February	1,929	138	-309	363	55	1,958	65
March	2,103	124	53	256	47	1,871	66
April	2,172	161	472	250	69	1,542	81
May	2,116	153	540	254	50	1,425	97
June	2,141	111	489	247	41	1,476	112
July	2,125	175	391	246	54	1,609	124
August	2,105	168	442	269	45	1,517	138
September	1,984	210	204	312	35	1,644	144
October	1,899	200	-154	381	21	1,851	139
November	1,789	181	-527	469	21	2,007	123
December	1,710	166	-545	440	40	1,942	106
Average	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	-
1994 January	1,717	194	-923	396	28	2,410	78
February	1,807	192	-463	343	44	2,075	65
March	1,969	146	42	232	37	1,804	66
April	2,093	116	323	218	29	1,639	76
May	2,120	135	478	243	32	1,503	91
June	2,156	178	480	251	41	1,562	105
July	2,169	229	353	246	40	1,759	116
August	2,170	198	296	236	37	1,799	125
September	2,073	206	104	264	56	1,854	128
October	1,926	230	-259	322	40	2,054	120
November	1,927	199	-228	401	35	1,919	113
December	1,998	169	-452	399	41	2,179	99
Average	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	-
1995 January	1,941	172	-542	363	64	2,228	83
February	1,964	134	-456	306	122	2,125	70
March	2,117	111	175	248	57	1,747	75
April	2,246	147	323	216	43	1,812	85
May	2,260	115	386	211	62	1,716	97
June	2,227	174	447	198	55	1,701	111
6-Mo. Average	2,127	142	60	257	66	1,886	-
1994 6-Mo. Average	1,978	160	-7	280	35	1,831	-
1993 6-Mo. Average	2,052	136	129	302	50	1,707	-

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

Notes: • Liquefied petroleum gases includes ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. • Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream, is reported by individual product. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S10. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
1981 Average	2,771	188	^c -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982 Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	^c 216
1983 Average	2,437	382	^c -6	712	236	1,877	^c 217
1984 Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985 Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986 Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987 Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988 Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989 Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990 Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991 Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992 Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470	^c 207
1993 January	3,147	726	^c 739	929	271	1,933	229
February	2,853	773	111	1,057	282	2,176	233
March	2,887	826	245	843	269	2,356	240
April	2,935	753	-29	1,033	315	2,368	239
May	2,941	834	80	1,048	278	2,368	242
June	3,099	654	-239	1,064	278	2,650	235
July	3,213	894	61	1,008	303	2,735	237
August	3,167	693	-28	940	294	2,654	236
September	3,067	800	-268	1,104	282	2,749	228
October	3,195	810	-114	1,189	369	2,561	224
November	3,080	795	-222	1,355	309	2,433	217
December	2,816	678	-376	1,403	349	2,117	206
Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426	-
1994 January	2,712	838	511	585	256	2,198	222
February	2,790	743	277	613	248	2,394	229
March	2,777	810	52	934	361	2,241	231
April	2,914	783	-126	1,016	272	2,534	227
May	3,078	773	-64	1,009	288	2,617	225
June	3,131	726	-103	887	331	2,742	222
July	3,158	746	80	759	361	2,704	225
August	3,093	797	-46	803	411	2,721	223
September	3,088	695	50	745	388	2,600	225
October	3,067	700	-72	902	300	2,636	223
November	3,001	749	47	1,013	344	2,347	224
December	2,852	762	-298	1,049	386	2,478	215
Average	2,973	761	24	861	329	2,518	-
1995 January	2,819	563	383	634	324	2,041	227
February	2,914	802	236	722	320	2,438	234
March	2,797	669	-8	873	329	2,273	234
April	2,843	699	-106	1,008	355	2,283	231
May	2,955	592	-72	780	339	2,501	228
June	3,099	649	-135	893	403	2,588	224
6-Mo. Average	2,904	660	49	819	345	2,352	-
1994 6-Mo. Average	2,901	780	91	843	293	2,453	-
1993 6-Mo. Average	2,979	761	155	994	282	2,309	-

^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, liquefied petroleum gases, and crude oil product supplied. • 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 Tables and Figures 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 1994).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1994 through June 1995).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (July 1995). 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 July 1995). 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, June 1995

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 44,510	E 1,484	E 277,154	E 1,531
(2) Lower 48 States	E 151,689	E 5,056	E 916,558	E 5,064
(3) Total U.S.	E 196,199	E 6,540	E 1,193,712	E 6,595
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	238,695	7,957	1,293,908	7,149
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	3,029	101	18,192	101
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	235,666	7,856	1,275,716	7,048
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-3	(s)	-2	(s)
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	4,062	135	9,817	54
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-156	-5	-1,256	-7
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	1,257	42	30,792	170
(12) Total Other Sources	5,160	172	39,351	217
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	437,025	14,568	2,508,779	13,861
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	58,841	1,961	354,001	1,956
(15) Net Imports ^c	69	2	5,851	32
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	-627	-21	1,046	6
(17) Total NGL Supply	58,283	1,943	360,898	1,994
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	1,320	44	-5,395	-30
(19) Net Imports	11,940	398	71,961	398
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	1,988	66	21,505	119
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	23,297	777	133,406	737
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	153	5	1,251	7
(23) Total Other Liquids	38,698	1,290	222,728	1,231
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	534,006	17,800	3,092,405	17,085
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	36,373	1,212	198,579	1,097
(26) Exports	24,066	802	152,985	845
(27) Imports (Net)	12,307	410	45,594	252
(28) Total New Supply of Products	546,314	18,210	3,137,999	17,337
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1,851	-62	39,643	219
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	544,463	18,149	3,177,642	17,556
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	247,301	8,243	1,395,407	7,709
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	98,530	3,284	591,244	3,267
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	26,821	894	154,920	856
(34) Jet Fuel	43,007	1,434	267,864	1,480
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	51,016	1,701	341,314	1,886
(36) Other ^d	77,635	2,588	425,641	2,352
(37) Crude Oil	153	5	1,251	7
(38) Total Products Supplied	544,463	18,149	3,177,642	17,556
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	327,215	--	327,215	--
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	591,672	--	591,672	--
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	163,863	--	163,863	--
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	114,803	--	114,803	--
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	36,105	--	36,105	--
(44) Jet Fuel	40,039	--	40,039	--
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	110,555	--	110,555	--
(46) Other ^d	224,258	--	224,258	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,608,510	--	1,608,510	--
(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 field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.

^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,
June 1995
(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 196,199	--	238,695	1,257	-4,059	3	437,025	3,029	153	918,887
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	52,205	24,769	5,304	--	14,043	--	11,397	1,673	55,165	118,188
Pentanes Plus	10,176	--	86	--	627	--	5,469	17	4,149	7,633
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42,029	24,769	5,218	--	13,416	--	5,928	1,656	51,016	110,555
Ethane/Ethylene	16,844	652	502	--	2,163	--	0	0	15,835	29,281
Propane/Propylene	15,265	15,876	3,430	--	5,623	--	0	804	28,144	42,779
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,058	7,824	780	--	5,425	--	1,735	852	4,650	29,516
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,862	417	506	--	205	--	4,193	0	2,387	8,979
Other Liquids	1,988	--	12,404	--	-1,320	--	21,319	464	-6,071	153,597
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	6,173	--	667	--	-1,088	--	7,922	6	0	13,833
Unfinished Oils	--	--	9,399	--	-472	--	16,050	0	-6,179	98,607
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-4,185	--	2,338	--	210	--	-2,515	458	0	40,993
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	30	--	-138	0	108	164
Finished Petroleum Products	6,636	468,269	31,155	--	-11,565	--	--	22,410	495,216	417,838
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,636	229,347	10,418	--	-3,644	--	--	2,744	247,301	163,863
Reformulated	--	54,768	3,609	--	-4,219	--	--	0	62,596	34,460
Oxygenated	24,510	2,775	0	--	16	--	--	12	27,257	1,011
Other	-17,874	171,804	6,809	--	559	--	--	2,732	157,448	128,392
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	703	5	--	97	--	--	0	611	2,136
Jet Fuel	--	42,240	2,975	--	1,866	--	--	342	43,007	40,039
Naphtha-Type	--	402	660	--	-141	--	--	31	1,172	725
Kerosene-Type	--	41,838	2,315	--	2,007	--	--	311	41,835	39,314
Kerosene	--	545	2	--	-464	--	--	142	869	4,599
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	93,407	5,281	--	-3,959	--	--	4,117	98,530	114,803
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	58,333	2,728	--	-3,008	--	--	1,121	62,948	59,264
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	35,074	2,553	--	-951	--	--	2,996	35,582	55,539
Residual Fuel Oil	--	22,455	5,514	--	-2,463	--	--	3,611	26,821	36,105
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,871	316	--	401	--	--	0	4,786	2,900
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	7,277	4,995	--	-161	--	--	0	12,433	1,350
Special Naphthas	--	1,666	128	--	221	--	--	369	1,204	2,042
Lubricants	--	5,190	271	--	-380	--	--	1,062	4,779	11,426
Waxes	--	607	40	--	-24	--	--	65	606	859
Petroleum Coke	--	19,993	28	--	-752	--	--	9,660	11,113	7,917
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	17,562	1,176	--	-2,343	--	--	291	20,790	27,900
Still Gas	--	20,849	0	--	0	--	--	0	20,849	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,557	6	--	40	--	--	7	1,516	1,899
Total	257,028	493,038	287,558	1,257	-2,901	3	469,741	27,576	544,463	1,608,510

^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-June 1995
(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 1,193,712	--	1,293,908	30,792	-9,815	5	2,508,779	18,192	1,251	918,887
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	320,826	123,810	31,929	--	9,893	--	79,482	12,395	374,795	118,188
Pentanes Plus	59,626	--	6,220	--	-1,046	--	33,042	369	33,481	7,633
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	261,200	123,810	25,709	--	10,939	--	46,440	12,026	341,314	110,555
Ethane/Ethylene	106,895	3,365	3,460	--	3,992	--	0	0	109,728	29,281
Propane/Propylene	94,197	90,130	17,658	--	-3,751	--	2	8,364	197,370	42,779
Normal Butane/Butylene	25,621	28,337	2,438	--	9,789	--	21,335	3,662	21,610	29,516
Isobutane/Isobutylene	34,487	1,978	2,153	--	909	--	25,103	0	12,606	8,979
Other Liquids	21,505	--	74,504	--	5,395	--	115,111	2,543	-27,040	153,597
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	41,536	--	7,768	--	-3,339	--	51,589	1,054	0	13,833
Unfinished Oils	--	--	58,907	--	7,228	--	79,344	0	-27,665	98,607
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-20,030	--	7,829	--	1,431	--	-15,122	1,490	0	40,993
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	75	--	-700	0	625	164
Finished Petroleum Products	33,175	2,712,968	172,870	--	-50,582	--	--	140,959	2,828,636	417,838
Finished Motor Gasoline	33,175	1,319,980	48,391	--	-11,629	--	--	17,768	1,395,407	163,863
Reformulated	--	327,725	20,366	--	-8,402	--	--	465	356,028	34,460
Oxygenated	131,450	30,220	1,229	--	-7,009	--	--	729	169,179	1,011
Other	-98,275	962,035	26,796	--	3,782	--	--	16,574	870,200	128,392
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3,714	20	--	-152	--	--	0	3,886	2,136
Jet Fuel	--	246,324	17,607	--	-7,124	--	--	3,191	267,864	40,039
Naphtha-Type	--	1,787	1,289	--	-457	--	--	683	2,850	725
Kerosene-Type	--	244,537	16,318	--	-6,667	--	--	2,508	265,014	39,314
Kerosene	--	8,084	343	--	-3,362	--	--	500	11,289	4,599
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	558,871	34,597	--	-30,320	--	--	32,544	591,244	114,803
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	330,070	12,328	--	-12,559	--	--	7,568	347,389	59,264
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	228,801	22,269	--	-17,761	--	--	24,976	243,855	55,539
Residual Fuel Oil	--	143,347	33,552	--	-5,947	--	--	27,926	154,920	36,105
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	29,533	3,641	--	645	--	--	0	32,529	2,900
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	44,166	24,711	--	-59	--	--	0	68,936	1,350
Special Naphthas	--	9,492	1,183	--	-187	--	--	3,068	7,794	2,042
Lubricants	--	31,430	1,806	--	-146	--	--	5,118	28,264	11,426
Waxes	--	3,843	270	--	-69	--	--	418	3,764	859
Petroleum Coke	--	113,038	569	--	-1,290	--	--	49,622	65,275	7,917
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	75,778	6,123	--	9,329	--	--	761	71,811	27,900
Still Gas	--	116,575	0	--	0	--	--	0	116,575	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	8,793	57	--	-271	--	--	44	9,077	1,899
Total	1,569,219	2,836,778	1,573,211	30,792	-45,109	5	2,703,372	174,090	3,177,642	1,608,510

^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,
June 1995
(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 6,540	—	7,957	42	-135	(s)	14,568	101	5
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,740	826	177	—	468	—	380	56	1,839
Pentanes Plus	339	—	3	—	21	—	182	1	138
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,401	826	174	—	447	—	198	55	1,701
Ethane/Ethylene	561	22	17	—	72	—	0	0	528
Propane/Propylene	509	529	114	—	187	—	0	27	938
Normal Butane/Butylene	135	261	26	—	181	—	58	28	155
Isobutane/Isobutylene	195	14	17	—	7	—	140	0	80
Other Liquids	66	—	413	—	-44	—	711	15	-202
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	206	—	22	—	-36	—	264	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	313	—	-16	—	535	0	-206
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-140	—	78	—	7	—	-84	15	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	1	—	-5	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	221	15,609	1,039	—	-386	—	—	747	16,507
Finished Motor Gasoline	221	7,645	347	—	-121	—	—	91	8,243
Reformulated	—	1,826	120	—	-141	—	—	0	2,087
Oxygenated	817	93	0	—	1	—	—	(s)	909
Other	-596	5,727	227	—	19	—	—	91	5,248
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	23	(s)	—	3	—	—	0	20
Jet Fuel	—	1,408	99	—	62	—	—	11	1,434
Naphtha-Type	—	13	22	—	-5	—	—	1	39
Kerosene-Type	—	1,395	77	—	67	—	—	10	1,395
Kerosene	—	18	(s)	—	-15	—	—	5	29
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,114	176	—	-132	—	—	137	3,284
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,944	91	—	-100	—	—	37	2,098
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	1,169	85	—	-32	—	—	100	1,186
Residual Fuel Oil	—	749	184	—	-82	—	—	120	894
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	162	11	—	13	—	—	0	160
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	243	167	—	-5	—	—	0	414
Special Naphthas	—	56	4	—	7	—	—	12	40
Lubricants	—	173	9	—	-13	—	—	35	159
Waxes	—	20	1	—	-1	—	—	2	20
Petroleum Coke	—	666	1	—	-25	—	—	322	370
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	585	39	—	-78	—	—	10	693
Still Gas	—	695	0	—	0	—	—	0	695
Miscellaneous Products	—	52	(s)	—	1	—	—	(s)	51
Total	8,568	16,435	9,585	42	-97	(s)	15,658	919	18,149

^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-June 1995
(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 6,595	--	7,149	170	-54	(s)	13,861	101	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,773	684	176	--	55	--	439	68	2,071
Pentanes Plus	329	--	34	--	-6	--	183	2	185
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,443	684	142	--	60	--	257	66	1,886
Ethane/Ethylene	591	19	19	--	22	--	0	0	606
Propane/Propylene	520	498	98	--	-21	--	(s)	46	1,090
Normal Butane/Butylene	142	157	13	--	54	--	118	20	119
Isobutane/Isobutylene	191	11	12	--	5	--	139	0	70
Other Liquids	119	--	412	--	30	--	636	14	-149
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	229	--	43	--	-18	--	285	6	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	325	--	40	--	438	0	-153
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-111	--	43	--	8	--	-84	8	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-4	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	183	14,989	955	--	-279	--	--	779	15,628
Finished Motor Gasoline	183	7,293	267	--	-64	--	--	98	7,709
Reformulated	--	1,811	113	--	-46	--	--	3	1,967
Oxygenated	726	167	7	--	-39	--	--	4	935
Other	-543	5,315	148	--	21	--	--	92	4,808
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	21	(s)	--	-1	--	--	0	21
Jet Fuel	--	1,361	97	--	-39	--	--	18	1,480
Naphtha-Type	--	10	7	--	-3	--	--	4	16
Kerosene-Type	--	1,351	90	--	-37	--	--	14	1,464
Kerosene	--	45	2	--	-19	--	--	3	62
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,088	191	--	-168	--	--	180	3,267
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,824	68	--	-69	--	--	42	1,919
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,264	123	--	-98	--	--	138	1,347
Residual Fuel Oil	--	792	185	--	-33	--	--	154	856
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	163	20	--	4	--	--	0	180
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	244	137	--	(s)	--	--	0	381
Special Naphthas	--	52	7	--	-1	--	--	17	43
Lubricants	--	174	10	--	-1	--	--	28	156
Waxes	--	21	1	--	(s)	--	--	2	21
Petroleum Coke	--	625	3	--	-7	--	--	274	361
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	419	34	--	52	--	--	4	397
Still Gas	--	644	0	--	0	--	--	0	644
Miscellaneous Products	--	49	(s)	--	-1	--	--	(s)	50
Total	8,670	15,673	8,692	170	-249	(s)	14,936	962	17,556

^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,
June 1995
(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	--	47,950	-3,060	-951	-1,351	0	46,180	0	0	16,219
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	833	2,165	353	--	2,331	779	--	95	83	4,725	5,574
Pentanes Plus	99	--	0	--	0	-6	--	6	4	95	25
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	734	2,165	353	--	2,331	785	--	89	79	4,630	5,549
Ethane/Ethylene	264	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	264	13
Propane/Propylene	318	1,501	344	--	2,302	237	--	0	21	4,207	3,049
Normal Butane/Butylene	116	710	1	--	0	526	--	1	58	242	2,298
Isobutane/Isobutylene	36	-46	8	--	29	22	--	88	0	-83	189
Other Liquids	-555	--	4,229	--	185	-403	--	5,407	2	-1,147	19,191
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,120	--	411	--	0	-378	--	1,907	2	0	1,374
Unfinished Oils	--	--	2,495	--	-3	617	--	3,130	0	-1,255	12,609
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,675	--	1,323	--	188	-672	--	508	(s)	0	5,106
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	30	--	-138	0	108	102
Finished Petroleum Products	1,797	51,427	22,188	--	72,722	2,998	--	--	803	144,333	129,793
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,797	24,780	10,030	--	45,204	362	--	--	30	81,419	49,812
Reformulated	--	15,190	3,609	--	11,612	-3,541	--	--	0	33,952	17,280
Oxygenated	1,226	-3	0	--	665	20	--	--	0	1,868	288
Other	572	9,593	6,421	--	32,927	3,883	--	--	30	45,600	32,244
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	-4	0	--	72	67	--	--	0	1	810
Jet Fuel	--	2,802	2,235	--	10,259	916	--	--	33	14,347	10,518
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	2,802	2,235	--	10,259	916	--	--	33	14,347	10,518
Kerosene	--	41	2	--	-6	-205	--	--	2	240	2,440
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	11,671	4,516	--	13,648	1,733	--	--	149	27,953	43,866
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	5,717	2,205	--	9,198	897	--	--	107	16,116	14,250
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	5,954	2,311	--	4,450	836	--	--	42	11,837	29,616
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,185	4,042	--	1,795	875	--	--	208	8,939	13,797
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	168	2	--	22	47	--	--	0	145	444
Special Naphthas	--	115	45	--	343	16	--	--	37	450	60
Lubricants	--	434	253	--	844	-271	--	--	137	1,665	2,287
Waxes	--	130	33	--	0	2	--	--	12	149	174
Petroleum Coke	--	1,460	0	--	0	-32	--	--	131	1,361	339
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,709	1,028	--	533	-539	--	--	59	5,750	5,045
Still Gas	--	1,880	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,880	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	56	2	--	8	27	--	--	5	34	201
Total	2,965	53,592	74,720	-3,060	74,287	2,023	0	51,682	888	147,911	170,777

^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-June 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 5,130	--	249,663	14,130	-4,884	664	0	263,375	0	0	16,219
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,823	9,682	3,556	--	18,395	-1,695	--	1,373	418	36,360	5,574
Pentanes Plus	532	--	0	--	0	-43	--	62	15	498	25
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,291	9,682	3,556	--	18,395	-1,652	--	1,311	403	35,862	5,549
Ethane/Ethylene	1,535	0	0	--	0	13	--	0	0	1,522	13
Propane/Propylene	1,898	8,317	3,362	--	17,783	-2,479	--	0	274	33,565	3,049
Normal Butane/Butylene	651	1,772	118	--	398	852	--	784	128	1,175	2,298
Isobutane/Isobutylene	207	-407	76	--	214	-38	--	527	0	-399	189
Other Liquids	1,934	--	26,658	--	2,068	441	--	35,460	12	-5,253	19,191
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	6,584	--	2,989	--	0	-2,807	--	12,372	8	0	1,374
Unfinished Oils	--	--	17,879	--	38	2,865	--	20,966	0	-5,914	12,609
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-4,650	--	5,790	--	2,030	355	--	2,811	4	0	5,106
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	28	--	-689	0	661	102
Finished Petroleum Products	5,307	302,332	131,744	--	465,593	-33,314	--	--	5,148	933,143	129,793
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,307	147,607	46,576	--	273,161	-3,751	--	--	175	476,227	49,812
Reformulated	--	91,566	20,366	--	70,078	-5,778	--	--	0	187,788	17,280
Oxygenated	6,573	1,360	1,229	--	3,591	-1,773	--	--	4	14,522	288
Other	-1,265	54,681	24,981	--	199,492	3,800	--	--	171	273,918	32,244
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	19	0	--	335	-243	--	--	0	597	810
Jet Fuel	--	14,219	15,478	--	68,580	-2,621	--	--	36	100,862	10,518
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-4	--	--	1	3	0
Kerosene-Type	--	14,219	15,478	--	68,580	-2,617	--	--	35	100,859	10,518
Kerosene	--	1,499	85	--	513	-1,973	--	--	334	3,736	2,440
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	72,693	32,343	--	107,952	-22,228	--	--	1,098	234,118	43,866
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	26,273	11,290	--	55,529	-7,838	--	--	868	100,062	14,250
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	46,420	21,053	--	52,423	-14,390	--	--	230	134,056	29,616
Residual Fuel Oil	--	27,106	29,059	--	7,497	-3,989	--	--	1,437	66,214	13,797
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,267	278	--	38	69	--	--	0	1,514	444
Special Naphthas	--	518	558	--	623	-44	--	--	69	1,674	60
Lubricants	--	3,247	1,640	--	4,937	-264	--	--	833	9,255	2,287
Waxes	--	840	178	--	0	-12	--	--	61	969	174
Petroleum Coke	--	8,655	0	--	0	-288	--	--	988	7,955	339
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	13,749	5,533	--	1,905	2,150	--	--	82	18,955	5,045
Still Gas	--	10,580	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	10,580	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	333	16	--	52	-120	--	--	34	487	201
Total	17,195	312,014	411,621	14,130	481,172	-33,904	0	300,208	5,578	964,250	170,777

^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, June 1995
(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 30	—	1,598	-102	-32	-45	0	1,539	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	28	72	12	—	78	26	—	3	3	158
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	72	12	—	78	26	—	3	3	154
Ethane/Ethylene	9	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	11	50	11	—	77	8	—	0	1	140
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	24	(s)	—	0	18	—	(s)	2	8
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-2	(s)	—	1	1	—	3	0	-3
Other Liquids	-19	—	141	—	6	-13	—	180	(s)	-38
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	37	—	14	—	0	-13	—	64	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	83	—	(s)	21	—	104	0	-42
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-56	—	44	—	6	-22	—	17	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-5	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	60	1,714	740	—	2,424	100	—	—	27	4,811
Finished Motor Gasoline	60	826	334	—	1,507	12	—	—	1	2,714
Reformulated	—	506	120	—	387	-118	—	—	0	1,132
Oxygenated	41	(s)	0	—	22	1	—	—	0	62
Other	19	320	214	—	1,098	129	—	—	1	1,520
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	2	2	—	—	0	(s)
Jet Fuel	—	93	75	—	342	31	—	—	1	478
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	93	75	—	342	31	—	—	1	478
Kerosene	—	1	(s)	—	(s)	-7	—	—	(s)	8
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	389	151	—	455	58	—	—	5	932
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	191	74	—	307	30	—	—	4	537
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	198	77	—	148	28	—	—	1	395
Residual Fuel Oil	—	140	135	—	60	29	—	—	7	298
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	6	(s)	—	1	2	—	—	0	5
Special Naphthas	—	4	2	—	11	1	—	—	1	15
Lubricants	—	14	8	—	28	-9	—	—	5	56
Waxes	—	4	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	49	0	—	0	-1	—	—	4	45
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	124	34	—	18	-18	—	—	2	192
Still Gas	—	63	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	63
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	(s)	1	—	—	(s)	1
Total	99	1,786	2,491	-102	2,476	67	0	1,723	30	4,930

^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-June 1995
(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	—	1,379	78	-27	4	0	1,455	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	27	53	20	—	102	-9	—	8	2	201
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	53	20	—	102	-9	—	7	2	198
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	46	19	—	98	-14	—	0	2	185
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	10	1	—	2	5	—	4	1	6
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-2	(s)	—	1	(s)	—	3	0	-2
Other Liquids	11	—	147	—	11	2	—	196	(s)	-29
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	36	—	17	—	0	-16	—	68	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	99	—	(s)	16	—	116	0	-33
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-26	—	32	—	11	2	—	16	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-4	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	29	1,670	728	—	2,572	-184	—	—	28	5,155
Finished Motor Gasoline	29	816	257	—	1,509	-21	—	—	1	2,631
Reformulated	—	506	113	—	387	-32	—	—	0	1,038
Oxygenated	36	8	7	—	20	-10	—	—	(s)	80
Other	-7	302	138	—	1,102	21	—	—	1	1,513
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	2	-1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	79	86	—	379	-14	—	—	(s)	557
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	79	86	—	379	-14	—	—	(s)	557
Kerosene	—	8	(s)	—	3	-11	—	—	2	21
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	402	179	—	596	-123	—	—	6	1,293
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	145	62	—	307	-43	—	—	5	553
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	256	116	—	290	-80	—	—	1	741
Residual Fuel Oil	—	150	161	—	41	-22	—	—	8	366
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	7	2	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	8
Special Naphthas	—	3	3	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	9
Lubricants	—	18	9	—	27	-1	—	—	5	51
Waxes	—	5	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	48	0	—	0	-2	—	—	5	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	76	31	—	11	12	—	—	(s)	105
Still Gas	—	58	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	58
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	3
Total	95	1,724	2,274	78	2,658	-187	0	1,659	31	5,327

^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, June 1995
(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 17,177	--	26,087	-524	53,491	-3,075	0	99,306	(s)	0	70,292
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,701	4,827	1,556	--	-1,193	4,650	--	2,495	232	6,514	30,820
Pentanes Plus	1,346	--	23	--	475	31	--	1,399	13	401	2,174
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,355	4,827	1,533	--	-1,668	4,619	--	1,096	219	6,113	28,646
Ethane/Ethylene	2,463	0	5	--	-1,308	238	--	0	0	922	3,944
Propane/Propylene	3,191	3,494	1,267	--	-262	3,158	--	0	93	4,439	16,014
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,110	1,247	54	--	-492	998	--	100	126	695	6,231
Isobutane/isobutylene	591	86	207	--	394	225	--	996	0	57	2,457
Other Liquids	-1,930	--	3	--	1,893	150	--	599	(s)	-783	27,520
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	540	--	2	--	0	-290	--	832	(s)	0	2,476
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	237	706	--	314	0	-783	14,900
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,470	--	1	--	1,656	-263	--	-550	0	0	10,118
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-3	--	3	0	0	26
Finished Petroleum Products	4,333	101,949	392	--	23,485	-8,307	--	--	700	137,766	103,602
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,333	53,947	83	--	14,308	-3,772	--	--	28	76,415	42,337
Reformulated	--	5,802	0	--	0	-507	--	--	0	6,309	2,232
Oxygenated	18,628	2,028	0	--	-230	132	--	--	4	20,289	550
Other	-14,295	46,117	83	--	14,538	-3,397	--	--	23	49,817	39,555
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	104	5	--	123	30	--	--	0	202	396
Jet Fuel	--	6,106	0	--	3,002	181	--	--	37	8,890	8,357
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	66	-98	--	--	0	164	224
Kerosene-Type	--	6,106	0	--	2,936	279	--	--	37	8,726	8,133
Kerosene	--	122	0	--	6	-21	--	--	0	149	1,288
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	22,495	104	--	5,906	-3,739	--	--	48	32,196	29,612
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	15,055	71	--	4,934	-3,097	--	--	1	23,156	19,617
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	7,440	33	--	972	-642	--	--	48	9,039	9,995
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,660	0	--	-228	276	--	--	83	1,073	2,444
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,475	35	--	0	22	--	--	0	1,488	437
Special Naphthas	--	386	49	--	73	9	--	--	6	493	245
Lubricants	--	553	18	--	207	-3	--	--	54	727	1,683
Waxes	--	48	5	--	0	-17	--	--	6	64	100
Petroleum Coke	--	4,048	0	--	0	-186	--	--	225	4,009	2,278
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	6,529	90	--	88	-1,077	--	--	213	7,571	14,231
Still Gas	--	4,139	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,139	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	337	3	--	0	-10	--	--	(s)	350	194
Total	28,281	106,776	28,038	-524	77,676	-6,582	0	102,400	933	143,496	232,234

^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-June 1995
(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 103,733	—	137,973	2,780	315,788	-6,004	0	566,240	38	0	70,292
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	56,185	25,576	13,308	—	1,909	866	—	19,120	1,421	75,571	30,820
Pentanes Plus	7,970	—	206	—	4,436	-149	—	7,574	112	5,075	2,174
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	48,215	25,576	13,102	—	-2,527	1,015	—	11,546	1,308	70,497	28,646
Ethane/Ethylene	17,279	1	1,894	—	-6,774	481	—	0	0	11,919	3,944
Propane/Propylene	20,318	21,128	9,411	—	1,713	-1,767	—	2	544	53,791	16,014
Normal Butane/Butylene	7,009	4,079	803	—	-334	1,751	—	4,646	765	4,395	6,231
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,609	368	994	—	2,868	550	—	6,898	0	391	2,457
Other Liquids	-8,798	—	35	—	10,610	1,749	—	4,364	5	-4,271	27,520
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5,704	—	9	—	0	570	—	5,142	1	0	2,476
Unfinished Oils	—	—	19	—	631	379	—	4,506	0	-4,235	14,900
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-14,502	—	7	—	9,979	774	—	-5,294	4	0	10,118
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	26	—	10	0	-36	26
Finished Petroleum Products	24,493	593,238	2,381	—	127,478	-3,963	—	—	2,568	748,985	103,602
Finished Motor Gasoline	24,493	315,855	510	—	72,546	-5,418	—	—	215	418,606	42,337
Reformulated	—	35,171	0	—	688	-1,604	—	—	0	37,463	2,232
Oxygenated	99,902	12,817	0	—	-1,319	175	—	—	25	111,200	550
Other	-75,409	267,867	510	—	73,177	-3,989	—	—	190	269,943	39,555
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	452	12	—	530	-41	—	—	0	1,035	396
Jet Fuel	—	34,139	0	—	18,026	54	—	—	37	52,074	8,357
Naphtha-Type	—	-2	0	—	372	-30	—	—	(s)	400	224
Kerosene-Type	—	34,141	0	—	17,654	84	—	—	37	51,674	8,133
Kerosene	—	3,182	0	—	163	-383	—	—	1	3,727	1,288
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	135,476	801	—	34,852	-5,176	—	—	150	176,155	29,612
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	87,437	475	—	28,161	-4,227	—	—	3	120,297	19,617
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	48,039	326	—	6,691	-949	—	—	148	55,857	9,995
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10,901	220	—	-1,553	195	—	—	463	8,910	2,444
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	8,417	189	—	126	181	—	—	0	8,551	437
Special Naphthas	—	2,390	334	—	515	-51	—	—	87	3,203	245
Lubricants	—	3,910	96	—	1,260	85	—	—	313	4,868	1,683
Waxes	—	458	45	—	0	5	—	—	55	443	100
Petroleum Coke	—	23,681	0	—	0	843	—	—	772	22,066	2,278
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	28,919	151	—	955	5,752	—	—	472	23,801	14,231
Still Gas	—	23,232	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	23,232	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,226	23	—	58	-9	—	—	1	2,315	194
Total	175,612	618,814	153,697	2,780	455,785	-7,352	0	589,724	4,031	820,285	232,234

^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, June 1995
(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 573	—	870	-17	1,783	-103	0	3,310	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	290	161	52	—	-40	155	—	83	8	217
Pentanes Plus	45	—	1	—	16	1	—	47	(s)	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	245	161	51	—	-56	154	—	37	7	204
Ethane/Ethylene	82	0	(s)	—	-44	8	—	0	0	31
Propane/Propylene	106	116	42	—	-9	105	—	0	3	148
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	42	2	—	-16	33	—	3	4	23
Isobutane/Isobutylene	20	3	7	—	13	8	—	33	0	2
Other Liquids	-64	—	(s)	—	63	5	—	20	(s)	-26
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	18	—	(s)	—	0	-10	—	28	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	8	24	—	10	0	-26
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-82	—	(s)	—	55	-9	—	-18	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	144	3,398	13	—	783	-277	—	—	23	4,592
Finished Motor Gasoline	144	1,798	3	—	477	-126	—	—	1	2,547
Reformulated	—	193	0	—	0	-17	—	—	0	210
Oxygenated	621	68	0	—	-8	4	—	—	(s)	676
Other	-476	1,537	3	—	485	-113	—	—	1	1,661
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	4	1	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	204	0	—	100	6	—	—	1	296
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	2	-3	—	—	0	5
Kerosene-Type	—	204	0	—	98	9	—	—	1	291
Kerosene	—	4	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	0	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	750	3	—	197	-125	—	—	2	1,073
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	502	2	—	164	-103	—	—	(s)	772
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	248	1	—	32	-21	—	—	2	301
Residual Fuel Oil	—	55	0	—	-8	9	—	—	3	36
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	49	1	—	0	1	—	—	0	50
Special Naphthas	—	13	2	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	16
Lubricants	—	18	1	—	7	(s)	—	—	2	24
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	135	0	—	0	-6	—	—	8	134
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	218	3	—	3	-36	—	—	7	252
Still Gas	—	138	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	138
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	12
Total	943	3,559	935	-17	2,589	-219	0	3,413	31	4,783

^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-June 1995
(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 573	—	762	15	1,745	-33	0	3,128	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	310	141	74	—	11	5	—	106	8	418
Pentanes Plus	44	—	1	—	25	-1	—	42	1	28
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	266	141	72	—	-14	6	—	64	7	389
Ethane/Ethylene	95	(s)	10	—	-37	3	—	0	0	66
Propane/Propylene	112	117	52	—	9	-10	—	(s)	3	297
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	23	4	—	-2	10	—	26	4	24
Isobutane/Isobutylene	20	2	5	—	16	3	—	38	0	2
Other Liquids	-49	—	(s)	—	59	10	—	24	(s)	-24
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	32	—	(s)	—	0	3	—	28	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	3	2	—	25	0	-23
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-80	—	(s)	—	55	4	—	-29	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	135	3,278	13	—	704	-22	—	—	14	4,138
Finished Motor Gasoline	135	1,745	3	—	401	-30	—	—	1	2,313
Reformulated	—	194	0	—	4	-9	—	—	0	207
Oxygenated	552	71	0	—	-7	1	—	—	(s)	614
Other	-417	1,480	3	—	404	-22	—	—	1	1,491
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	189	0	—	100	(s)	—	—	(s)	288
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type	—	189	0	—	98	(s)	—	—	(s)	285
Kerosene	—	18	0	—	1	-2	—	—	(s)	21
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	748	4	—	193	-29	—	—	1	973
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	483	3	—	156	-23	—	—	(s)	665
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	265	2	—	37	-5	—	—	1	309
Residual Fuel Oil	—	60	1	—	-9	1	—	—	3	49
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	47	1	—	1	1	—	—	0	47
Special Naphthas	—	13	2	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	18
Lubricants	—	22	1	—	7	(s)	—	—	2	27
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	131	0	—	0	5	—	—	4	122
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	160	1	—	5	32	—	—	3	131
Still Gas	—	128	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	128
Miscellaneous Products	—	12	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	13
Total	970	3,419	849	15	2,518	-41	0	3,258	22	4,532

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

**Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
June 1995
(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 92,828	--	151,838	2,414	-43,703	4,127	0	199,250	0	0	747,589
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	35,566	14,401	3,227	--	1,881	8,126	--	5,972	577	40,400	77,031
Pentanes Plus	6,135	--	0	--	-113	587	--	2,625	0	2,810	5,184
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	29,431	14,401	3,227	--	1,994	7,539	--	3,347	577	37,590	71,847
Ethane/Ethylene	13,023	652	497	--	2,410	1,928	--	0	0	14,654	25,114
Propane/Propylene	10,167	9,192	1,760	--	-1,149	2,132	--	0	483	17,355	22,663
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,723	4,174	696	--	893	3,543	--	838	94	3,011	18,362
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,518	383	274	--	-160	-64	--	2,509	0	2,570	5,708
Other Liquids	3,168	--	7,138	--	-2,078	-386	--	12,774	458	-4,618	68,393
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,941	--	0	--	0	-185	--	3,124	2	0	4,457
Unfinished Oils	--	--	6,124	--	-234	-1,851	--	12,359	0	-4,618	46,636
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	226	--	1,014	--	-1,844	1,651	--	-2,710	455	0	17,276
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	0	24
Finished Petroleum Products	-30	215,161	7,813	--	-100,110	-1,938	--	--	13,560	111,212	117,704
Finished Motor Gasoline	-30	103,307	285	--	-61,222	1,526	--	--	2,583	38,231	45,388
Reformulated	--	19,450	0	--	-11,612	867	--	--	0	6,971	8,686
Oxygenated	1,961	580	0	--	-435	-145	--	--	3	2,248	62
Other	-1,991	83,277	285	--	-49,175	804	--	--	2,581	29,011	36,640
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	347	0	--	-209	-87	--	--	0	225	364
Jet Fuel	--	20,631	677	--	-14,552	1,278	--	--	31	5,447	12,739
Naphtha-Type	--	77	660	--	0	27	--	--	31	679	68
Kerosene-Type	--	20,554	17	--	-14,552	1,251	--	--	0	4,768	12,671
Kerosene	--	270	0	--	0	-270	--	--	134	406	717
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	41,839	48	--	-20,478	-885	--	--	2,572	19,722	27,148
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	24,656	0	--	-14,918	-250	--	--	641	9,347	15,076
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	17,183	48	--	-5,560	-635	--	--	1,931	10,375	12,072
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10,198	1,470	--	-1,567	-3,469	--	--	1,838	11,732	12,862
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	10,079	5,274	--	-22	293	--	--	0	15,038	3,140
Special Naphthas	--	1,106	33	--	-416	198	--	--	58	467	1,695
Lubricants	--	3,371	0	--	-1,015	-5	--	--	739	1,622	5,844
Waxes	--	359	1	--	0	15	--	--	23	322	473
Petroleum Coke	--	9,058	0	--	0	-490	--	--	5,577	3,971	2,022
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,157	25	--	-621	-27	--	--	4	3,584	4,034
Still Gas	--	9,570	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	9,570	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	869	0	--	-8	-15	--	--	(s)	876	1,278
Total	131,531	229,562	170,016	2,414	-144,010	9,929	0	217,996	14,594	146,994	1,010,717

^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-June 1995
(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 562,973	--	831,660	4,906	-246,106	1,246	0	1,152,187	0	0	747,589
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	215,821	71,172	11,955	--	-1,282	10,358	--	40,133	6,910	240,265	77,031
Pentanes Plus	35,182	--	4,513	--	-2,439	-841	--	16,153	241	21,703	5,184
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	180,639	71,172	7,442	--	1,157	11,199	--	23,980	6,669	218,562	71,847
Ethane/Ethylene	81,149	3,364	1,566	--	14,702	3,503	--	0	0	97,278	25,114
Propane/Propylene	62,021	50,809	4,164	--	-14,172	977	--	0	5,620	96,225	22,663
Normal Butane/Butylene	11,111	15,292	1,206	--	2,275	6,318	--	9,792	1,049	12,725	18,362
Isobutane/Isobutylene	26,358	1,707	506	--	-1,648	401	--	14,188	0	12,334	5,708
Other Liquids	19,839	--	40,882	--	-12,678	3,775	--	59,257	2,277	-17,266	68,393
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	19,301	--	144	--	0	-1,641	--	20,048	1,038	0	4,457
Unfinished Oils	--	--	38,706	--	-669	3,629	--	51,674	0	-17,266	46,636
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	539	--	2,032	--	-12,009	1,776	--	-12,454	1,240	0	17,276
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	11	--	-11	0	0	24
Finished Petroleum Products	513	1,242,552	35,869	--	-613,799	-8,867	--	--	82,593	591,409	117,704
Finished Motor Gasoline	513	586,056	1,121	--	-356,414	-253	--	--	15,937	215,592	45,388
Reformulated	--	115,779	0	--	-70,766	-110	--	--	465	44,658	8,686
Oxygenated	10,516	5,745	0	--	-2,320	-1,400	--	--	596	14,745	62
Other	-10,003	464,532	1,121	--	-283,328	1,257	--	--	14,876	156,189	36,640
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2,317	0	--	-915	82	--	--	0	1,320	364
Jet Fuel	--	122,161	1,384	--	-93,566	-3,912	--	--	1,724	32,167	12,739
Naphtha-Type	--	259	1,289	--	-120	-269	--	--	681	1,016	68
Kerosene-Type	--	121,902	95	--	-93,446	-3,643	--	--	1,043	31,151	12,671
Kerosene	--	2,698	256	--	-608	-990	--	--	149	3,187	717
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	248,240	48	--	-145,919	-1,195	--	--	15,772	87,792	27,148
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	143,461	0	--	-85,993	-288	--	--	3,463	54,293	15,076
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	104,779	48	--	-59,926	-907	--	--	12,309	33,499	12,072
Residual Fuel Oil	--	60,818	4,136	--	-5,944	-2,247	--	--	15,641	45,616	12,862
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	61,308	27,826	--	-164	360	--	--	0	88,610	3,140
Special Naphthas	--	6,251	281	--	-1,138	-97	--	--	433	5,058	1,695
Lubricants	--	19,574	70	--	-6,161	247	--	--	3,125	10,111	5,844
Waxes	--	2,103	23	--	0	-25	--	--	214	1,937	473
Petroleum Coke	--	51,762	401	--	0	-1,283	--	--	29,484	23,962	2,022
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	20,028	306	--	-2,860	604	--	--	114	16,756	4,034
Still Gas	--	54,659	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	54,659	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	4,577	17	--	-110	-158	--	--	1	4,641	1,278
Total	799,146	1,313,724	920,366	4,906	-873,865	6,512	0	1,251,577	91,781	814,407	1,010,717

^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, June 1995
(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 3,094	--	5,061	80	-1,457	138	0	6,642	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,186	480	108	--	63	271	--	199	19	1,347
Pentanes Plus	205	--	0	--	-4	20	--	88	0	94
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	981	480	108	--	66	251	--	112	19	1,253
Ethane/Ethylene	434	22	17	--	80	64	--	0	0	488
Propane/Propylene	339	306	59	--	-38	71	--	0	16	578
Normal Butane/Butylene	57	139	23	--	30	118	--	28	3	100
Isobutane/Isobutylene	151	13	9	--	-5	-2	--	84	0	86
Other Liquids	106	--	238	--	-69	-13	--	426	15	-154
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	98	--	0	--	0	-6	--	104	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	204	--	-8	-62	--	412	0	-154
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	8	--	34	--	-61	55	--	-90	15	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-1	7,172	260	--	-3,337	-65	--	--	452	3,707
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1	3,444	10	--	-2,041	51	--	--	86	1,274
Reformulated	--	648	0	--	-387	29	--	--	0	232
Oxygenated	65	19	0	--	-15	-5	--	--	(s)	75
Other	-66	2,776	10	--	-1,639	27	--	--	86	967
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	12	0	--	-7	-3	--	--	0	8
Jet Fuel	--	688	23	--	-485	43	--	--	1	182
Naphtha-Type	--	3	22	--	0	1	--	--	1	23
Kerosene-Type	--	685	1	--	-485	42	--	--	0	159
Kerosene	--	9	0	--	0	-9	--	--	4	14
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,395	2	--	-683	-30	--	--	86	657
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	822	0	--	-497	-8	--	--	21	312
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	573	2	--	-185	-21	--	--	64	346
Residual Fuel Oil	--	340	49	--	-52	-116	--	--	61	391
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	336	176	--	-1	10	--	--	0	501
Special Naphthas	--	37	1	--	-14	7	--	--	2	16
Lubricants	--	112	0	--	-34	(s)	--	--	25	54
Waxes	--	12	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	1	11
Petroleum Coke	--	302	0	--	0	-16	--	--	186	132
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	139	1	--	-21	-1	--	--	(s)	119
Still Gas	--	319	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	319
Miscellaneous Products	--	29	0	--	(s)	-1	--	--	(s)	29
Total	4,384	7,652	5,667	80	-4,800	331	0	7,267	486	4,900

^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-June 1995
(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 3,110	—	4,595	27	-1,360	7	0	6,366	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,192	393	66	—	-7	57	—	222	38	1,327
Pentanes Plus	194	—	25	—	-13	-5	—	89	1	120
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	998	393	41	—	6	62	—	132	37	1,208
Ethane/Ethylene	448	19	9	—	81	19	—	0	0	537
Propane/Propylene	343	281	23	—	-78	5	—	0	31	532
Normal Butane/Butylene	61	84	7	—	13	35	—	54	6	70
Isobutane/Isobutylene	146	9	3	—	-9	2	—	78	0	68
Other Liquids	110	—	226	—	-70	21	—	327	13	-95
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	107	—	1	—	0	-9	—	111	6	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	214	—	-4	20	—	285	0	-95
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	3	—	11	—	-66	10	—	-69	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	3	6,865	198	—	-3,391	-49	—	—	456	3,267
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	3,238	6	—	-1,969	-1	—	—	88	1,191
Reformulated	—	640	0	—	-391	-1	—	—	3	247
Oxygenated	58	32	0	—	-13	-8	—	—	3	81
Other	-55	2,566	6	—	-1,565	7	—	—	82	863
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	13	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	675	8	—	-517	-22	—	—	10	178
Naphtha-Type	—	1	7	—	-1	-1	—	—	4	6
Kerosene-Type	—	673	1	—	-516	-20	—	—	6	172
Kerosene	—	15	1	—	-3	-5	—	—	1	18
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,371	(s)	—	-806	-7	—	—	87	485
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	793	0	—	-475	-2	—	—	19	300
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	579	(s)	—	-331	-5	—	—	68	185
Residual Fuel Oil	—	336	23	—	-33	-12	—	—	86	252
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	339	154	—	-1	2	—	—	0	490
Special Naphthas	—	35	2	—	-6	-1	—	—	2	28
Lubricants	—	108	(s)	—	-34	1	—	—	17	56
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	286	2	—	0	-7	—	—	163	132
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	111	2	—	-16	3	—	—	1	93
Still Gas	—	302	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	302
Miscellaneous Products	—	25	(s)	—	-1	-1	—	—	(s)	26
Total	4,415	7,258	5,085	27	-4,828	36	0	6,915	507	4,499

^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,
June 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 11,523	--	3,671	700	-1,985	-918	0	14,827	0	0	11,216
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,971	300	164	--	-3,019	17	--	317	5	1,077	1,215
Pentanes Plus	787	--	63	--	-362	6	--	92	0	390	190
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,184	300	101	--	-2,657	11	--	225	5	687	1,025
Ethane/Ethylene	1,093	0	0	--	-1,102	-3	--	0	0	-6	210
Propane/Propylene	1,308	282	58	--	-891	23	--	0	(s)	734	338
Normal Butane/Butylene	470	83	29	--	-401	4	--	96	5	76	339
Isobutane/Isobutylene	313	-65	14	--	-263	-13	--	129	0	-117	138
Other Liquids	75	--	0	--	0	-201	--	297	0	-21	4,858
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	66	--	0	--	0	40	--	26	0	0	302
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-107	--	128	0	-21	2,403
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	9	--	0	--	0	-134	--	143	0	0	2,153
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	40	15,670	220	--	1,807	-721	--	--	23	18,435	11,648
Finished Motor Gasoline	40	7,696	11	--	215	-266	--	--	1	8,227	4,667
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	490	111	0	--	0	9	--	--	0	592	106
Other	-450	7,585	11	--	215	-275	--	--	1	7,635	4,561
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	12	0	--	14	-9	--	--	0	35	30
Jet Fuel	--	1,013	0	--	974	9	--	--	0	1,978	899
Naphtha-Type	--	317	0	--	-145	-33	--	--	0	205	183
Kerosene-Type	--	696	0	--	1,119	42	--	--	0	1,773	716
Kerosene	--	40	0	--	0	38	--	--	0	2	88
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	4,197	176	--	604	224	--	--	0	4,753	2,852
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	3,396	39	--	647	157	--	--	0	3,925	2,337
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	801	137	--	-43	67	--	--	0	828	515
Residual Fuel Oil	--	241	0	--	0	-77	--	--	0	318	465
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	21	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	22	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	6	-6	0
Waxes	--	8	0	--	0	-4	--	--	0	12	13
Petroleum Coke	--	441	0	--	0	-115	--	--	14	542	97
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,220	33	--	0	-513	--	--	2	1,764	2,530
Still Gas	--	674	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	674	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	107	0	--	0	-7	--	--	0	114	5
Total	15,609	15,970	4,055	700	-3,197	-1,823	0	15,441	28	19,491	28,937

^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-June 1995
(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 69,609	--	21,377	5,653	-14,487	-896	0	83,048	0	0	11,216
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	24,737	1,550	2,550	--	-19,022	-90	--	2,444	29	7,432	1,215
Pentanes Plus	4,807	--	1,501	--	-1,997	4	--	758	0	3,549	190
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	19,930	1,550	1,049	--	-17,025	-94	--	1,686	29	3,883	1,025
Ethane/Ethylene	6,924	0	0	--	-7,928	-5	--	0	0	-999	210
Propane/Propylene	8,192	1,753	705	--	-5,324	-55	--	0	7	5,374	338
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,946	1	311	--	-2,339	-10	--	1,087	22	-180	339
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,868	-204	33	--	-1,434	-24	--	599	0	-312	138
Other Liquids	529	--	0	--	0	220	--	322	0	-13	4,858
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	377	--	0	--	0	20	--	357	0	0	302
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	404	--	-391	0	-13	2,403
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	152	--	0	--	0	-204	--	356	0	0	2,153
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	111	87,309	935	--	5,994	388	--	--	68	93,893	11,648
Finished Motor Gasoline	111	43,522	77	--	789	-93	--	--	17	44,575	4,667
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	2,629	1,978	0	--	48	-471	--	--	15	5,111	106
Other	-2,518	41,544	77	--	741	378	--	--	3	39,463	4,561
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	88	0	--	50	-12	--	--	0	150	30
Jet Fuel	--	5,531	0	--	4,833	31	--	--	0	10,333	899
Naphtha-Type	--	1,447	0	--	-593	-74	--	--	0	928	183
Kerosene-Type	--	4,084	0	--	5,426	105	--	--	0	9,405	716
Kerosene	--	242	0	--	-68	-3	--	--	0	177	88
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	23,186	819	--	390	-303	--	--	0	24,698	2,852
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	18,379	149	--	533	49	--	--	0	19,012	2,337
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	4,807	670	--	-143	-352	--	--	0	5,686	515
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,945	0	--	0	66	--	--	0	1,879	465
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	123	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	122	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	2	-2	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	28	-28	0
Waxes	--	37	0	--	0	-14	--	--	(s)	51	13
Petroleum Coke	--	2,658	0	--	0	-8	--	--	14	2,652	97
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	5,794	39	--	0	735	--	--	6	5,092	2,530
Still Gas	--	3,604	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,604	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	579	0	--	0	-12	--	--	(s)	591	5
Total	94,986	88,859	24,862	5,653	-27,515	-378	0	85,814	97	101,312	28,937

^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, June 1995
(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 384	--	122	23	-66	-31	0	494	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	132	10	5	--	-101	1	--	11	(s)	36
Pentanes Plus	26	--	2	--	-12	(s)	--	3	0	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	106	10	3	--	-89	(s)	--	8	(s)	23
Ethane/Ethylene	36	0	0	--	-37	(s)	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	44	9	2	--	-30	1	--	0	(s)	24
Normal Butane/Butylene	16	3	1	--	-13	(s)	--	3	(s)	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-2	(s)	--	-9	(s)	--	4	0	-4
Other Liquids	3	--	0	--	0	-7	--	10	0	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	--	0	--	0	1	--	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-4	--	4	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	--	0	--	0	-4	--	5	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	1	522	7	--	60	-24	--	--	1	614
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	257	(s)	--	7	-9	--	--	(s)	274
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	16	4	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	20
Other	-15	253	(s)	--	7	-9	--	--	(s)	255
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	34	0	--	32	(s)	--	--	0	66
Naphtha-Type	--	11	0	--	-5	-1	--	--	0	7
Kerosene-Type	--	23	0	--	37	1	--	--	0	59
Kerosene	--	1	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	140	6	--	20	7	--	--	0	158
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	113	1	--	22	5	--	--	0	131
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	27	5	--	-1	2	--	--	0	28
Residual Fuel Oil	--	8	0	--	0	-3	--	--	0	11
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	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Petroleum Coke	--	15	0	--	0	-4	--	--	(s)	18
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	41	1	--	0	-17	--	--	(s)	59
Still Gas	--	22	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	22
Miscellaneous Products	--	4	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	4
Total	520	532	135	23	-107	-61	0	515	1	650

^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-June 1995
(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 385	--	118	31	-80	-5	0	459	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	137	9	14	--	-105	(s)	--	14	(s)	41
Pentanes Plus	27	--	8	--	-11	(s)	--	4	0	20
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	110	9	6	--	-94	-1	--	9	(s)	21
Ethane/Ethylene	38	0	0	--	-44	(s)	--	0	0	-6
Propane/Propylene	45	10	4	--	-29	(s)	--	0	(s)	30
Normal Butane/Butylene	16	(s)	2	--	-13	(s)	--	6	(s)	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	(s)	--	-8	(s)	--	3	0	-2
Other Liquids	3	--	0	--	0	1	--	2	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	2	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	2	--	-2	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	--	0	--	0	-1	--	2	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	1	482	5	--	33	2	--	--	(s)	519
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	240	(s)	--	4	-1	--	--	(s)	246
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	15	11	0	--	(s)	-3	--	--	(s)	28
Other	-14	230	(s)	--	4	2	--	--	(s)	218
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	31	0	--	27	(s)	--	--	0	57
Naphtha-Type	--	8	0	--	-3	(s)	--	--	0	5
Kerosene-Type	--	23	0	--	30	1	--	--	0	52
Kerosene	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	128	5	--	2	-2	--	--	0	136
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	102	1	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	105
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	27	4	--	-1	-2	--	--	0	31
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	10
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	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	--	15	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	15
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	32	(s)	--	0	4	--	--	(s)	28
Still Gas	--	20	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Total	525	491	137	31	-152	-2	0	474	1	560

^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, June 1995
(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 73,782	--	9,149	1,726	-6,852	-2,842	3	77,462	3,029	153	73,571
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,134	3,076	4	--	0	471	--	2,518	775	2,450	3,548
Pentanes Plus	1,809	--	0	--	0	9	--	1,347	0	453	60
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,325	3,076	4	--	0	462	--	1,171	775	1,997	3,488
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	281	1,407	1	--	0	73	--	0	206	1,410	715
Normal Butane/Butylene	639	1,610	0	--	0	354	--	700	569	626	2,286
Isobutane/Isobutylene	404	59	3	--	0	35	--	471	0	-40	487
Other Liquids	1,230	--	1,034	--	0	-480	--	2,242	4	498	33,635
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,506	--	254	--	0	-275	--	2,033	2	0	5,224
Unfinished Oils	--	--	780	--	0	163	--	119	0	498	22,059
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-276	--	0	--	0	-372	--	94	2	0	6,340
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	4	--	-4	0	0	12
Finished Petroleum Products	496	84,062	542	--	2,096	-3,597	--	--	7,323	83,470	55,091
Finished Motor Gasoline	496	39,617	9	--	1,495	-1,494	--	--	103	43,009	21,659
Reformulated	--	14,326	0	--	0	-1,038	--	--	0	15,364	6,262
Oxygenated	2,206	59	0	--	0	0	--	--	5	2,260	5
Other	-1,710	25,232	9	--	1,495	-456	--	--	98	25,385	15,392
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	244	0	--	0	96	--	--	0	148	536
Jet Fuel	--	11,688	63	--	317	-518	--	--	241	12,345	7,526
Naphtha-Type	--	8	0	--	79	-37	--	--	(s)	124	250
Kerosene-Type	--	11,680	63	--	238	-481	--	--	241	12,221	7,276
Kerosene	--	72	0	--	0	-6	--	--	6	72	66
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,205	437	--	320	-1,292	--	--	1,347	13,907	11,325
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	9,509	413	--	139	-715	--	--	372	10,404	7,984
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	3,696	24	--	181	-577	--	--	974	3,504	3,341
Residual Fuel Oil	--	6,171	2	--	0	-68	--	--	1,482	4,759	6,537
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	405	0	--	0	-121	--	--	0	526	228
Special Naphthas	--	59	1	--	0	-2	--	--	268	-206	41
Lubricants	--	832	0	--	-36	-101	--	--	127	770	1,612
Waxes	--	62	1	--	0	-20	--	--	24	59	99
Petroleum Coke	--	4,986	28	--	0	71	--	--	3,712	1,231	3,181
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,947	0	--	0	-187	--	--	13	2,121	2,060
Still Gas	--	4,586	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,586	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	188	1	--	0	45	--	--	1	143	221
Total	78,642	87,138	10,729	1,726	-4,756	-6,448	3	82,222	11,132	86,571	165,845

^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-June 1995
(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 452,268	--	53,235	3,322	-50,311	-4,825	5	443,929	18,154	1,251	73,571
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	19,260	15,830	560	--	0	454	--	16,412	3,617	15,167	3,548
Pentanes Plus	11,135	--	0	--	0	-17	--	8,495	(s)	2,657	60
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,125	15,830	560	--	0	471	--	7,917	3,617	12,510	3,488
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	8	0
Propane/Propylene	1,768	8,123	16	--	0	-427	--	0	1,919	8,415	715
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,904	7,193	0	--	0	878	--	5,026	1,698	3,495	2,286
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,445	514	544	--	0	20	--	2,891	0	592	487
Other Liquids	8,001	--	6,929	--	0	-790	--	15,708	249	-237	33,635
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9,570	--	4,626	--	0	519	--	13,670	7	0	5,224
Unfinished Oils	--	--	2,303	--	0	-49	--	2,589	0	-237	22,059
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,569	--	0	--	0	-1,270	--	-541	242	0	6,340
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	10	--	-10	0	0	12
Finished Petroleum Products	2,752	487,537	1,941	--	14,734	-4,826	--	--	50,583	461,207	55,091
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,752	226,940	107	--	9,918	-2,114	--	--	1,423	240,407	21,659
Reformulated	--	85,209	0	--	0	-910	--	--	0	86,119	6,262
Oxygenated	11,831	8,320	0	--	0	-3,540	--	--	89	23,601	5
Other	-9,079	133,411	107	--	9,918	2,336	--	--	1,334	130,687	15,392
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	838	8	--	0	62	--	--	0	784	536
Jet Fuel	--	70,274	745	--	2,127	-676	--	--	1,394	72,428	7,526
Naphtha-Type	--	83	0	--	341	-80	--	--	1	503	250
Kerosene-Type	--	70,191	745	--	1,786	-596	--	--	1,393	71,925	7,276
Kerosene	--	463	2	--	0	-13	--	--	15	463	66
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	79,276	586	--	2,725	-1,418	--	--	15,524	68,481	11,325
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	54,520	414	--	1,770	-255	--	--	3,235	53,724	7,984
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	24,756	172	--	955	-1,163	--	--	12,289	14,757	3,341
Residual Fuel Oil	--	42,577	137	--	0	28	--	--	10,385	32,301	6,537
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	2,584	59	--	0	-25	--	--	0	2,668	228
Special Naphthas	--	333	10	--	0	5	--	--	2,477	-2,139	41
Lubricants	--	4,699	0	--	-36	-214	--	--	818	4,059	1,612
Waxes	--	405	24	--	0	-23	--	--	88	364	99
Petroleum Coke	--	26,282	168	--	0	-554	--	--	18,364	8,640	3,181
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	7,288	94	--	0	88	--	--	87	7,207	2,060
Still Gas	--	24,500	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	24,500	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,078	1	--	0	28	--	--	8	1,043	221
Total	482,280	503,367	62,665	3,322	-35,577	-9,987	5	476,049	72,603	477,388	165,845

^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, June 1995
(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 2,459	—	305	58	-228	-95	(s)	2,582	101	5
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	104	103	(s)	—	0	16	—	84	26	82
Pentanes Plus	60	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	45	0	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	44	103	(s)	—	0	15	—	39	26	67
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	9	47	(s)	—	0	2	—	0	7	47
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	54	0	—	0	12	—	23	19	21
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	2	(s)	—	0	1	—	16	0	-1
Other Liquids	41	—	34	—	0	-16	—	75	(s)	17
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	50	—	8	—	0	-9	—	68	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	26	—	0	5	—	4	0	17
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-9	—	0	—	0	-12	—	3	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	17	2,802	18	—	70	-120	—	—	244	2,782
Finished Motor Gasoline	17	1,321	(s)	—	50	-50	—	—	3	1,434
Reformulated	—	478	0	—	0	-35	—	—	0	512
Oxygenated	74	2	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	75
Other	-57	841	(s)	—	50	-15	—	—	3	846
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	8	0	—	0	3	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	390	2	—	11	-17	—	—	8	412
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	3	-1	—	—	(s)	4
Kerosene-Type	—	389	2	—	8	-16	—	—	8	407
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	440	15	—	11	-43	—	—	45	464
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	317	14	—	5	-24	—	—	12	347
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	123	1	—	6	-19	—	—	32	117
Residual Fuel Oil	—	206	(s)	—	0	-2	—	—	49	159
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	14	0	—	0	-4	—	—	0	18
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	9	-7
Lubricants	—	28	0	—	-1	-3	—	—	4	26
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke	—	166	1	—	0	2	—	—	124	41
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	65	0	—	0	-6	—	—	(s)	71
Still Gas	—	153	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	153
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	(s)	—	0	2	—	—	(s)	5
Total	2,621	2,905	358	58	-159	-215	(s)	2,741	371	2,886

^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-June 1995
(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 2,499	—	294	18	-278	-27	(s)	2,453	100	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	106	87	3	—	0	3	—	91	20	84
Pentanes Plus	62	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	47	(s)	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	87	3	—	0	3	—	44	20	69
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	45	(s)	—	0	-2	—	0	11	46
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	40	0	—	0	5	—	28	9	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	3	3	—	0	(s)	—	16	0	3
Other Liquids	44	—	38	—	0	-4	—	87	1	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	53	—	26	—	0	3	—	76	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	13	—	0	(s)	—	14	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-9	—	0	—	0	-7	—	-3	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	15	2,694	11	—	81	-27	—	—	279	2,548
Finished Motor Gasoline	15	1,254	1	—	55	-12	—	—	8	1,328
Reformulated	—	471	0	—	0	-5	—	—	0	476
Oxygenated	65	46	0	—	0	-20	—	—	(s)	130
Other	-50	737	1	—	55	13	—	—	7	722
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	5	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	388	4	—	12	-4	—	—	8	400
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Kerosene-Type	—	388	4	—	10	-3	—	—	8	397
Kerosene	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	438	3	—	15	-8	—	—	86	378
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	301	2	—	10	-1	—	—	18	297
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	137	1	—	5	-6	—	—	68	82
Residual Fuel Oil	—	235	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	57	178
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	14	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	15
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	14	-12
Lubricants	—	26	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	5	22
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	145	1	—	0	-3	—	—	101	48
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	40	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	40
Still Gas	—	135	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	135
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,665	2,781	346	18	-197	-55	(s)	2,630	401	2,638

^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	April 1995		January-April 1995	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 873	E 29	E 3,333	E 28
Florida	503	17	E 2,063	E 17
New York	E 26	E 1	E 97	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 164	E 5	E 638	E 5
Virginia	1	(s)	4	(s)
West Virginia	175	6	680	6
Adjustment ^a	4	(s)	-149	-1
PAD District II	E 17,064	E 569	E 68,878	E 574
Illinois	1,395	47	5,685	47
Indiana	208	7	1,023	9
Kansas	3,591	120	14,812	123
Kentucky	326	11	1,257	10
Michigan	E 1,013	E 34	E 4,051	E 34
Missouri	10	(s)	38	(s)
Nebraska	321	11	1,303	11
North Dakota	2,508	84	E 9,531	E 79
Ohio	E 680	E 23	E 2,753	E 23
Oklahoma	7,225	241	28,927	241
South Dakota	116	4	472	4
Tennessee	29	1	127	1
Adjustment ^a	-358	-12	-1,099	-9
PAD District III	E 93,155	E 3,105	E 373,610	E 3,113
Alabama	1,565	52	E 6,223	E 52
Arkansas	E 737	E 25	E 2,959	E 25
Louisiana ^b	E 9,818	E 327	E 40,346	E 336
Mississippi	1,619	54	6,433	54
New Mexico	E 5,421	E 181	E 21,804	E 182
Texas ^b	46,378	1,546	186,858	1,557
Federal Offshore PAD District III	27,397	913	E 109,333	E 911
Adjustment ^a	220	7	-347	-3
PAD District IV	E 11,700	E 390	E 46,126	E 384
Colorado	E 2,286	E 76	E 8,846	E 74
Montana	1,300	43	5,252	44
Utah	1,722	57	6,732	56
Wyoming	6,173	206	26,423	220
Adjustment ^a	218	7	-1,126	-9
PAD District V	E 74,030	E 2,468	E 301,841	E 2,515
Alaska ^b	E 45,334	E 1,511	E 185,594	E 1,547
South Alaska	1,268	42	5,084	42
North Slope	44,066	1,469	180,509	1,504
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Arizona	5	(s)	20	(s)
California ^b	22,869	762	91,153	760
Nevada	113	4	484	4
Federal Offshore PAD District V	5,645	188	23,309	194
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	65	2	1,280	11
U.S. Total^b	E 196,822	E 6,561	E 793,788	E 6,615

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

^b Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 7,895; California: State - 1,611; Louisiana: State - E1,742; Texas: State - 1,111; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - 44,401.

(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, June 1995
(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	142	691	833	508	339	7,854	8,701
Pentanes Plus	15	84	99	103	98	1,145	1,346
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	127	607	734	405	241	6,709	7,355
Ethane	52	212	264	64	0	2,399	2,463
Propane	45	273	318	209	145	2,837	3,191
Normal Butane	30	86	116	71	96	943	1,110
Isobutane	0	36	36	61	0	530	591
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	5	69	74	102	38	2,572	2,712
Pentanes Plus	0	14	14	14	16	297	327
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5	55	60	88	22	2,275	2,385
Ethane	0	0	0	15	0	784	799
Propane	1	20	21	47	14	858	919
Normal Butane	4	30	34	13	8	480	501
Isobutane	0	5	5	13	0	153	166

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	18,023	4,004	8,203	660	4,676	35,566	3,971	3,134	52,205
Pentanes Plus	3,226	635	1,435	192	647	6,135	787	1,809	10,176
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14,797	3,369	6,768	468	4,029	29,431	3,184	1,325	42,029
Ethane	6,338	1,787	2,929	116	1,853	13,023	1,093	1	16,844
Propane	5,306	981	2,314	188	1,378	10,167	1,308	281	15,265
Normal Butane	2,188	-1,784	736	96	487	1,723	470	639	4,058
Isobutane	965	2,385	789	68	311	4,518	313	404	5,862
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	354	2,256	2,028	148	82	4,868	265	81	8,000
Pentanes Plus	105	381	355	14	22	877	118	19	1,355
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	249	1,875	1,673	134	60	3,991	147	62	6,645
Ethane	12	634	24	101	11	782	3	0	1,584
Propane	194	601	743	14	38	1,590	83	51	2,664
Normal Butane	28	434	614	12	6	1,094	48	8	1,685
Isobutane	15	206	292	7	5	525	13	3	712

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,
June 1995**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	43,263	2,917	46,180	66,237	12,294	20,775	99,306
Natural Gas Liquids	95	0	95	1,205	447	843	2,495
Pentanes Plus	6	0	6	422	387	590	1,399
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	89	0	89	783	60	253	1,096
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	1	0	1	63	1	36	100
Isobutane	88	0	88	720	59	217	996
Other Liquids	5,325	82	5,407	495	593	-489	599
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,906	1	1,907	467	182	183	832
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	20	0	20	24	0	29	53
Oxygenates	W	W	1,887	443	182	154	779
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	463
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,803	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	3,036	94	3,130	1,010	48	-744	314
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	521	-13	508	-985	363	72	-550
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-138	0	-138	3	0	0	3
Total Input to Refineries	48,683	2,999	51,682	67,937	13,334	21,129	102,400
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,401	97	1,498	2,279	410	705	3,394
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,475	97	1,572	2,356	378	703	3,437
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	95.0	100.2	95.3	96.7	108.3	100.3	98.7
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	580	20	600	841	136	208	1,185
Catalytic Hydrocracking	75	4	78	133	0	8	141
Delayed and Fluid Coking	82	0	82	160	69	62	292
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.30	1.13	1.29	1.16	1.71	0.73	1.14
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	30.43	34.36	30.68	33.78	31.34	35.75	33.89
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,475	97	1,572	2,356	378	703	3,437
Operating	1,435	97	1,532	2,287	378	695	3,361
Idle	40	0	40	69	0	8	77
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	702	0	0	702

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
June 1995 (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	96,966	76,227	5,581	2,892	199,250	14,827	77,462	437,025
Natural Gas Liquids	803	2,638	2,095	216	220	5,972	317	2,518	11,397
Pentanes Plus	424	1,325	597	156	123	2,625	92	1,347	5,469
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	379	1,313	1,498	60	97	3,347	225	1,171	5,928
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	249	308	281	0	0	838	96	700	1,735
Isobutane	130	1,005	1,217	60	97	2,509	129	471	4,193
Other Liquids	68	8,679	4,173	-195	49	12,774	297	2,242	21,319
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	146	2,062	902	0	14	3,124	26	2,033	7,922
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	106	200	361	0	0	667	4	355	1,099
Oxygenates	40	1,862	541	W	W	2,457	22	1,678	6,823
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	523
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	26
MTBE	W	1,694	W	W	W	2,210	W	1,665	5,986
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	288
Unfinished Oils (net)	179	8,466	3,836	-133	11	12,359	128	119	16,050
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-257	-1,849	-566	-62	24	-2,710	143	94	-2,515
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-4	-138
Total Input to Refineries	18,455	108,283	82,495	5,602	3,161	217,996	15,441	82,222	469,741
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	589	3,232	2,581	178	96	6,677	501	2,632	14,701
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,347	2,697	220	95	6,950	508	2,908	15,375
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	99.5	96.6	95.7	81.0	101.9	96.1	98.6	90.5	95.6
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	191	1,330	959	18	30	2,529	158	745	5,217
Catalytic Hydrocracking	22	219	231	0	0	472	4	437	1,133
Delayed and Fluid Coking	7	371	370	9	0	756	38	500	1,668
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.66	1.05	1.30	1.67	0.64	1.12	1.31	1.19	1.16
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.24	31.99	29.80	31.22	39.16	31.78	34.61	25.27	31.04
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,347	2,697	220	95	6,950	508	2,908	15,375
Operating	592	3,320	2,697	220	95	6,923	508	2,882	15,205
Idle	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	26	170
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	374	0	0	374	0	44,448	45,524

^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,
June 1995
(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	2,086	79	2,165	3,510	489	828	4,827
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	1,457	44	1,501	2,464	306	724	3,494
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	668	42	710	944	171	132	1,247
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-39	-7	-46	102	12	-28	86
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	23,652	1,128	24,780	35,487	7,188	11,272	53,947
Reformulated	15,190	0	15,190	5,112	690	0	5,802
Oxygenated	-3	0	-3	597	1,347	84	2,028
Other	8,465	1,128	9,593	29,778	5,151	11,188	46,117
Finished Aviation Gasoline	-4	0	-4	59	45	0	104
Jet Fuel	2,775	27	2,802	4,266	774	1,066	6,106
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,775	27	2,802	4,266	774	1,066	6,106
Commercial	2,775	14	2,789	4,089	774	836	5,699
Military	0	13	13	177	0	230	407
Kerosene	2	39	41	91	-4	35	122
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,928	743	11,671	13,701	3,030	5,764	22,495
0.05 percent sulfur and under	5,075	642	5,717	8,515	2,287	4,253	15,055
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	5,853	101	5,954	5,186	743	1,511	7,440
Residual Fuel Oil	4,115	70	4,185	1,276	262	122	1,660
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	278	29	307	40	0	19	59
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,476	41	3,517	171	0	19	190
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	361	0	361	1,065	262	84	1,411
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	152	0	152	704	0	52	756
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	16	0	16	664	0	55	719
Special Naphthas	80	35	115	310	0	76	386
Lubricants	224	210	434	500	0	53	553
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	224	210	434	500	0	53	553
Waxes	0	130	130	39	0	9	48
Petroleum Coke	1,434	26	1,460	2,550	734	764	4,048
Marketable	538	0	538	1,487	552	522	2,561
Catalyst	896	26	922	1,063	182	242	1,487
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,297	412	3,709	4,537	1,110	882	6,529
Still Gas	1,748	132	1,880	2,828	381	930	4,139
Miscellaneous Products	39	17	56	153	64	120	337
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	39	17	56	153	64	120	337
Total	50,544	3,048	53,592	70,675	14,073	22,028	106,776
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-1,861	-49	-1,910	-2,738	-739	-899	-4,376

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
June 1995 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	488	8,547	5,171	95	100	14,401	300	3,076	24,769
Ethane/Ethylene	2	615	33	2	0	652	0	0	652
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	499
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	153
Propane/Propylene	475	5,132	3,483	39	63	9,192	282	1,407	15,876
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11,379
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,497
Normal Butane/Butylene	132	2,568	1,403	49	22	4,174	83	1,610	7,824
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7,850
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-26
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-121	232	252	5	15	383	-65	59	417
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	455
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-38
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,210	51,402	38,555	1,326	1,814	103,307	7,696	39,617	229,347
Reformulated	952	15,812	2,686	0	0	19,450	0	14,326	54,768
Oxygenated	0	0	463	0	117	580	111	59	2,775
Other	9,258	35,590	35,406	1,326	1,697	83,277	7,585	25,232	171,804
Finished Aviation Gasoline	152	145	50	0	0	347	12	244	703
Jet Fuel	1,550	8,983	9,625	239	234	20,631	1,013	11,688	42,240
Naphtha-Type	1	0	45	0	31	77	317	8	402
Kerosene-Type	1,549	8,983	9,580	239	203	20,554	696	11,680	41,838
Commercial	1,153	7,827	8,134	182	0	17,296	696	10,158	36,638
Military	396	1,156	1,446	57	203	3,258	0	1,522	5,200
Kerosene	3	87	170	5	5	270	40	72	545
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,372	19,334	16,008	1,411	714	41,839	4,197	13,205	93,407
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,594	12,505	7,889	1,035	633	24,656	3,396	9,509	58,333
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,778	6,829	8,119	376	81	17,183	801	3,696	35,074
Residual Fuel Oil	234	5,510	4,133	300	21	10,198	241	6,171	22,455
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	98	2	297	94	0	491	16	155	1,028
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	75	1,675	1,185	165	21	3,121	24	840	7,692
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	61	3,833	2,651	41	0	6,586	201	5,176	13,735
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	93	3,003	672	-3	-5	3,760	0	203	4,871
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	128	4,011	2,180	0	0	6,319	21	202	7,277
Special Naphthas	78	751	150	127	0	1,106	0	59	1,666
Lubricants	W	1,967	W	W	W	3,371	0	832	5,190
Naphthenic	W	415	W	W	W	913	0	353	1,266
Paraffinic	W	1,552	W	W	W	2,458	0	479	3,924
Waxes	9	176	106	68	0	359	8	62	607
Petroleum Coke	325	4,609	4,047	59	18	9,058	441	4,986	19,993
Marketable	49	2,779	2,915	39	0	5,782	258	3,879	13,018
Catalyst	276	1,830	1,132	20	18	3,276	183	1,107	6,975
Asphalt and Road Oil	479	1,055	1,268	1,189	166	4,157	1,220	1,947	17,562
Still Gas	734	4,963	3,603	167	103	9,570	674	4,586	20,849
Miscellaneous Products	83	338	448	0	0	869	107	188	1,557
Fuel Use	21	0	190	0	0	211	0	44	255
Nonfuel Use	62	338	258	0	0	658	107	144	1,302
Total	18,967	114,881	86,972	5,572	3,170	229,562	15,970	87,138	493,038
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-512	-6,598	-4,477	30	-9	-11,566	-529	-4,916	-23,297

^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,
June 1995
(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	14,609	735	15,344	8,908	1,926	2,224	13,058
Petroleum Products	49,151	2,716	51,867	40,829	9,041	13,124	62,994
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	159	49	186	394
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,137	8	2,145	2,906	536	800	4,242
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	351	2	353	1,649	93	316	2,058
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,657	3	1,660	916	358	284	1,558
Isobutane/isobutylene	129	3	132	340	85	200	625
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,096	15	1,111	374	141	28	543
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
Oxygenates	W	W	1,111	359	141	28	528
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	257
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	884	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	11,893	716	12,609	10,209	444	4,247	14,900
Naphthas and Lighter	2,785	252	3,037	2,876	166	1,293	4,335
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,946	5	2,951	1,605	66	272	1,943
Heavy Gas Oils	4,872	357	5,229	3,475	203	1,547	5,225
Residuum	1,290	102	1,392	2,253	9	1,135	3,397
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,817	70	4,887	5,780	1,230	1,013	8,023
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	102	0	102	26	0	0	26
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,004	266	9,270	5,554	1,245	2,371	9,170
Reformulated	4,504	0	4,504	582	25	0	607
Oxygenated	24	0	24	159	274	0	433
Other	4,476	266	4,742	4,813	946	2,371	8,130
Finished Aviation Gasoline	567	0	567	48	47	23	118
Jet Fuel	1,788	21	1,809	2,501	213	364	3,078
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,788	21	1,809	2,501	213	364	3,078
Kerosene	322	34	356	255	10	300	565
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,742	315	11,057	4,875	1,334	2,404	8,613
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,784	269	2,053	2,579	393	1,514	4,486
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	8,958	46	9,004	2,296	941	890	4,127
Residual Fuel Oil	3,762	99	3,861	1,436	239	84	1,759
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	766	74	840	0	0	8	8
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,858	25	1,883	256	0	1	257
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,138	0	1,138	1,180	239	75	1,494
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	440	0	440	373	0	60	433
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	0	4	4	0	0	4
Special Naphthas	4	30	34	175	0	34	209
Lubricants	316	339	655	874	0	0	874
Waxes	0	174	174	84	0	16	100
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	339	0	339	875	1,303	100	2,278
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,782	597	2,379	4,261	2,242	1,076	7,579
Miscellaneous Products	36	32	68	60	8	18	86
Total Stocks, All Oils	63,760	3,451	67,211	49,737	10,967	15,348	76,052

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
June 1995 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,067	26,222	15,189	1,041	509	44,028	2,081	22,886	97,397
Petroleum Products	10,237	70,207	49,898	3,968	1,422	135,732	12,542	66,265	329,400
Pentanes Plus	241	114	65	11	20	451	4	0	849
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,738	3,269	4,933	41	35	10,016	364	1,099	17,866
Ethane/Ethylene	162	694	0	0	0	856	0	0	857
Propane/Propylene	886	1,085	1,084	4	4	3,063	69	141	5,684
Normal Butane/Butylene	478	866	3,116	30	7	4,497	212	712	8,639
Isobutane/Isobutylene	212	624	733	7	24	1,600	83	246	2,686
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	74	1,350	761	14	50	2,249	133	4,020	8,056
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	17	33
Oxygenates	74	1,350	760	W	W	2,248	133	4,003	8,023
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	481
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	299
MTBE	W	1,269	W	W	W	1,968	W	3,962	7,094
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	149
Unfinished Oils	2,399	24,667	18,303	967	300	46,636	2,403	22,059	98,607
Naphthas and Lighter	768	6,706	3,486	243	101	11,304	602	3,721	22,999
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	215	3,708	2,844	241	95	7,103	409	4,218	16,624
Heavy Gas Oils	852	9,091	8,201	440	104	18,688	977	10,749	40,868
Residuum	564	5,162	3,772	43	0	9,541	415	3,371	18,116
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,681	8,364	5,008	115	288	15,456	2,153	6,321	36,840
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	12	164
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,521	10,293	5,677	228	150	17,869	2,314	10,664	49,287
Reformulated	145	3,035	160	0	0	3,340	0	3,193	11,644
Oxygenated	0	42	20	0	0	62	6	2	527
Other	1,376	7,216	5,497	228	150	14,467	2,308	7,469	37,116
Finished Aviation Gasoline	56	139	114	0	0	309	24	196	1,214
Jet Fuel	536	3,111	2,750	104	41	6,542	479	4,126	16,034
Naphtha-Type	0	0	59	0	9	68	140	24	232
Kerosene-Type	536	3,111	2,691	104	32	6,474	339	4,102	15,802
Kerosene	25	221	86	3	47	382	73	52	1,428
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,006	8,017	4,408	422	173	14,026	1,687	6,354	41,737
0.05 percent sulfur and under	597	3,708	1,799	266	54	6,424	1,326	4,323	18,612
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	409	4,309	2,609	156	119	7,602	361	2,031	23,125
Residual Fuel Oil	145	3,537	2,686	181	8	6,557	465	4,864	17,506
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	27	0	72	3	0	102	76	148	1,174
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	8	671	745	133	8	1,565	208	541	4,454
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	110	2,866	1,869	45	0	4,890	181	4,175	11,878
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	17	1,276	631	5	11	1,940	0	87	2,900
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	58	1,033	109	0	0	1,200	1	141	1,350
Special Naphthas	55	1,124	65	91	0	1,335	1	41	1,620
Lubricants	17	2,563	1,511	565	0	4,656	0	1,059	7,244
Waxes	9	251	182	31	0	473	13	99	859
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	334	1,684	0	0	2,022	97	3,181	7,917
Asphalt and Road Oil	639	386	783	1,190	299	3,297	2,331	1,722	17,308
Miscellaneous Products	16	158	118	0	0	292	0	168	614
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,304	96,429	65,087	5,009	1,931	179,760	14,623	89,151	426,797

^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
June 1995

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	4.5	2.6	4.4	5.2	4.0	4.1	4.8
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	45.6	37.9	45.2	51.7	50.2	50.8	51.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6.0	0.9	5.7	6.3	6.3	5.3	6.1
Kerosene	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.6	24.7	23.7	20.4	24.6	28.8	22.6
Residual Fuel Oil	8.9	2.3	8.5	1.9	2.1	0.6	1.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.8
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4
Lubricants	0.5	7.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6
Waxes	0.0	4.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Coke	3.1	0.9	3.0	3.8	5.9	3.8	4.1
Asphalt and Road Oil	7.1	13.7	7.5	6.7	9.0	4.4	6.6
Still Gas	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.1	4.6	4.2
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.0	-1.6	-3.9	-4.1	-6.0	-4.5	-4.4

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.7	8.1	6.5	1.7	3.4	6.8	2.0	4.0	5.5
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	53.6	46.0	45.1	21.5	53.6	45.8	48.2	45.1	46.9
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.7	8.5	12.0	4.4	7.0	9.7	4.7	15.1	9.2
Kerosene	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	24.6	18.3	20.0	25.9	24.6	19.8	28.1	17.0	20.6
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	5.2	5.2	5.5	0.7	4.8	1.6	8.0	5.0
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	2.8	0.8	-0.1	-0.2	1.8	0.0	0.3	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	3.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.3	1.6
Special Naphthas	0.4	0.7	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	1.9	1.0	10.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.1	1.1
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	1.8	4.4	5.1	1.1	0.6	4.3	2.9	6.4	4.4
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.7	1.0	1.6	21.8	5.7	2.0	8.2	2.5	3.9
Still Gas	4.1	4.7	4.5	3.1	3.5	4.5	4.5	5.9	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-2.9	-6.3	-5.6	0.6	-0.3	-5.5	-3.5	-6.3	-5.1

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

^b Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and 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,
June 1995
(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	90	252	3,700	4,042
Florida	0	0	612	612
Georgia	0	0	150	150
Maine	90	0	263	353
Maryland	0	0	168	168
Massachusetts	0	0	252	252
New Hampshire	0	0	131	131
New Jersey	0	0	807	807
New York	0	51	525	576
North Carolina	0	0	368	368
Pennsylvania	0	150	50	200
South Carolina	0	50	45	95
Vermont	0	1	1	2
Virginia	0	0	328	328
PAD District III	0	0	1,470	1,470
Louisiana	0	0	1,457	1,457
Texas	0	0	13	13
PAD District V	0	2	0	2
Washington	0	2	0	2
U.S. Total	90	254	5,170	5,514

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

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
June 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	47,950	42,429	135,496	3,671	9,149	238,695	7,957
Natural Gas Liquids	353	1,556	3,227	164	4	5,304	177
Pentanes Plus	0	23	0	63	0	86	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	353	1,533	3,227	101	4	5,218	174
Ethane	0	0	420	0	0	420	14
Ethylene	0	5	77	0	0	82	3
Propane	344	1,084	1,760	58	1	3,247	108
Propylene	0	183	0	0	0	183	6
Normal Butane	1	54	696	29	0	780	26
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	8	207	274	14	3	506	17
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	4,229	3	7,138	0	1,034	12,404	413
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	411	2	0	0	254	667	22
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	2	0	0	0	2	(s)
Oxygenates	411	0	0	0	254	665	22
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	64	64	2
MTBE	411	0	0	0	190	601	20
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	2,495	0	6,124	0	780	9,399	313
Naphthas and Lighter	0	0	956	0	0	956	32
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,098	0	1,936	0	384	4,418	147
Residuum	397	0	3,232	0	396	4,025	134
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,323	1	1,014	0	0	2,338	78
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	22,188	392	7,813	220	542	31,155	1,039
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,030	83	285	11	9	10,418	347
Reformulated	3,609	0	0	0	0	3,609	120
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,421	83	285	11	9	6,809	227
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	5	0	0	0	5	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,235	0	677	0	63	2,975	99
Naphtha-Type	0	0	660	0	0	660	22
Kerosene-Type	2,235	0	17	0	63	2,315	77
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,613	0	0	0	2	1,615	54
Other	622	0	17	0	61	700	23
Kerosene	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,516	104	48	176	437	5,281	176
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	1	24	25	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	1	24	25	1
Other	4,516	104	48	175	413	5,256	175
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,205	71	0	39	413	2,728	91
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	2,311	33	48	136	0	2,528	84
Residual Fuel Oil	4,042	0	1,470	0	2	5,514	184
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	4,042	0	1,470	0	2	5,514	184
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	90	0	0	0	0	90	3
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	252	0	0	0	2	254	8
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	3,700	0	1,470	0	0	5,170	172
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2	35	279	0	0	316	11
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	4,995	0	0	4,995	167
Special Naphthas	45	49	33	0	1	128	4
Lubricants	253	18	0	0	0	271	9
Waxes	33	5	1	0	1	40	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	28	28	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,028	90	25	33	0	1,176	39
Miscellaneous Products	2	3	0	0	1	6	(s)
Total	74,720	44,380	153,674	4,055	10,729	287,558	9,585

^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-June 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	249,663	213,550	756,083	21,377	53,235	1,293,908	7,149
Natural Gas Liquids	3,556	13,308	11,955	2,550	560	31,929	176
Pentanes Plus	0	206	4,513	1,501	0	6,220	34
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,556	13,102	7,442	1,049	560	25,709	142
Ethane	0	1,862	420	0	0	2,282	13
Ethylene	0	32	1,146	0	0	1,178	7
Propane	3,362	8,524	4,164	705	16	16,771	93
Propylene	0	887	0	0	0	887	5
Normal Butane	118	803	1,206	311	0	2,438	13
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	76	994	506	33	544	2,153	12
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	26,658	35	40,882	0	6,929	74,504	412
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,989	9	144	0	4,626	7,768	43
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	9	0	0	0	9	(s)
Oxygenates	2,989	0	144	0	4,626	7,769	43
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	27	0	182	209	1
MTBE	2,989	0	117	0	4,444	7,550	42
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	17,879	19	38,706	0	2,303	58,907	325
Naphthas and Lighter	631	19	9,279	0	0	9,929	55
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	10,999	0	11,255	0	503	22,757	126
Residuum	6,249	0	18,172	0	1,800	26,221	145
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,790	7	2,032	0	0	7,829	43
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	131,744	2,381	35,869	935	1,941	172,870	955
Finished Motor Gasoline	46,576	510	1,121	77	107	48,391	267
Reformulated	20,366	0	0	0	0	20,366	113
Oxygenated	1,229	0	0	0	0	1,229	7
Other	24,981	510	1,121	77	107	26,796	148
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	12	0	0	8	20	(s)
Jet Fuel	15,478	0	1,384	0	745	17,607	97
Naphtha-Type	0	0	1,289	0	0	1,289	7
Kerosene-Type	15,478	0	95	0	745	16,318	90
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	8,339	0	0	0	12	8,351	46
Other	7,139	0	95	0	733	7,967	44
Kerosene	85	0	256	0	2	343	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	32,343	801	48	819	586	34,597	191
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	1	171	172	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	1	171	172	1
Other	32,343	801	48	818	415	34,425	190
0.05 percent sulfur and under	11,290	475	0	149	414	12,328	68
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	21,053	326	48	669	1	22,097	122
Residual Fuel Oil	29,059	220	4,136	0	137	33,552	185
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	29,059	220	4,136	0	137	33,552	185
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,268	87	0	0	0	2,355	13
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	5,590	0	591	0	2	6,183	34
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	21,201	133	3,545	0	135	25,014	138
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	278	189	3,115	0	59	3,641	20
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	24,711	0	0	24,711	137
Special Naphthas	558	334	281	0	10	1,183	7
Lubricants	1,640	96	70	0	0	1,806	10
Waxes	178	45	23	0	24	270	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	401	0	168	569	3
Asphalt and Road Oil	5,533	151	306	39	94	6,123	34
Miscellaneous Products	16	23	17	0	1	57	(s)
Total	411,621	229,274	844,789	24,862	62,665	1,573,211	8,692

^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
June 1995
(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	45,610	1,365	2,101	266	590	31	349	0	0	0
Algeria	1,180	1,365	1,012	266	0	0	349	0	0	0
Kuwait	7,767	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	36,632	0	1,089	0	590	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	69,386	553	871	278	478	1,600	1,087	3,954	0	0
Gabon	10,709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,532	0	138	0	0	0	0	1,221	0	0
Nigeria	20,887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	36,258	553	733	278	478	1,600	1,087	2,733	0	0
Non OPEC	123,699	3,300	6,427	1,794	9,350	1,344	3,845	1,560	2	128
Angola	10,751	0	0	0	0	0	374	0	0	0
Argentina	1,106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	115	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	35,078	2,292	214	431	1,884	2	1,617	114	2	95
China, People's Republic of	771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	6,592	0	0	0	0	0	0	691	0	0
Congo	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	4,470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	339	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	210	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	32,274	669	0	470	0	347	48	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	182	913	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,137	0	0	253	0	0	0	0
Norway	11,100	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	2,003	0	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	73	271	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	468	0	328	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,227	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
United Kingdom	12,539	224	500	510	1,817	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,818	128	3,324	622	1,393	755	0	0
Zaire	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	413	0	0	0
Total	238,695	5,218	9,399	2,338	10,418	2,975	5,281	5,514	2	128
Persian Gulf^e	44,430	0	1,089	0	590	31	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
June 1995 (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	4,440	0	0	286	9,428	55,038	1,520	314	1,835
Algeria	0	4,123	0	0	0	7,115	8,295	39	237	277
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	31	7,798	259	1	260
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	286	1,965	38,597	1,221	66	1,287
United Arab Emirates	0	317	0	0	0	317	348	1	11	12
Other OPEC	0	0	0	513	125	9,459	78,845	2,313	315	2,628
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,709	357	0	357
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,359	2,891	51	45	96
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,887	696	0	696
Venezuela	0	0	0	513	125	8,100	44,358	1,209	270	1,479
Non OPEC	316	555	271	663	421	29,976	153,675	4,123	999	5,123
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	374	11,125	358	12	371
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,106	37	0	37
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	301	10	0	10
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	369	369	0	12	12
Canada	65	0	72	329	336	7,453	42,531	1,169	248	1,418
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	771	26	0	26
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	691	7,283	220	23	243
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	803	27	0	27
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,470	149	0	149
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	1,388	46	(s)	46
France	30	0	0	0	0	369	369	0	12	12
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	11	221	221	0	7	7
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	7	0	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	198	198	0	7	7
Italy	21	0	0	0	0	386	386	0	13	13
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	19	0	0	0	0	655	655	0	22	22
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	199	199	0	7	7
Mexico	0	0	0	334	1	1,869	34,143	1,076	62	1,138
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1,095	1,095	0	37	37
Netherlands Antilles	0	115	0	0	0	1,505	1,505	0	50	50
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	10	11,110	370	(s)	370
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	436	2,439	67	15	81
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,419	47	0	47
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	344	344	0	11	11
Puerto Rico	160	0	199	0	0	480	480	0	16	16
Russia	0	440	0	0	0	440	440	0	15	15
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	0	11	11
Spain	21	0	0	0	0	817	817	0	27	27
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	120	2,347	74	4	78
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	3,051	15,590	418	102	520
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,040	8,040	0	268	268
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	659	22	0	22
Other	0	0	0	0	69	482	482	0	16	16
Total	316	4,995	271	1,176	832	48,863	287,558	7,957	1,629	9,585
Persian Gulf^e	0	317	0	0	286	2,313	46,743	1,481	77	1,558

^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
June 1995
(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	9,280	0	0	0	590	0	349	0	0	0
Algeria	595	0	0	0	0	0	349	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	8,685	0	0	0	590	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	17,739	0	138	0	478	1,360	1,087	2,484	0	0
Gabon	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	9,648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	5,191	0	0	0	478	1,360	1,087	2,484	0	0
Non OPEC	20,931	353	2,357	1,323	8,962	875	3,080	1,558	2	45
Angola	3,850	0	0	0	0	0	374	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,161	129	0	430	1,781	0	1,313	112	2	45
China, People's Republic of	771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	691	0	0
Ecuador ^d	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	339	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	210	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	182	628	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	253	0	0	0	0
Norway	6,049	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	73	271	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	280	0	328	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,510	224	0	510	1,817	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,818	128	3,324	622	1,393	755	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	47,950	353	2,495	1,323	10,030	2,235	4,516	4,042	2	45
Persian Gulf^e	8,685	0	0	0	590	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
June 1995 (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	286	1,225	10,505	309	41	350
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	349	944	20	12	31
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	286	876	9,561	290	29	319
Other OPEC	0	0	0	513	125	6,185	23,924	591	206	797
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,900	97	0	97
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	138	138	0	5	5
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,648	322	0	322
Venezuela	0	0	0	513	125	6,047	11,238	173	202	375
Non OPEC	2	0	253	515	35	19,360	40,291	698	645	1,343
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	374	4,224	128	12	141
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	254	254	0	8	8
Canada	2	0	54	206	16	4,090	6,251	72	136	208
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	771	26	0	26
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	691	1,189	17	23	40
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	718	24	0	24
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	694	23	(s)	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	339	339	0	11	11
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	11	221	221	0	7	7
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	309	0	309	1,990	56	10	66
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	810	810	0	27	27
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	253	253	0	8	8
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	10	6,059	202	(s)	202
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	344	344	0	11	11
Puerto Rico	0	0	199	0	0	320	320	0	11	11
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	138	138	0	5	5
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	608	608	0	20	20
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,551	7,061	150	85	235
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,040	8,040	0	268	268
Other	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Total	2	0	253	1,028	446	26,770	74,720	1,598	892	2,491
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	286	876	9,561	290	29	319

^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
June 1995
(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	4,987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	2,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	2,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	6,884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	5,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	30,558	1,533	0	1	83	0	104	0	0	49
Angola	522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	26,087	1,533	0	1	83	0	104	0	0	49
Colombia	808	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	42,429	1,533	0	1	83	0	104	0	0	49
Persian Gulf^e	4,987	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
June 1995 (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	4,987	166	0	166
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,091	70	0	70
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,896	97	0	97
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,884	229	0	229
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,840	61	0	61
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,044	168	0	168
Non OPEC	35	0	18	90	38	1,951	32,509	1,019	65	1,084
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	522	17	0	17
Canada	35	0	18	90	38	1,951	28,038	870	65	935
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	808	27	0	27
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	12	0	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	34	0	34
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,211	40	0	40
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	18	0	18
Total	35	0	18	90	38	1,951	44,380	1,414	65	1,479
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,987	166	0	166

^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
June 1995
(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	30,768	1,365	2,101	266	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	585	1,365	1,012	266	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	5,101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	25,051	0	1,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	42,685	553	733	278	0	240	0	1,470	0	0
Gabon	7,809	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,221	0	0
Nigeria	9,399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	25,477	553	733	278	0	240	0	249	0	0
Non OPEC	62,043	1,309	3,290	470	285	437	48	0	0	33
Angola	6,379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	525	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5,286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	29,573	669	0	470	0	317	48	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	285	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	5,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	792	0	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,227	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
United Kingdom	7,479	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	135,496	3,227	6,124	1,014	285	677	48	1,470	0	33
Persian Gulf^e	30,183	0	1,089	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
June 1995 (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	4,440	0	0	0	8,172	38,940	1,026	272	1,298
Algeria	0	4,123	0	0	0	6,766	7,351	20	226	245
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,101	170	0	170
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,089	26,140	835	36	871
United Arab Emirates	0	317	0	0	0	317	348	1	11	12
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	3,274	45,959	1,423	109	1,532
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,809	260	0	260
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,221	1,221	0	41	41
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,399	313	0	313
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	2,053	27,530	849	68	918
Non OPEC	279	555	0	25	1	6,732	68,775	2,068	224	2,293
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,379	213	0	213
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	394	13	0	13
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	115	115	0	4	4
Canada	28	0	0	0	0	748	748	0	25	25
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,286	176	0	176
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	803	27	0	27
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,443	48	0	48
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	694	23	0	23
France	30	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	1	1
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	7	0	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	198	198	0	7	7
Italy	21	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	19	0	0	0	0	655	655	0	22	22
Mexico	0	0	0	25	0	1,529	31,102	986	51	1,037
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	285	285	0	10	10
Netherlands Antilles	0	115	0	0	0	1,252	1,252	0	42	42
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,051	168	0	168
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	436	1,228	26	15	41
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,044	35	0	35
Puerto Rico	160	0	0	0	0	160	160	0	5	5
Russia	0	440	0	0	0	440	440	0	15	15
Spain	21	0	0	0	0	209	209	0	7	7
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	120	2,347	74	4	78
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	500	7,979	249	17	266
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	659	22	0	22
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Total	279	4,995	0	25	1	18,178	153,674	4,517	606	5,122
Persian Gulf^e	0	317	0	0	0	1,406	31,589	1,006	47	1,053

^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
June 1995
(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	3,671	101	0	0	11	0	176	0	0	0
Canada	3,671	101	0	0	11	0	176	0	0	0
Total	3,671	101	0	0	11	0	176	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	575	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	575	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	2,078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	6,496	4	780	0	9	32	437	2	0	1
Argentina	712	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,159	4	19	0	9	2	24	2	0	1
Ecuador ^d	1,949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0
Peru	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	413	0	0	0
Total	9,149	4	780	0	9	63	437	2	0	1
Persian Gulf ^e	575	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
June 1995 (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	33	63	384	4,055	122	13	135
Canada	0	0	0	33	63	384	4,055	122	13	135
Total	0	0	0	33	63	384	4,055	122	13	135
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	31	606	19	1	20
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	31	606	19	1	20
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,078	69	0	69
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,532	51	0	51
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	18	0	18
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	284	1,549	8,045	217	52	268
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	712	24	0	24
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	301	10	0	10
Canada	0	0	0	0	219	280	3,439	105	9	115
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,949	65	0	65
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	12	12
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	199	199	0	7	7
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	31	31	0	1	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	375	13	0	13
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	197	197	0	7	7
Other	0	0	0	0	64	477	477	0	16	16
Total	0	0	0	0	284	1,580	10,729	305	53	358
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	0	31	606	19	1	20

^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-June 1995
(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	275,110	3,852	13,561	266	592	31	1,467	1,974	0	0
Algeria	5,635	3,852	4,247	266	0	0	1,467	1,974	0	0
Kuwait	39,621	0	1,129	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	228,845	0	8,185	0	592	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	360,479	760	11,087	1,625	4,768	8,048	10,436	16,400	0	0
Gabon	39,087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	9,793	0	3,082	0	0	1	0	1,221	0	0
Nigeria	104,696	0	261	0	0	0	0	930	0	0
Venezuela	206,903	760	7,744	1,625	4,768	8,047	10,436	14,249	0	0
Non OPEC	658,319	21,097	34,259	5,938	43,031	9,528	22,694	15,178	343	1,183
Angola	65,796	0	310	0	0	0	725	1,077	0	0
Argentina	3,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	3,224	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	643	0	0
Belgium	0	115	1,029	0	1,775	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	880	0	315	0	0	0	0	315	0	0
Canada	187,163	17,340	1,736	1,079	10,478	31	11,875	1,727	87	1,111
China, People's Republic of	7,980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	34,260	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,406	0	0
Congo	2,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	23,047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	6,221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,004	50	773	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	100	329	0	475	0	0	0
Guatemala	1,057	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	198	0	0	249	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	189	365	0	502	0	0	0	0	9
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	3,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	176,940	2,229	0	1,429	0	1,296	48	305	256	0
Netherlands	0	37	94	429	2,353	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	6,151	0	0	2,391	0	324	0	30
Norway	45,225	892	522	0	284	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	2,003	0	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	2,883	0	0	0	0	0	0	469	0	0
Portugal	0	0	638	246	1,179	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	2,056	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
Spain	220	28	1,894	0	817	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	1,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	12,212	0	0	116	0	120	0	122	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
United Kingdom	73,757	267	1,620	824	4,421	0	0	1,175	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	8,299	738	19,522	5,386	9,158	6,615	0	0
Yemen	1,478	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	2,858	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,853	0	295	927	598	0	413	0	0	0
Total	1,293,908	25,709	58,907	7,829	48,391	17,607	34,597	33,552	343	1,183
Persian Gulf^e	269,475	0	9,609	0	592	31	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-June 1995 (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	255	21,251	0	0	6,939	50,188	325,298	1,520	277	1,797
Algeria	224	20,934	0	0	3,622	36,586	42,221	31	202	233
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	122	1,282	40,903	219	7	226
Saudi Arabia	31	0	0	0	3,195	12,003	240,848	1,264	66	1,331
United Arab Emirates	0	317	0	0	0	317	1,326	6	2	7
Other OPEC	1,230	120	0	3,441	1,496	59,411	419,890	1,992	328	2,320
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,087	216	0	216
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	17	4,321	14,114	54	24	78
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,191	105,887	578	7	585
Venezuela	1,230	120	0	3,441	1,479	53,899	260,802	1,143	298	1,441
Non OPEC	2,156	3,340	1,806	2,682	6,469	169,704	828,023	3,637	938	4,575
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	2,112	67,908	364	12	375
Argentina	0	0	0	0	190	190	4,052	21	1	22
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	3,225	18	(s)	18
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	643	643	0	4	4
Belgium	43	0	0	0	0	2,962	2,962	0	16	16
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	1	0	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	630	1,510	5	3	8
Canada	493	0	305	1,521	4,239	52,022	239,185	1,034	287	1,321
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	8,069	44	(s)	45
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	2,406	36,666	189	13	203
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,662	15	0	15
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,047	127	0	127
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	6,223	34	(s)	34
France	78	0	0	0	343	2,248	2,248	0	12	12
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	47	951	951	0	5	5
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,057	6	0	6
India	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	0	2	2
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	146	146	0	1	1
Italy	44	0	70	0	0	1,179	1,179	0	7	7
Japan	39	0	0	0	25	64	64	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	266	0	0	0	0	4,033	4,033	0	22	22
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	400	1,046	4	2	6
Mexico	311	0	0	1,005	912	7,791	184,731	978	43	1,021
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	377	3,290	3,290	0	18	18
Netherlands Antilles	80	1,099	0	156	0	10,231	10,231	0	57	57
Norway	0	1,801	0	0	0	3,499	48,724	250	19	269
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	436	2,439	11	2	13
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	469	3,352	16	3	19
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	2,063	2,063	0	11	11
Puerto Rico	567	0	1,431	0	0	2,119	2,119	0	12	12
Russia	0	440	0	0	0	807	807	0	4	4
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	2,110	2,516	2	12	14
Spain	75	0	0	0	0	2,814	3,034	1	16	17
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	627	627	0	3	3
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	1,418	1,418	0	8	8
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	3	0	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	358	12,570	67	2	69
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	67	67	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	8,307	82,064	407	46	453
Virgin Islands	160	0	0	0	0	49,878	49,878	0	276	276
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,895	8	2	10
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,858	16	0	16
Other	0	0	0	0	245	2,478	5,331	16	14	29
Total	3,641	24,711	1,806	6,123	14,904	279,303	1,573,211	7,149	1,543	8,692
Persian Gulf^e	31	317	0	0	3,317	13,897	283,372	1,489	77	1,566

^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-June 1995
(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	47,187	336	3,112	0	592	0	1,467	1,974	0	0
Algeria	1,192	336	1,896	0	0	0	1,467	1,974	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	45,995	0	607	0	592	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	90,450	0	1,127	1,242	4,768	7,532	10,436	12,903	0	0
Gabon	16,162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	917	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	49,577	0	0	0	0	0	0	586	0	0
Venezuela	24,711	0	210	1,242	4,768	7,532	10,436	12,317	0	0
Non OPEC	112,026	3,220	13,640	4,548	41,216	7,946	20,440	14,182	85	558
Angola	30,773	0	310	0	0	0	725	1,077	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	643	0	0
Belgium	0	0	337	0	1,775	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	315	0	0
Canada	11,127	2,104	721	1,072	9,784	19	10,082	1,505	85	558
China, People's Republic of	3,261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,531	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,406	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	2,082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	50	773	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	100	329	0	475	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	502	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	7,195	0	0	46	0	827	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	429	2,068	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	845	0	0	2,241	0	324	0	0
Norway	27,593	892	342	0	284	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	86	246	988	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	280	0	817	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,137	0	0	116	0	0	0	122	0	0
United Kingdom	23,214	224	380	824	4,421	0	0	1,175	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	7,633	738	18,877	4,859	9,158	6,615	0	0
Yemen	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	927	598	0	0	0	0	0
Total	249,663	3,556	17,879	5,790	46,576	15,478	32,343	29,059	85	558
Persian Gulf^e	45,995	0	1,216	0	592	0	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-June 1995 (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	1,734	9,215	56,402	261	51	312
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	5,673	6,865	7	31	38
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	609	609	0	3	3
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,734	2,933	48,928	254	16	270
Other OPEC	0	0	0	3,185	640	41,833	132,283	500	231	731
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,162	89	0	89
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	917	917	0	5	5
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	586	50,163	274	3	277
Venezuela	0	0	0	3,185	640	40,330	65,041	137	223	359
Non OPEC	278	0	1,640	2,348	809	110,910	222,936	619	613	1,232
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	2,112	32,885	170	12	182
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	643	643	0	4	4
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	2,112	2,112	0	12	12
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	630	630	0	3	3
Canada	40	0	209	1,322	100	27,601	38,728	61	152	214
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,261	18	0	18
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	2,406	4,937	14	13	27
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,418	8	0	8
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	2,084	12	(s)	12
France	10	0	0	0	343	1,176	1,176	0	6	6
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	47	951	951	0	5	5
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	502	502	0	3	3
Japan	7	0	0	0	22	29	29	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	930	0	1,803	8,998	40	10	50
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	272	2,769	2,769	0	15	15
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	96	0	3,506	3,506	0	19	19
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,518	29,111	152	8	161
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	1,320	1,320	0	7	7
Puerto Rico	221	0	1,431	0	0	1,773	1,773	0	10	10
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,192	1,192	0	7	7
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,097	1,097	0	6	6
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	325	325	0	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	753	753	0	4	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	238	1,375	6	1	8
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	7,024	30,238	128	39	167
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	47,880	47,880	0	265	265
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	3	0	3
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,145	6	0	6
Other	0	0	0	0	23	1,548	1,548	0	9	9
Total	278	0	1,640	5,533	3,183	161,958	411,621	1,379	895	2,274
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	1,734	3,542	49,537	254	20	274

^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-June 1995
(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	17,604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	7,655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	9,949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	38,040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	6,644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	30,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	157,906	13,102	19	7	510	0	801	220	0	334
Angola	2,892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	137,973	13,102	19	7	510	0	801	220	0	334
Colombia	3,947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	2,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	213,550	13,102	19	7	510	0	801	220	0	334
Persian Gulf^e	17,604	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-June 1995 (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	17,604	97	0	97
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,655	42	0	42
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,949	55	0	55
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,040	210	0	210
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	3	0	3
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,644	37	0	37
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,896	171	0	171
Non OPEC	189	0	96	151	295	15,724	173,630	872	87	959
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,892	16	0	16
Canada	189	0	96	151	295	15,724	153,697	762	87	849
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,947	22	0	22
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	787	4	0	4
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,175	12	0	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,340	18	0	18
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	3	0	3
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,211	7	0	7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,007	28	0	28
Total	189	0	96	151	295	15,724	229,274	1,180	87	1,267
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,604	97	0	97

^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-June 1995
(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	203,214	3,516	10,152	266	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	4,443	3,516	2,351	266	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	25,875	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	171,887	0	7,578	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	219,847	760	9,721	383	0	470	0	3,497	0	0
Gabon	22,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	448	0	1,926	0	0	0	0	1,221	0	0
Nigeria	48,475	0	261	0	0	0	0	344	0	0
Venezuela	148,499	760	7,534	383	0	470	0	1,932	0	0
Non OPEC	333,022	3,166	18,833	1,383	1,121	914	48	639	256	281
Angola	32,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	3,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	115	692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	465	525	858	0	0	0	0	0	0	209
China, People's Republic of	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	27,782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	11,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	4,139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	1,057	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	198	0	0	249	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	3,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	166,405	2,229	0	1,383	0	395	48	305	256	0
Netherlands	0	37	94	0	285	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	5,306	0	0	150	0	0	0	30
Norway	17,058	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	792	0	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	2,508	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	0	0
Portugal	0	0	552	0	191	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	220	28	1,614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	11,075	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
United Kingdom	45,536	43	1,240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	666	0	645	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	928	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,108	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	756,083	7,442	38,706	2,032	1,121	1,384	48	4,136	256	281
Persian Gulf^e	198,771	0	8,096	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-June 1995 (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	255	21,251	0	0	3,756	39,196	242,410	1,123	217	1,339
Algeria	224	20,934	0	0	3,622	30,913	35,356	25	171	195
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	122	345	26,220	143	2	145
Saudi Arabia	31	0	0	0	12	7,621	179,508	950	42	992
United Arab Emirates	0	317	0	0	0	317	1,326	6	2	7
Other OPEC	1,230	120	0	171	17	16,369	236,216	1,215	90	1,305
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,425	124	0	124
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	17	3,164	3,612	2	17	20
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	605	49,080	268	3	271
Venezuela	1,230	120	0	171	0	12,600	161,099	820	70	890
Non OPEC	1,630	3,340	70	135	1,325	33,141	366,163	1,840	183	2,023
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,131	178	0	178
Argentina	0	0	0	0	190	190	3,340	17	1	18
Belgium	43	0	0	0	0	850	850	0	5	5
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	1	0	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	5	0	5
Canada	264	0	0	0	10	1,866	2,331	3	10	13
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	699	3	(s)	4
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,782	153	0	153
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,875	10	0	10
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,852	65	0	65
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,139	23	0	23
France	68	0	0	0	0	1,072	1,072	0	6	6
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,057	6	0	6
India	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	0	2	2
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	146	146	0	1	1
Italy	44	0	70	0	0	312	312	0	2	2
Japan	32	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	207	0	0	0	0	3,974	3,974	0	22	22
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	4	0	4
Mexico	311	0	0	75	891	5,893	172,298	919	33	952
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	105	521	521	0	3	3
Netherlands Antilles	80	1,099	0	60	0	6,725	6,725	0	37	37
Norway	0	1,801	0	0	0	1,981	19,039	94	11	105
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	436	1,228	4	2	7
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	334	2,842	14	2	16
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	743	743	0	4	4
Puerto Rico	346	0	0	0	0	346	346	0	2	2
Russia	0	440	0	0	0	807	807	0	4	4
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	2	0	2
Spain	75	0	0	0	0	1,717	1,937	1	9	11
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	302	302	0	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	665	665	0	4	4
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	3	0	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	120	11,195	61	1	62
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	67	67	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,283	46,819	252	7	259
Virgin Islands	160	0	0	0	0	1,471	1,471	0	8	8
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,345	5	2	7
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,713	9	0	9
Other	0	0	0	0	40	335	1,443	6	2	8
Total	3,115	24,711	70	306	5,098	88,706	844,789	4,177	490	4,667
Persian Gulf^e	31	317	0	0	134	8,578	207,349	1,098	47	1,146

^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-June 1995
(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	21,377	1,049	0	0	77	0	819	0	0	0
Canada	21,377	1,049	0	0	77	0	819	0	0	0
Total	21,377	1,049	0	0	77	0	819	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	7,105	0	297	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,091	0	297	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	12,142	0	239	0	0	46	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	9,345	0	239	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	2,797	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	33,988	560	1,767	0	107	668	586	137	2	10
Argentina	712	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	3,224	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canada	16,221	560	138	0	107	12	173	2	2	10
China, People's Republic of	4,109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	7,602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0
Peru	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Singapore	0	0	864	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	527	0	0	0	0
Other	1,745	0	0	0	0	0	413	0	0	0
Total	53,235	560	2,303	0	107	745	586	137	2	10
Persian Gulf ^e	7,105	0	297	0	0	31	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-June 1995 (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	39	1,501	3,485	24,862	118	19	137
Canada	0	0	0	39	1,501	3,485	24,862	118	19	137
Total	0	0	0	39	1,501	3,485	24,862	118	19	137
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	1,449	1,777	8,882	39	10	49
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	328	6,419	34	2	35
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,449	1,449	2,463	6	8	14
Other OPEC	0	0	0	85	839	1,209	13,351	67	7	74
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	240	9,585	52	1	53
Venezuela	0	0	0	85	839	969	3,766	15	5	21
Non OPEC	59	0	0	9	2,539	6,444	40,432	188	36	223
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	712	4	0	4
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	3,225	18	(s)	18
Canada	0	0	0	9	2,333	3,346	19,567	90	18	108
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,109	23	0	23
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,602	42	0	42
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	2	2
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	59	0	0	0	0	59	59	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	400	400	0	2	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	21	95	95	0	1	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	135	510	2	1	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	918	918	0	5	5
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	527	527	0	3	3
Other	0	0	0	0	182	595	2,340	10	3	13
Total	59	0	0	94	4,827	9,430	62,665	294	52	346
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	1,449	1,777	8,882	39	10	49

^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,
June 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	(s)	0	0	3,029	3,029	101
Natural Gas Liquids	83	232	577	5	775	1,673	56
Pentanes Plus	4	13	0	0	0	17	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	79	219	577	5	775	1,656	55
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	21	93	483	(s)	206	804	27
Normal Butane/Butylene	58	126	94	5	569	852	28
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	2	(s)	458	0	4	464	15
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	(s)	2	0	2	6	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	0	455	0	2	458	15
Finished Petroleum Products	803	700	13,560	23	7,323	22,410	747
Finished Motor Gasoline	30	28	2,583	1	103	2,744	91
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	31	0	(s)	31	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	33	37	0	0	241	311	10
Kerosene	2	0	134	0	6	142	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	149	48	2,572	0	1,347	4,117	137
Residual Fuel Oil	208	83	1,838	0	1,482	3,611	120
Special Naphthas	37	6	58	(s)	268	369	12
Lubricants	137	54	739	6	127	1,062	35
Waxes	12	6	23	0	24	65	2
Petroleum Coke	131	225	5,577	14	3,712	9,660	322
Asphalt and Road Oil	59	213	4	2	13	291	10
Miscellaneous Products	5	(s)	(s)	0	1	7	(s)
Total	888	933	14,594	28	11,132	27,576	919

^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-June 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	38	0	0	18,154	18,192	101
Natural Gas Liquids	418	1,421	6,910	29	3,617	12,395	68
Pentanes Plus	15	112	241	0	(s)	369	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	403	1,308	6,669	29	3,617	12,026	66
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	274	544	5,620	7	1,919	8,364	46
Normal Butane/Butylene	128	765	1,049	22	1,698	3,662	20
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	12	5	2,277	0	249	2,543	14
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	8	1	1,038	0	7	1,054	6
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	4	4	1,240	0	242	1,490	8
Finished Petroleum Products	5,148	2,568	82,593	68	50,583	140,959	779
Finished Motor Gasoline	175	215	15,937	17	1,423	17,768	98
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	(s)	681	0	1	683	4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	35	37	1,043	0	1,393	2,508	14
Kerosene	334	1	149	0	15	500	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,098	150	15,772	0	15,524	32,544	180
Residual Fuel Oil	1,437	463	15,641	0	10,385	27,926	154
Special Naphthas	69	87	433	2	2,477	3,068	17
Lubricants	833	313	3,125	28	818	5,118	28
Waxes	61	55	214	(s)	88	418	2
Petroleum Coke	988	772	29,484	14	18,364	49,622	274
Asphalt and Road Oil	82	472	114	6	87	761	4
Miscellaneous Products	34	1	1	(s)	8	44	(s)
Total	5,578	4,031	91,781	97	72,603	174,090	962

^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, June 1995
(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	184	0
Australia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	(s)	34	(s)	0	22	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	231	0	0	(s)	0
Canada	(s)	14	291	63	310	1	171	515
Chile	0	0	0	52	0	0	225	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	0	163	0	0	0	151	0
Colombia	0	0	54	14	0	(s)	30	210
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	3	0	75	0	0	1	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	37
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	1	139	0	10	180	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	200
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	121	336	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	32	0	0	0	36	612
Japan	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	284	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	206	0	0	0	357	687
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mexico	0	0	743	1,006	0	6	20	393
Netherlands	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	663
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	263	0	0	2	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	519	0
Peru	0	0	0	98	0	0	233	0
Philippines	0	0	162	0	0	0	239	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	(s)	677	31	2	349	6
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	547	286
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	3
Virgin Islands	3,029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3,029	17	1,656	2,744	342	142	4,117	3,611

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, June 1995 (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	9	(s)	(s)	0	0	194	6
Australia	0	9	(s)	517	(s)	(s)	528	18
Bahama Islands	(s)	3	0	0	(s)	0	61	2
Bahrain	0	0	0	108	0	0	108	4
Belgium & Luxembourg	3	3	(s)	1,409	0	(s)	1,415	47
Brazil	296	2	1	196	0	2	727	24
Canada	39	123	22	456	270	2	2,279	76
Chile	(s)	6	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	283	9
China, People's Republic of	0	2	1	0	1	(s)	5	(s)
China, Taiwan	2	32	(s)	2	2	(s)	351	12
Colombia	0	4	1	(s)	(s)	1	315	10
Costa Rica	2	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	11	(s)
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	135	0	0	135	5
Dominican Republic	2	4	1	0	0	(s)	84	3
Ecuador	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
El Salvador	1	2	(s)	0	0	0	92	3
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	(s)	1	1	241	1	0	245	8
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	37	1
Germany, FR	(s)	29	1	6	1	0	41	1
Ghana	0	(s)	0	39	0	0	39	1
Greece	0	1	(s)	257	0	0	258	9
Guatemala	4	5	1	0	0	0	341	11
Honduras	1	7	0	0	0	0	208	7
Hong Kong	0	6	1	0	0	0	9	(s)
India	3	35	1	0	1	0	499	17
Indonesia	(s)	1	1	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Ireland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	0	8	(s)
Italy	0	1	(s)	948	(s)	(s)	950	32
Jamaica	4	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	684	23
Japan	(s)	60	4	1,850	2	4	2,205	73
Korea, Republic of	5	20	1	1	1	2	1,280	43
Malaysia	(s)	8	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	10	(s)
Mexico	2	66	15	34	3	72	2,360	79
Netherlands	0	2	(s)	690	3	1	700	23
Netherlands Antilles	0	181	0	0	(s)	0	845	28
New Zealand	0	2	(s)	138	0	0	140	5
Nigeria	0	2	0	0	0	0	267	9
Norway	0	(s)	(s)	43	0	0	44	1
Panama	0	34	1	0	0	(s)	554	18
Peru	0	30	1	1	(s)	(s)	363	12
Philippines	0	5	2	(s)	0	0	408	14
Poland	0	2	0	6	0	0	9	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	132	0	0	132	4
Puerto Rico	3	31	1	0	(s)	(s)	1,100	37
Russia	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
Saudi Arabia	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Singapore	0	38	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	872	29
South Africa	0	20	(s)	0	0	0	20	1
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	570	0	0	571	19
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	474	(s)	0	476	16
Switzerland	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	11	(s)
Thailand	1	5	1	0	0	0	7	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Turkey	(s)	11	0	539	0	0	550	18
United Arab Emirates	0	205	0	58	0	383	842	28
United Kingdom	0	1	1	405	3	(s)	412	14
Uruguay	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	2	0	(s)	1	7	(s)
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3,029	101
Other	1	35	(s)	406	1	(s)	445	15
Total	369	1,062	65	9,660	291	471	27,576	919

^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-June 1995
(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	430	63	0	186	0
Australia	0	0	2	274	0	(s)	32	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	56	168	101	0	565	66
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	1	1	0	1	18	1
Brazil	0	0	0	231	72	0	1,689	275
Cameroon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	38	117	1,678	599	1,008	150	1,213	2,156
Chile	0	0	113	230	0	1	1,006	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	412	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	0	278	0	0	1	3,246	887
Colombia	0	0	202	224	0	(s)	57	210
Costa Rica	0	(s)	48	251	20	0	461	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	8	176	247	0	0	96	135
Ecuador	0	0	1,472	0	0	0	510	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0
El Salvador	0	110	405	91	0	0	405	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
France	0	0	151	0	0	0	2	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	120
Germany, FR	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Guatemala	0	0	41	746	8	20	867	116
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0
Honduras	0	0	35	0	0	0	172	338
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	180	1
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	121	338	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	369
Israel	0	0	0	0	506	0	1,011	0
Italy	0	0	4	88	0	0	789	3,800
Jamaica	0	0	135	0	0	0	36	3,835
Japan	0	0	3	1	1,192	1	447	416
Korea, Republic of	0	0	380	0	0	0	5,679	2,342
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	7
Mexico	0	1	5,490	11,135	(s)	15	121	3,749
Netherlands	0	0	1	39	0	0	7	310
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	80	24	(s)	735	960
New Zealand	0	0	0	174	0	0	(s)	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	263	0	0	2	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	131	(s)	231	96	0	2,918	1,631
Peru	0	0	1	263	(s)	0	455	219
Philippines	0	0	631	0	0	0	845	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	7	1,998	93	2	1,206	964
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0
Singapore	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	4,411	3,271
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	640	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sweden	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
Switzerland	0	0	3	0	0	0	11	0
Thailand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	576	486
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	196	0
United Kingdom	0	0	3	5	0	0	4	721
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	609	0	0	0	1	3
Virgin Islands	18,154	0	0	0	0	182	242	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Other	0	(s)	38	(s)	7	3	16	530
Total	18,192	369	12,026	17,768	3,191	500	32,544	27,926

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-June 1995 (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	188	3	(s)	2	2	875	5
Australia	7	56	3	2,036	2	(s)	2,412	13
Bahama Islands	1	19	0	0	6	0	982	5
Bahrain	0	1	0	503	0	0	504	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	3	28	2	4,258	3	2	4,319	24
Brazil	524	78	28	730	(s)	4	3,631	20
Cameroon	0	1	0	35	0	0	37	(s)
Canada	140	798	102	2,482	543	81	11,105	61
Chile	4	66	3	2	0	1	1,425	8
China, People's Republic of	1	79	5	0	7	(s)	504	3
China, Taiwan	8	163	2	20	8	1	4,615	25
Colombia	(s)	50	3	1	2	2	752	4
Costa Rica	6	41	3	0	0	1	830	5
Denmark	(s)	(s)	1	272	(s)	3	277	2
Dominican Republic	16	31	3	103	0	(s)	814	4
Ecuador	2	8	5	0	(s)	1	2,004	11
Egypt	(s)	43	0	0	(s)	0	209	1
El Salvador	2	185	1	0	0	0	1,199	7
Finland	(s)	3	(s)	0	1	(s)	6	(s)
France	9	6	12	1,800	7	(s)	1,987	11
French Pacific Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	122	1
Germany, FR	(s)	44	12	574	12	1	652	4
Ghana	0	1	0	166	0	0	166	1
Greece	0	6	(s)	1,044	(s)	(s)	1,052	6
Guatemala	14	33	5	0	0	(s)	1,850	10
Guinea	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	(s)
Honduras	5	37	1	0	49	0	636	4
Hong Kong	1	32	7	0	(s)	(s)	223	1
India	3	167	4	0	8	(s)	641	4
Indonesia	1	8	5	174	1	(s)	188	1
Ireland	0	(s)	2	143	0	(s)	517	3
Israel	(s)	14	(s)	320	0	0	1,852	10
Italy	(s)	15	3	5,168	2	1	9,872	55
Jamaica	12	7	1	81	0	1	4,109	23
Japan	786	163	24	8,854	8	100	11,993	66
Korea, Republic of	1,181	96	8	940	4	4	10,634	59
Malaysia	1	14	1	(s)	(s)	1	26	(s)
Mexico	9	525	122	451	10	1,261	22,888	126
Netherlands	157	24	3	3,769	23	4	4,337	24
Netherlands Antilles	0	708	0	0	1	(s)	2,509	14
New Zealand	0	11	2	380	(s)	76	643	4
Nigeria	0	7	0	0	0	0	272	2
Norway	0	2	(s)	414	0	0	417	2
Panama	3	49	2	0	21	(s)	5,084	28
Peru	2	70	2	1	1	219	1,234	7
Philippines	(s)	14	5	1	(s)	1	1,496	8
Poland	0	5	(s)	23	0	0	28	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	593	0	0	651	4
Puerto Rico	102	315	6	0	(s)	36	4,729	26
Russia	(s)	8	(s)	0	0	0	32	(s)
Saudi Arabia	(s)	11	1	36	0	(s)	51	(s)
Singapore	48	260	2	32	2	26	8,053	44
South Africa	0	47	(s)	278	(s)	(s)	326	2
Spain	(s)	3	2	6,387	1	2	7,035	39
Suriname	0	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Sweden	0	6	1	794	(s)	(s)	805	4
Switzerland	9	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	25	(s)
Thailand	1	28	2	(s)	1	2	1,097	6
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	8	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	11	(s)
Turkey	(s)	25	(s)	2,552	1	0	3,113	17
United Arab Emirates	(s)	248	0	321	1	383	1,149	6
United Kingdom	2	10	6	1,386	15	2	2,153	12
Uruguay	0	8	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	8	(s)
Venezuela	0	42	5	646	6	361	1,672	9
Virgin Islands	0	99	0	0	(s)	1	18,677	103
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	4	92	1	1,817	3	3	2,514	14
Total	3,068	5,118	418	49,622	761	2,587	174,090	962

^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 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,
June 1995
(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	1,520	46	20	1	5	0	-2	-7	224	286	1,806
Algeria	39	46	0	0	12	0	0	0	180	237	277
Kuwait	259	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	260
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,221	0	20	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	46	65	1,286
United Arab Emirates	1	0	0	0	-7	0	-2	-7	-2	-17	-16
Other OPEC	2,313	18	7	53	36	132	0	(s)	59	306	2,619
Gabon	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	357
Indonesia	51	0	0	0	0	41	0	(s)	5	45	96
Nigeria	696	0	-9	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-9	687
Venezuela	1,209	18	16	53	36	91	0	(s)	55	270	1,478
Non OPEC	4,022	55	229	33	-2	-68	-319	-19	310	218	4,241
Angola	358	0	0	0	12	0	0	(s)	0	12	371
Argentina	37	0	0	0	-6	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-6	30
Australia	10	(s)	0	0	0	0	-17	(s)	(s)	-18	-8
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	0	0	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	4	8	0	0	0	-47	(s)	(s)	-35	-35
Brazil	0	0	-8	0	(s)	0	-7	(s)	-10	-24	-24
Canada	1,169	67	61	-10	48	-13	-14	-2	37	172	1,342
China, People's Republic of	26	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	26
China, Taiwan	0	-5	0	0	-5	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-12	-12
Colombia	220	-2	(s)	0	-1	16	(s)	(s)	(s)	13	232
Congo	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Ecuador ^c	149	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	149
Egypt	46	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	46
France	0	0	11	0	(s)	0	-8	(s)	1	4	4
Germany, FR	0	0	7	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	(s)	6	6
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	(s)	(s)	-9	-9
Guatemala	7	(s)	-5	0	-6	0	0	(s)	-1	-11	-4
India	0	0	0	(s)	-11	0	0	-1	2	-10	-10
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	-32	(s)	13	-19	-19
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	-1	-20	0	(s)	(s)	-23	-23
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	0	-9	0	-62	-2	(s)	-73	-73
Korea, Republic of	0	-7	0	0	-12	-23	(s)	-1	22	-21	-21
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	6	6
Mexico	1,076	-2	-34	12	1	-13	-1	-2	24	-16	1,059
Netherlands	0	(s)	30	0	(s)	0	-23	(s)	6	13	13
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	8	0	-22	0	-6	42	22	22
Norway	370	0	(s)	0	0	0	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	369
Oman	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	15	15	81
Panama	0	0	0	0	-17	0	0	-1	(s)	-18	-18
Peru	47	0	-3	0	-8	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-12	35
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-23	-1	-12	(s)	0	6	9	-21	-21
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	15	15	15
Spain	0	(s)	11	0	0	0	-19	(s)	16	8	8
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-16	(s)	(s)	-16	-16
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	74	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	4	78
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	(s)	1	-17	-17
United Kingdom	418	7	61	0	(s)	0	-13	(s)	34	88	506
Virgin Islands	-101	0	111	21	46	25	0	(s)	65	268	167
Zaire	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	22
Other	0	-5	2	0	-21	-17	-32	-4	15	-63	-63
Total	7,856	119	256	88	39	63	-321	-26	593	811	8,666
Persian Gulf^d	1,481	0	20	1	-7	0	-6	-7	44	45	1,526

^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-June 1995
(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	1,520	21	3	(s)	7	11	-1	-1	231	271	1,791
Algeria	31	21	0	0	8	11	0	(s)	162	202	233
Kuwait	219	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	1	(s)	6	7	226
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,264	0	3	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	63	66	1,330
United Arab Emirates	6	0	(s)	0	-1	0	-2	-1	(s)	-5	1
Other OPEC	1,992	1	25	44	58	91	-5	(s)	103	316	2,308
Gabon	216	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	216
Indonesia	54	0	0	(s)	0	7	-1	(s)	17	23	77
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	578	0	-1	0	(s)	5	0	(s)	1	5	584
Venezuela	1,143	1	26	44	58	79	-4	(s)	84	289	1,432
Non OPEC	3,537	53	141	35	-53	-70	-265	-17	271	95	3,631
Angola	364	0	0	0	4	6	0	(s)	2	12	375
Argentina	21	0	-2	(s)	-1	0	1	-1	(s)	-4	18
Australia	18	(s)	-2	(s)	(s)	0	-11	(s)	(s)	-13	4
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-3	3	0	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	10	0	(s)	(s)	-24	(s)	6	-7	-7
Benin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brazil	0	0	-1	(s)	-9	-2	-4	(s)	-3	-20	-20
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	5	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	2	3	8
Canada	1,034	87	55	-5	59	-2	-13	-3	50	226	1,260
China, People's Republic of	44	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-2	42
China, Taiwan	0	-2	0	0	-18	-5	(s)	-1	(s)	-25	-25
Colombia	189	-1	-1	0	(s)	12	(s)	(s)	(s)	9	198
Congo	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	15
Ecuador ^c	127	-8	0	0	-3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-11	116
Egypt	34	0	0	0	-1	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	33
France	0	-1	4	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	8	1	1
Germany, FR	0	(s)	2	0	3	(s)	-3	(s)	1	2	2
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-6	(s)	(s)	-6	-6
Guatemala	6	(s)	-4	(s)	-5	-1	0	(s)	(s)	-10	-4
India	0	0	0	1	-2	0	0	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Italy	0	1	2	0	-4	-21	-29	(s)	2	-48	-48
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	(s)	-21	(s)	(s)	(s)	-23	-23
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-7	-2	-2	-49	-1	-5	-66	-66
Korea, Republic of	0	-2	0	0	-31	-13	-5	-1	16	-36	-36
Malaysia	4	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	2	6
Mexico	978	-18	-62	7	(s)	-19	-2	-3	14	-83	894
Netherlands	0	(s)	13	0	(s)	-2	-21	(s)	4	-6	-6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	(s)	13	-4	-4	0	-4	42	43	43
Norway	250	5	2	0	0	0	-2	(s)	13	17	267
Oman	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	2	13
Panama	0	(s)	-1	-1	-16	-9	0	(s)	-1	-28	-28
Peru	16	(s)	-1	(s)	-3	1	(s)	(s)	-1	-4	12
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-11	-1	-7	-5	0	6	3	-14	-14
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	-3	0	(s)	0	-3	-3
Russia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	4	4
Spain	1	(s)	5	0	-4	0	-35	(s)	11	-23	-22
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	3	-1	-1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	8	8
Thailand	3	(s)	0	0	-3	-3	(s)	(s)	(s)	-6	-3
Trinidad and Tobago	67	0	0	1	(s)	1	0	(s)	1	2	69
Turkey	0	0	0	0	-3	0	-14	(s)	(s)	-17	-17
United Kingdom	407	1	24	0	(s)	3	-8	(s)	13	34	441
Virgin Islands	-100	0	108	30	49	37	0	-1	50	273	172
Yemen	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	10
Zaire	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	16
Other	18	-8	4	-3	-43	-23	-26	-5	23	-80	-62
Total	7,048	76	169	80	11	31	-271	-18	604	682	7,730
Persian Gulf^d	1,489	0	3	(s)	-1	0	-4	-1	71	67	1,556

^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,
June 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	16,219	70,292	747,589	11,216	73,571	918,887
Refinery	15,344	13,058	44,028	2,081	22,886	97,397
Tank Farms and Pipelines	869	56,116	97,382	8,394	32,290	195,051
Leases	6	1,118	14,507	741	903	17,275
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	591,672	0	0	591,672
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	17,492	17,492
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	154,558	161,942	263,128	17,721	92,274	689,623
Refinery	51,867	62,994	135,732	12,542	66,265	329,400
Bulk Terminal	75,029	62,673	82,436	2,108	20,807	243,053
Pipeline	27,588	33,563	40,092	2,806	5,121	109,170
Natural Gas Processing Plant	74	2,712	4,868	265	81	8,000
Pentanes Plus	25	2,174	5,184	190	60	7,633
Refinery	0	394	451	4	0	849
Bulk Terminal	11	882	2,941	1	41	3,876
Pipeline	0	571	915	67	0	1,553
Natural Gas Processing Plant	14	327	877	118	19	1,355
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,549	28,646	71,847	1,025	3,488	110,555
Refinery	2,145	4,242	10,016	364	1,099	17,866
Bulk Terminal	1,868	16,087	50,658	47	2,327	70,987
Pipeline	1,476	5,932	7,182	467	0	15,057
Natural Gas Processing Plant	60	2,385	3,991	147	62	6,645
Ethane/Ethylene	13	3,944	25,114	210	0	29,281
Refinery	0	1	856	0	0	857
Bulk Terminal	13	1,967	20,736	0	0	22,716
Pipeline	0	1,177	2,740	207	0	4,124
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	799	782	3	0	1,584
Propane/Propylene	3,049	16,014	22,663	338	715	42,779
Refinery	353	2,058	3,063	69	141	5,684
Bulk Terminal	1,251	10,417	15,372	44	523	27,607
Pipeline	1,424	2,620	2,638	142	0	6,824
Natural Gas Processing Plant	21	919	1,590	83	51	2,664
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,298	6,231	18,362	339	2,286	29,516
Refinery	1,660	1,558	4,497	212	712	8,639
Bulk Terminal	604	2,523	11,488	3	1,566	16,184
Pipeline	0	1,649	1,283	76	0	3,008
Natural Gas Processing Plant	34	501	1,094	48	8	1,685
Isobutane/Isobutylene	189	2,457	5,708	138	487	8,979
Refinery	132	625	1,600	83	246	2,686
Bulk Terminal	0	1,180	3,062	0	238	4,480
Pipeline	52	486	521	42	0	1,101
Natural Gas Processing Plant	5	166	525	13	3	712
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,374	2,476	4,457	302	5,224	13,833
Refinery	1,111	543	2,249	133	4,020	8,056
Bulk Terminal	263	1,834	2,164	152	1,043	5,456
Pipeline	0	99	44	17	161	321
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	15	1	0	17	33
Refinery	0	15	1	0	17	33
Fuel Ethanol	148	2,088	518	134	491	3,379
Refinery	W	257	W	W	W	481
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	299
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	299

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
June 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,056	W	3,450	W	4,701	9,702
Refinery	884	W	1,968	W	3,962	7,094
Bulk Terminal	W	W	1,438	W	580	2,306
Pipeline	W	W	44	W	159	302
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	12,609	14,900	46,636	2,403	22,059	98,607
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	3,037	4,335	11,304	602	3,721	22,999
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,951	1,943	7,103	409	4,218	16,624
Heavy Gas Oils	5,229	5,225	18,688	977	10,749	40,868
Residuum	1,392	3,397	9,541	415	3,371	18,116
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,106	10,118	17,276	2,153	6,340	40,993
Refinery	4,887	8,023	15,456	2,153	6,321	36,840
Bulk Terminal	219	1,138	849	0	15	2,221
Pipeline	0	957	971	0	4	1,932
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	102	26	24	0	12	164
Refinery	102	26	24	0	12	164
Finished Motor Gasoline	49,812	42,337	45,388	4,667	21,659	163,863
Refinery	9,270	9,170	17,869	2,314	10,664	49,287
Bulk Terminal	25,890	19,036	9,083	901	8,747	63,657
Pipeline	14,652	14,131	18,436	1,452	2,248	50,919
Reformulated	17,280	2,232	8,686	0	6,262	34,460
Refinery	4,504	607	3,340	0	3,193	11,644
Bulk Terminal	8,723	1,387	1,625	0	2,249	13,984
Pipeline	4,053	238	3,721	0	820	8,832
Oxygenated	288	550	62	106	5	1,011
Refinery	24	433	62	6	2	527
Bulk Terminal	141	117	0	100	2	360
Pipeline	123	0	0	0	1	124
Other	32,244	39,555	36,640	4,561	15,392	128,392
Refinery	4,742	8,130	14,467	2,308	7,469	37,116
Bulk Terminal	17,026	17,532	7,458	801	6,496	49,313
Pipeline	10,476	13,893	14,715	1,452	1,427	41,963
Finished Aviation Gasoline	810	396	364	30	536	2,136
Refinery	567	118	309	24	196	1,214
Bulk Terminal	240	210	55	6	340	851
Pipeline	3	68	0	0	0	71
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	224	68	183	250	725
Refinery	0	0	68	140	24	232
Bulk Terminal	0	79	0	0	25	104
Pipeline	0	145	0	43	201	389
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	10,518	8,133	12,671	716	7,276	39,314
Refinery	1,809	3,078	6,474	339	4,102	15,802
Bulk Terminal	3,604	1,975	1,763	247	2,072	9,661
Pipeline	5,105	3,080	4,434	130	1,102	13,851

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
June 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	2,440	1,288	717	88	66	4,599
Refinery	356	565	382	73	52	1,428
Bulk Terminal	1,934	619	273	0	9	2,835
Pipeline	150	104	62	15	5	336
Distillate Fuel Oil	43,866	29,612	27,148	2,852	11,325	114,803
Refinery	11,057	8,613	14,026	1,687	6,354	41,737
Bulk Terminal	26,607	12,555	5,160	555	3,807	48,684
Pipeline	6,202	8,444	7,962	610	1,164	24,382
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	14,250	19,617	15,076	2,337	7,984	59,264
Refinery	2,053	4,486	6,424	1,326	4,323	18,612
Bulk Terminal	9,199	8,664	3,156	489	2,775	24,283
Pipeline	2,998	6,467	5,496	522	886	16,369
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	29,616	9,995	12,072	515	3,341	55,539
Refinery	9,004	4,127	7,602	361	2,031	23,125
Bulk Terminal	17,408	3,891	2,004	66	1,032	24,401
Pipeline	3,204	1,977	2,466	88	278	8,013
Residual Fuel Oil^a	13,797	2,444	12,862	465	6,537	36,105
Refinery	3,861	1,759	6,557	465	4,864	17,506
Bulk Terminal	9,936	685	6,305	0	1,437	18,363
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	236	236
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	2,911	8	554	76	151	3,700
Refinery	840	8	102	76	148	1,174
Bulk Terminal	2,071	0	452	0	3	2,526
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	4,766	573	4,442	208	824	10,813
Refinery	1,883	257	1,565	208	541	4,454
Bulk Terminal	2,883	316	2,877	0	283	6,359
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	6,120	1,863	7,866	181	5,326	21,356
Refinery	1,138	1,494	4,890	181	4,175	11,878
Bulk Terminal	4,982	369	2,976	0	1,151	9,478
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	440	433	1,940	0	87	2,900
Refinery	440	433	1,940	0	87	2,900
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	4	1,200	1	141	1,350
Refinery	4	4	1,200	1	141	1,350
Special Naphthas	60	245	1,695	1	41	2,042
Refinery	34	209	1,335	1	41	1,620
Bulk Terminal	26	36	360	0	0	422
Lubricants	2,287	1,683	5,844	0	1,612	11,426
Refinery	655	874	4,656	0	1,059	7,244
Bulk Terminal	1,632	809	1,188	0	553	4,182
Waxes	174	100	473	13	99	859
Refinery	174	100	473	13	99	859
Petroleum Coke	339	2,278	2,022	97	3,181	7,917
Refinery	339	2,278	2,022	97	3,181	7,917
Asphalt and Road Oil	5,045	14,231	4,034	2,530	2,060	27,900
Refinery	2,379	7,579	3,297	2,331	1,722	17,308
Bulk Terminal	2,666	6,652	737	199	338	10,592
Miscellaneous Products	201	194	1,278	5	221	1,899
Refinery	68	86	292	0	168	614
Bulk Terminal	133	76	900	0	53	1,162
Pipeline	0	32	86	5	0	123
Total Stocks, All Oils	170,777	232,234	1,010,717	28,937	165,845	1,608,510

^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, June 1995
(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	35,160	13,227	165	21,768	2,290	37,664	11,252	26,412	13,797	1,625
Connecticut	1,236	1,236	0	0	52	2,646	451	2,195	46	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,847	1,303	0	544	171	2,198	640	1,558	2,051	W
Florida	5,482	0	0	5,482	113	2,005	1,080	925	1,038	83
Georgia	1,760	0	0	1,760	36	1,047	754	293	224	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	942	553	0	389	185	1,981	515	1,466	538	W
Massachusetts	1,219	1,219	0	0	83	3,076	571	2,505	696	W
New Jersey	7,353	4,350	3	3,000	354	10,085	1,621	8,464	4,826	W
New York	3,364	1,284	86	1,994	468	4,969	1,163	3,806	1,447	W
North Carolina	2,870	0	0	2,870	174	1,402	886	516	280	W
Pennsylvania	4,922	1,515	74	3,333	461	4,461	1,925	2,536	1,492	W
Rhode Island	589	588	0	1	W	771	185	586	W	W
South Carolina	1,146	0	1	1,145	117	731	498	233	W	W
Virginia	2,266	1,179	1	1,086	59	2,170	877	1,293	525	W
West Virginia	164	0	0	164	W	122	86	36	W	W
PAD District II	28,206	1,994	550	25,662	1,184	21,168	13,150	8,018	2,444	13,394
Illinois	4,473	882	0	3,591	133	3,084	2,145	939	836	1,198
Indiana	3,188	498	8	2,682	191	2,808	1,306	1,502	245	W
Iowa	1,166	0	0	1,166	W	1,154	984	170	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	3,095	0	0	3,095	3	2,431	1,861	570	25	7,110
Kentucky	1,371	205	145	1,021	95	1,001	620	381	W	W
Michigan	2,732	0	14	2,718	107	1,782	1,153	629	143	2,085
Minnesota	1,452	25	274	1,153	W	1,215	698	517	203	W
Missouri	1,264	0	0	1,264	W	562	475	87	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	598	0	2	596	W	648	358	290	W	W
Ohio	3,588	18	9	3,561	267	2,347	1,265	1,082	215	W
Oklahoma	1,802	0	3	1,799	W	1,563	912	651	385	1,038
Tennessee	1,988	0	95	1,893	61	966	574	392	209	W
Wisconsin	1,489	366	0	1,123	W	1,607	799	808	29	W
PAD District III	26,952	4,965	62	21,925	655	19,186	9,580	9,606	12,862	20,025
Alabama	1,288	0	0	1,288	16	584	373	211	304	63
Arkansas	514	0	0	514	W	455	345	110	W	W
Louisiana	5,836	189	20	5,627	98	4,599	1,945	2,654	5,411	3,148
Mississippi	2,227	36	0	2,191	18	1,442	601	841	W	1,173
New Mexico	410	0	0	410	W	288	166	122	8	W
Texas	16,677	4,740	42	11,895	476	11,818	6,150	5,668	6,695	15,581
PAD District IV	3,215	0	106	3,109	73	2,242	1,815	427	465	196
Colorado	673	0	106	567	W	427	358	69	W	W
Idaho	222	0	0	222	W	201	139	62	W	W
Montana	1,348	0	0	1,348	W	687	687	0	65	8
Utah	558	0	0	558	W	518	279	239	133	107
Wyoming	414	0	0	414	W	409	352	57	W	51
PAD District V	19,411	5,442	4	13,965	61	10,161	7,098	3,063	6,301	715
Alaska	503	0	0	503	W	772	399	373	W	W
Arizona	835	0	0	835	W	196	148	48	W	W
California	12,277	5,442	4	6,831	53	6,026	4,880	1,146	3,812	160
Hawaii	839	0	0	839	W	513	133	380	W	W
Nevada	238	0	0	238	W	127	100	27	W	W
Oregon	1,200	0	0	1,200	W	713	473	240	266	W
Washington	3,519	0	0	3,519	W	1,814	965	849	947	168
U.S. Total	112,944	25,628	887	86,429	4,263	90,421	42,895	47,526	35,869	35,955

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, June 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	160	918	0	127	1,269	606	0	0	53,632
Petroleum Products	8,460	10	0	3,237	5,322	3,099	0	80,471	25,049
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	243	0	0	0	554
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	852	4,264	52	0	1,479	2,347
Unfinished Oils	21	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	234
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	10	0	0	59	0	0	198	1,715
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,923	0	0	1,135	317	1,028	0	49,992	10,227
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,612	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	230	0	0	0	435	0
Other	5,923	0	0	905	317	1,028	0	37,945	10,227
Finished Aviation Gasoline	24	0	0	0	0	14	0	96	113
Jet Fuel	200	0	0	145	49	1,096	0	10,314	4,026
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	200	0	0	145	49	1,096	0	10,314	4,026
Kerosene	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,286	0	0	654	142	909	0	15,280	5,012
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,728	0	0	246	127	909	0	10,680	4,175
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	558	0	0	408	15	0	0	4,600	837
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	32	196	0	0	1,763	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	73
Lubricants	0	0	0	96	0	0	0	748	303
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	305	52	0	0	228	445
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Total	8,620	928	0	3,364	6,591	3,705	0	80,471	78,681

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,701	890	0	0	0	6,852	0
Petroleum Products	465	1,444	2,334	1,754	688	0	0	36	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	164	198	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,153	1,556	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	391	929	638	0	566	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	391	929	638	0	566	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	23	238	66	0	79	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	66	0	79	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	23	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	51	277	313	0	43	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	51	139	313	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	138	0	0	43	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	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	465	1,444	4,035	2,644	688	0	0	6,888	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,
June 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	68	918	0	1,269	606	0	53,632
Petroleum Products	8,439	0	1,282	4,993	3,099	60,542	21,524
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	243	0	0	554
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	852	4,264	52	1,312	2,347
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,715
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,923	0	197	317	1,028	38,447	8,966
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	10,689	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,923	0	197	317	1,028	27,758	8,966
Finished Aviation Gasoline	24	0	0	0	14	24	103
Jet Fuel	200	0	47	49	1,096	8,225	3,851
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	200	0	47	49	1,096	8,225	3,851
Kerosene	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,286	0	186	120	909	12,534	3,988
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,728	0	15	105	909	8,961	3,703
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	558	0	171	15	0	3,573	285
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,507	918	1,282	6,262	3,705	60,542	75,156

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,701	890	0	6,070	0
Petroleum Products	465	1,444	2,334	1,754	688	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	164	198	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,153	1,556	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	391	929	638	0	566	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	391	929	638	0	566	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	23	238	66	0	79	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	66	0	79	0	0
Kerosene-Type	23	238	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	51	277	313	0	43	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	51	139	313	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	138	0	0	43	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	465	1,444	4,035	2,644	688	6,070	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, June 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	92	0	0	127	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	21	10	0	1,955	329	0	19,929	719
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	0
Unfinished Oils	21	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	10	0	0	59	0	198	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	938	0	0	11,545	591
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	923	591
Oxygenated	0	0	0	230	0	0	435	0
Other	0	0	0	708	0	0	10,187	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	98	0	0	2,089	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	98	0	0	2,089	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	468	22	0	2,746	128
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	231	22	0	1,719	128
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	237	0	0	1,027	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	32	196	0	1,763	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	32	196	0	1,763	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	96	0	0	748	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	305	52	0	228	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Total	113	10	0	2,082	329	0	19,929	719

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	782
Petroleum Products	1,083	18,127	3,525	0	0	0	36
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	167	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	234	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	162	36	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	332	10,622	1,261	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	332	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	435	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	10,187	1,261	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	72	10	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	2,089	175	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	2,089	175	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,618	1,024	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	1,591	472	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	1,027	552	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,763	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	1,763	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	203	140	73	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	301	447	303	0	0	0	36
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	55	173	445	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,083	18,127	3,525	0	0	0	818

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form 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, June 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	127	1,078	-951	55,493	2,002	53,491
Petroleum Products	83,708	8,470	75,238	35,843	11,658	24,185
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	718	243	475
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,331	0	2,331	3,500	5,168	-1,668
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	683	1,991	-1,308
Propane/Propylene	2,302	0	2,302	1,595	1,857	-262
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	567	1,059	-492
Isobutane/Isobutylene	29	0	29	655	261	394
Unfinished Oils	18	21	-3	255	18	237
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	198	10	188	1,715	59	1,656
Finished Motor Gasoline	51,127	5,923	45,204	16,788	2,480	14,308
Reformulated	11,612	0	11,612	0	0	0
Oxygenated	665	0	665	0	230	-230
Other	38,850	5,923	32,927	16,788	2,250	14,538
Finished Aviation Gasoline	96	24	72	137	14	123
Jet Fuel	10,459	200	10,259	4,292	1,290	3,002
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	66	0	66
Kerosene-Type	10,459	200	10,259	4,226	1,290	2,936
Kerosene	0	6	-6	6	0	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	15,934	2,286	13,648	7,611	1,705	5,906
0.05 percent sulfur and under	10,926	1,728	9,198	6,216	1,282	4,934
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	5,008	558	4,450	1,395	423	972
Residual Fuel Oil	1,795	0	1,795	0	228	-228
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	22	0	22	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	343	0	343	73	0	73
Lubricants	844	0	844	303	96	207
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	533	0	533	445	357	88
Miscellaneous Products	8	0	8	0	0	0
Total	83,835	9,548	74,287	91,336	13,660	77,676

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	9,929	53,632	-43,703	606	2,591	-1,985	0	6,852	-6,852
Petroleum Products	7,122	107,429	-100,307	3,564	4,776	-1,212	2,132	36	2,096
Pentanes Plus	441	554	-113	0	362	-362	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,820	3,826	1,994	52	2,709	-2,657	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,625	215	2,410	0	1,102	-1,102	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,515	2,664	-1,149	20	911	-891	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,275	382	893	32	433	-401	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	405	565	-160	0	263	-263	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	234	-234	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	69	1,913	-1,844	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	317	61,539	-61,222	1,419	1,204	215	1,495	0	1,495
Reformulated	0	11,612	-11,612	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	435	-435	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	317	49,492	-49,175	1,419	1,204	215	1,495	0	1,495
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	209	-209	14	0	14	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	49	14,601	-14,552	1,119	145	974	317	0	317
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	145	-145	79	0	79
Kerosene-Type	49	14,601	-14,552	1,119	0	1,119	238	0	238
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	142	20,620	-20,478	960	356	604	320	0	320
0.05 percent sulfur and under	127	15,045	-14,918	960	313	647	139	0	139
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	15	5,575	-5,560	0	43	-43	181	0	181
Residual Fuel Oil	196	1,763	-1,567	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	22	-22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	416	-416	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	36	1,051	-1,015	0	0	0	0	36	-36
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	52	673	-621	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17,051	161,061	-144,010	4,170	7,367	-3,197	2,132	6,888	-4,756

^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 listed below:

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

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

Date of Data	Month of Production																	
Availability	2-94	3-94	4-94	5-94	6-94	7-94	8-94	9-94	10-94	11-94	12-94	1-95	2-95	3-95	4-95	5-95	6-95	7-95
Reported State Data ^c																		
4-14-94	1611	0																
5-14-94	3889	1582	0															
6-14-94	5170	3882	1507	0														
7-14-94	6002	5957	3771	1593	0													
8-14-94	6010	5974	5845	3776	1574	0												
9-14-94	6015	5977	5856	5926	3748	1515	0											
10-14-94	6023	5985	5867	5938	5020	3680	1502	0										
11-14-94	6022	5986	5869	5949	5849	4950	3650	1541	0									
12-14-94	6022	5986	5868	5949	5858	4954	4954	3689	1614	0								
1-14-95	6367	6323	6217	5949	5863	4963	4966	4996	3757	1530	0							
2-14-95	6367	6341	6217	5949	5865	4966	4969	5003	5068	3679	1645	0						
3-14-95	6367	6341	6217	5949	5865	4967	4968	5007	5075	5036	3839	1592	0					
4-14-95	6491	6377	6254	5985	5918	5819	5853	5919	5983	5941	6057	3626	1593	0				
5-14-95	6555	6522	6395	6044	5980	5877	5911	5976	6040	5999	6129	5872	3660	1540	0			
6-14-95	6555	6523	6397	6126	6055	5887	5911	5976	6040	6001	6125	5978	6023	3572	1538	0		
7-14-95	6582	6552	6425	6154	6083	5914	5939	5979	6043	6004	6129	5981	6081	4925	3254	1536	0	
8-14-95	6582	6552	6425	6503	6431	6336	6014	5979	6043	6004	6129	5988	6098	5893	5884	3469	1513	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production ^d																		
8-14-95	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	5	5	5	8	8	8	8	18	26	32
Production Estimates																		
Type of Estimate	2-94	3-94	4-94	5-94	6-94	7-94	8-94	9-94	10-94	11-94	12-94	1-95	2-95	3-95	4-95	5-95	6-95	7-95
Original ^e	6735	6682	6607	6685	6610	6576	6551	6580	6667	6593	6674	6616	6600	6528	6576	6608	6557	6462
Interim ^f	6745	6719	6634	6658	6567	6528	6547	6551	6578	6542	6686	6596	6703	6606	6561	6572	6540	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	6400	6414	6228	6312	6262	6116	6261	6315	6360	6300	6467	6120	6480	6224	6211	6239	6192	
Revised....	6436	6384	6233	6320	6254	6225	6261	6298	6359	6290	6464	6313	6473	6316	6259	6253		
Final ^g	6770	6746	6612	6688	6611	6501	6544	6609	6658	6628	6760							

^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 1994 (annual average of 58 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 1994 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-16-95.

^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* 1994, DOE/EIA 0340(94)/2.

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

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the dif-

ference 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 mix-

ture. 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 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 (reformu-

**Table B2. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment, 1993 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1993													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	61	67	70	61	58	63	62	48	68	69	84	81	66
Motor Gas Blending	-59	-61	15	-32	-3	-5	-19	54	79	-72	-72	48	-10
Product Supplied	6,639	7,112	7,389	7,435	7,585	7,700	7,785	7,864	7,607	7,382	7,533	7,661	7,476
1994													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	90	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601
1995													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	69	69	81	77	58	82							
Motor Gas Blending	71	74	87	135	157	140							
Product Supplied	7,157	7,505	7,780	7,670	7,898	8,243							

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

Source: • Fuel Ethanol Adjustment - 1993 and 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II; 1995, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Appendix D. • Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment - 1993 and 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II; 1995, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

lated, oxygenated, and other) and distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

as the sulfur categories of 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

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1995

This section contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The section 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 section 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, 1995
(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.....	14,607	-9	14,396	21	14,599	28	15,040	32	--	--	--	--	18
Crude Oil.....	13,610	-5	13,367	-3	13,478	2	13,816	1	--	--	--	--	-1
Pentanes Plus	188	0	190	0	174	0	174	0	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	363	0	306	(s)	248	(s)	216	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	229	0	184	(s)	103	0	70	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	134	0	123	0	145	(s)	146	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	298	2	292	2	257	2	304	3	--	--	--	--	2
Unfinished Oils.....	377	-25	317	2	424	-1	558	4	--	--	--	--	-5
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-224	19	-71	20	20	25	-23	25	--	--	--	--	22
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	-5	(s)	-5	0	-2	0	-5	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Production	17,453	24	17,235	25	17,301	26	17,871	33	--	--	--	--	27
Pentanes Plus	322	2	322	1	325	(s)	331	1	--	--	--	--	1
LPGs.....	1,941	12	1,964	5	2,117	3	2,246	5	--	--	--	--	6
Ethane/Ethylene.....	618	4	621	2	605	(s)	617	2	--	--	--	--	2
Propane/Propylene.....	1,002	6	983	2	1,013	1	1,029	7	--	--	--	--	4
Normal Butane/Butylene	137	2	191	1	312	1	365	-1	--	--	--	--	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	184	1	168	(s)	186	(s)	234	-2	--	--	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	225	3	286	1	165	3	253	-5	--	--	--	--	1
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-71	35	-74	24	-87	22	-135	21	--	--	--	--	26
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,317	-2	7,250	-3	7,171	(s)	7,547	6	--	--	--	--	(s)
Reformulated.....	1,729	50	1,805	42	1,780	37	1,868	21	--	--	--	--	37
Oxygenated.....	1,064	29	881	-25	952	-42	861	-22	--	--	--	--	-15
Other	4,524	-81	4,564	-20	4,440	5	4,818	6	--	--	--	--	-23
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	(s)	17	0	20	(s)	20	(s)	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,412	(s)	1,376	-1	1,281	(s)	1,322	4	--	--	--	--	1
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	10	(s)	10	-1	9	(s)	4	4	--	--	--	--	1
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,402	(s)	1,366	0	1,272	0	1,318	-1	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene	92	-2	69	0	34	0	20	0	--	--	--	--	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,055	-1	2,954	(s)	3,156	1	3,125	1	--	--	--	--	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	909	-6	776	0	778	(s)	789	0	--	--	--	--	-2
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	187	-14	172	0	155	0	146	0	--	--	--	--	-4
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	247	0	252	0	265	0	236	0	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	54	-1	53	0	49	0	53	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	171	(s)	184	-1	170	(s)	175	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Waxes.....	20	0	24	0	23	0	20	0	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	615	0	611	0	599	0	617	0	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	280	(s)	331	(s)	405	(s)	409	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Still Gas	615	0	618	0	618	0	649	0	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	41	-2	50	(s)	57	-3	48	0	--	--	--	--	-1
Imports.....	7,955	78	8,358	6	9,020	-17	8,486	13	--	--	--	--	21
Crude Oil.....	6,503	21	6,565	(s)	7,409	-17	7,073	0	--	--	--	--	1
Pentanes Plus	41	0	51	0	45	0	12	0	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	172	0	134	0	111	1	147	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	24	0	19	0	11	0	18	0	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	108	0	94	0	90	1	107	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	0	15	0	6	0	9	0	--	--	--	--	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	22	0	6	0	4	0	12	0	--	--	--	--	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	43	0	32	0	68	0	50	0	--	--	--	--	0
Unfinished Oils.....	289	-8	407	4	310	0	366	0	--	--	--	--	-1
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	6	0	34	0	49	0	42	0	--	--	--	--	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	174	8	223	0	336	0	235	0	--	--	--	--	2
Reformulated.....	102	0	112	0	128	0	100	0	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	0	8	32	0	11	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	3
Other	73	0	79	0	197	0	135	0	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	79	0	123	0	99	0	82	0	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	75	0	123	0	99	0	74	0	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene	4	(s)	3	(s)	4	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	270	43	287	2	188	0	125	0	--	--	--	--	12
Residual Fuel Oil	194	10	225	0	209	0	126	2	--	--	--	--	3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	17	0	43	0	20	0	9	8	--	--	--	--	2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	116	0	186	0	124	0	162	0	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	6	4	8	0	4	0	7	0	--	--	--	--	1
Lubricants.....	10	0	7	0	12	0	7	0	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	7	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	--	--	--	--	1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	23	0	27	0	29	0	41	0	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1995
(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)....	1,641,354	1,494	1,603,206	480	1,598,870	493	1,599,513	79	--	--	--	--	637
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	328,391	86	327,057	-582	337,735	-226	334,701	17	--	--	--	--	-176
Pentanes Plus.....	8,720	-12	7,576	-1	7,536	10	7,740	-10	--	--	--	--	-3
LPGs.....	82,809	315	70,054	-54	75,493	-68	85,168	-556	--	--	--	--	-91
Ethane/Ethylene.....	24,655	49	25,168	4	26,406	0	25,875	0	--	--	--	--	13
Propane/Propylene.....	35,665	-5	25,560	-82	26,050	-87	30,829	-166	--	--	--	--	-85
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	14,679	123	12,012	14	15,491	14	20,248	-288	--	--	--	--	-34
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	7,810	148	7,314	10	7,546	5	8,216	-102	--	--	--	--	15
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	15,858	45	16,307	19	15,318	56	15,200	-160	--	--	--	--	-10
Unfinished Oils.....	95,399	157	99,711	75	99,224	168	97,104	36	--	--	--	--	109
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	44,378	128	45,140	223	43,120	134	40,677	28	--	--	--	--	128
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	139	36	192	0	90	0	122	0	--	--	--	--	9
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	182,768	685	179,519	317	167,735	168	166,961	365	--	--	--	--	384
Reformulated.....	41,999	433	40,967	463	40,262	1	39,065	346	--	--	--	--	311
Oxygenated.....	6,064	794	2,437	276	1,382	372	1,247	35	--	--	--	--	369
Other.....	134,705	-542	136,115	-422	126,091	-205	126,649	-16	--	--	--	--	-296
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	2,297	56	2,128	88	2,153	3	2,188	8	--	--	--	--	39
Jet Fuel.....	44,029	201	42,803	124	39,290	144	38,817	282	--	--	--	--	188
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	1,035	-174	1,144	-199	914	-154	908	-32	--	--	--	--	-140
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	42,994	375	41,659	323	38,376	298	37,909	314	--	--	--	--	328
Kerosene.....	8,149	-194	7,349	-235	6,504	-269	5,849	-295	--	--	--	--	-248
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	140,417	51	121,929	205	115,469	196	114,573	148	--	--	--	--	150
Residual Fuel Oil.....	43,919	-318	36,220	-1	37,764	-2	37,076	13	--	--	--	--	-77
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	2,401	-1	2,592	0	3,001	0	2,644	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,316	0	1,909	0	1,712	0	1,526	0	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	2,187	-63	2,200	0	2,060	0	2,308	-2	--	--	--	--	-16
Lubricants.....	11,388	232	11,849	242	11,688	12	12,263	0	--	--	--	--	122
Waxes.....	919	0	910	0	909	0	891	0	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	9,656	0	9,487	0	8,956	0	9,460	0	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	22,410	205	24,550	63	29,267	171	30,665	210	--	--	--	--	162
Miscellaneous Products.....	2,133	-115	2,051	-3	2,174	-4	1,909	-5	--	--	--	--	-32
Product Supplied.....	17,167	6	18,355	19	17,403	12	17,102	36	--	--	--	--	18
Crude Oil.....	7	(s)	8	0	7	0	7	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Pentanes Plus.....	173	-1	223	(s)	196	(s)	153	1	--	--	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	2,228	-4	2,125	18	1,747	4	1,812	21	--	--	--	--	10
Ethane/Ethylene.....	663	1	622	4	577	1	653	2	--	--	--	--	2
Propane/Propylene.....	1,405	4	1,338	5	1,048	2	946	9	--	--	--	--	5
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	80	-3	96	4	85	1	135	9	--	--	--	--	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	80	-5	69	5	37	(s)	78	2	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	-218	11	-64	5	-98	-2	-122	(s)	--	--	--	--	3
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	3	-1	3	1	6	0	3	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,157	-5	7,505	11	7,780	5	7,670	-1	--	--	--	--	2
Reformulated.....	1,859	44	1,954	41	1,923	52	2,008	10	--	--	--	--	37
Oxygenated.....	1,121	11	1,037	-6	992	-45	862	-11	--	--	--	--	-13
Other.....	4,177	-60	4,514	-24	4,865	-2	4,799	(s)	--	--	--	--	-22
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	21	-2	23	-1	19	3	19	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,559	-18	1,522	2	1,477	-1	1,414	-1	--	--	--	--	-5
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	11	6	5	(s)	16	-1	12	(s)	--	--	--	--	1
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,548	-24	1,516	2	1,461	1	1,403	-1	--	--	--	--	-6
Kerosene.....	86	5	101	2	59	1	42	1	--	--	--	--	2
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,335	44	3,689	-4	3,336	1	3,108	3	--	--	--	--	11
0.05% & under.....	1,802	55	1,898	-12	1,893	9	1,816	-1	--	--	--	--	14
Greater than 0.05%.....	1,533	-11	1,791	8	1,443	-8	1,292	4	--	--	--	--	-2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	839	8	1,069	-11	783	(s)	808	1	--	--	--	--	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	199	-14	208	(s)	161	0	167	8	--	--	--	--	-2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	366	0	417	0	396	0	404	0	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	36	2	27	-2	47	0	38	(s)	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants.....	159	-9	153	-1	165	7	136	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Waxes.....	20	0	23	0	22	0	20	0	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	363	0	374	0	349	0	315	3	--	--	--	--	1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	177	-6	279	5	281	-3	401	-1	--	--	--	--	-2
Still Gas.....	615	0	618	0	618	0	649	0	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	42	-6	53	-4	53	-3	57	(s)	--	--	--	--	-3

(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, July 1995

Products	July 1995		June 1995		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	2,516	81	2,606	87	19,597	92
Stocks	3,626	--	3,273	--	3,626	--
MTBE						
Production	5,603	181	5,458	182	33,502	158
Stocks	9,970	--	9,300	--	9,970	--

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												
1994	82	82	80	73	77	79	75	79	89	91	98	97
1995	98	100	95	96	91	87	81					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	1,740	1,689	1,650	1,470	1,437	1,668	1,733	1,706	2,336	2,156	2,302	2,289
1995	2,674	3,006	2,959	3,073	3,577	3,273	3,626					
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	54	60	68	39	26	37	32	20	68	184	262	235
1995	65	390	51	87	76	102	109					
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1994	80	80	78	71	75	78	73	78	87	90	96	96
1995	96	98	93	94	89	85	79					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	750	786	833	834	836	1,000	979	940	1,129	1,152	1,239	1,188
1995	1,460	1,760	1,880	2,041	2,276	2,088	2,108					
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	431	452	488	397	393	416	396	202	336	171	252	313
1995	587	474	702	516	677	496	600					
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	99	80	68	70	61	67	77	98	114	101	69	94
1995	123	75	72	81	89	96	125					
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	406	311	193	130	121	148	249	446	689	548	480	459
1995	439	307	254	348	459	491	684					

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												
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	166	160	164	150	144
1995	149	135	121	168	169	182	181					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	8,226	8,444	10,619	11,547	12,008	14,004	17,414	19,786	19,703	19,400	15,998	12,176
1995	11,406	11,047	10,586	10,264	9,322	9,300	9,970					
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	836	1,048	1,356	1,450	1,408	1,707	2,490	2,720	3,168	4,403	3,460	2,973
1995	2,617	2,132	1,951	1,335	1,186	1,216	1,343					
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1994	108	122	115	124	124	97	135	147	141	145	135	125
1995	132	118	103	148	147	158	158					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	4,057	4,756	5,375	5,768	6,011	6,823	9,247	10,130	10,018	9,052	7,149	4,605
1995	4,716	4,375	3,933	3,599	3,033	3,208	3,493					
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	2,909	2,186	3,405	3,922	4,275	5,176	5,306	6,402	5,983	5,262	4,871	4,170
1995	3,614	3,950	4,055	4,810	4,620	4,515	4,855					

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 D4. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production by Merchant and Captive Plants
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
1992	98	94	89	79	90	90	101	91	104	118	128	125
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155	142	157	146	148	144
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	166	160	164	150	144
1995	149	135	121	168	169	182	181					
Merchant Plants												
1992	65	62	58	48	55	53	63	53	61	76	81	77
1993	63	66	66	87	75	70	89	79	87	78	81	75
1994	63	76	66	73	72	50	73	89	90	81	84	69
1995	76	58	61	86	85	91	90					
Captive Plants												
1992	33	32	31	31	35	37	38	38	43	42	47	48
1993	52	48	46	51	57	56	66	63	70	68	67	69
1994	60	64	63	67	67	65	81	77	70	83	66	75
1995	73	77	60	82	84	91	91					

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 natural gas across geographic regions.

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 October 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 stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

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

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

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

Exports. Shipments of crude oil and petroleum products 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, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

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

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

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

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

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

Imports. Receipts of crude oil and petroleum products 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 intended 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 D-4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122 degrees to 158 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365 degrees to 374 degrees 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. Includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG). Excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Oxygenated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles that has an oxygen content of 1.8 percent

or higher, by weight. Includes gasohol. Excludes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Other Finished or Conventional Gasoline. Motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. Excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Motor Gasoline Blending. Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components and oxygenates to produce finished motor gasoline. Mechanical mixing of finished motor gasoline with motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates which results in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline, and/or changes in the classification of finished motor gasoline (e.g., other finished motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline), is considered motor gasoline blending.

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, xylene) and includes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). 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.

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.

OPRG. "Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline" is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control area during an oxygenated fuels program control period.

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 maximum 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 (C_3H_8). 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 (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

RBOB. "Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending" is a motor gasoline blending component which, when blended with a specified type and percentage of oxygenate, meets the definition of reformulated gasoline.

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 yellowish nonmetallic element, 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) $(CH_3)_3COH$. 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 $(C_6H_5CH_3)$. 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 ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$). 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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