Petroleum Supply Monthly

September 1995
With Data for July 1995

RECEIVED

OCT 04 1995

OSTI

DATE OF THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCLASSIFIED

EIA

Energy Information
Administration

EIA Announces World Wide Web Site
<http://www.eia.doe.gov>

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

All telephone orders should be directed to:

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Main Order Desk
(202) 512-1800
(202) 512-2250 (FAX)
8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., eastern time, M-F

All mail orders should be directed to:

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

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

National Energy Information Center, EI-231
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048
Washington, DC 20585
(202) 586-8800
(202) 586-0727 (FAX)

TTY: For the hearing impaired:
(202) 586-1181
9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., eastern time, M-F

Internet Addresses:
E-mail: infoctr@eia.doe.gov
World Wide Web Site: <http://www.eia.doe.gov>
Gopher Site: <gopher://gopher.eia.doe.gov>
FTP Site: <ftp://ftp.eia.doe.gov>

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

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

Released for printing: September 27, 1995

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (ISSN 0733-0553) is published monthly by the Energy Information Administration, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585, and sells for \$83.00 per year (price is subject to change without advance notice). Second-class postage paid at Washington, DC 20066-9998, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Energy Information Administration, EI-231, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585.

On The Cover: Starting with the March issue of the Petroleum Supply Monthly, the Energy Information Administration began a 12-month series of historic photographs depicting the early days (1859-1920's) of the petroleum industry. This early photograph shows at the turn of the century, the center of the American oil industry shifted from Pennsylvania to the Southwest following the discovery of oil in the salt domes along the Gulf Coast of Texas and Louisiana, as well as North Texas and Oklahoma. The legendary Joseph "Buckskin Joe" Cullinan left Pennsylvania and founded the Texas Company, later known as Texaco, in 1902 when he realized the region's great potential. The Texas Company soon expanded into one of the world's great oil companies; this picture shows its early drilling operations in the Caddo Lake Field in Louisiana.

Photograph Courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute.

Printed with soy ink on recycled paper

Petroleum Supply Monthly

September 1995

With Data for July 1995

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

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

DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IS UNLIMITED *mw*

MASTER

Data Available Electronically

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

Publications/Sources	Platform	Information
<i>Weekly Petroleum Status Report</i>		
Wednesday 9:00 a.m. (weekly)	EPUB	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Data Log (Table 14 plus 4-week averages)
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. 6th-12th (monthly)	EPUB	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
Thursday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Table 14 (Most recent 5-weeks)
Thursday by Noon 7th-13th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
<i>Winter Fuels Report</i> (October through March)		
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. (weekly)	EPUB	Propane highlights
Thursday 5:00 p.m. (weekly)	EPUB	All tables and highlights
Friday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	All tables and highlights
<i>Propane Data</i> (April through September)		
Second Wednesday of the month (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
EPUB = Electronic Publication Bulletin Board

DISCLAIMER

Portions of this document may be illegible in electronic image products. Images are produced from the best available original document.

Electronic Publishing System (EPUB)

User Instructions

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

CONFIGURING YOUR PC SOFTWARE

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

Communication Parameters:

BAUD RATE: Up to 28,800 bps

DATA BITS: 8

STOP BITS: 1

PARITY: NONE

DUPLEX: FULL

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

ACCESS PHONE NUMBER

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

USING EPUB

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

National Energy Information Center, EI-231

Energy Information Administration

Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048

Washington, DC 20585

(202) 586-8800

Internet E-MAIL: infoctr@eia.doe.gov

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

Telecommunications device for the hearing-impaired only:

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

EPUB ASSISTANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at 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

Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source

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

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

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

Current fee schedule is listed below.

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

Contacts

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* is prepared by the Petroleum Supply Division of the Office of Oil and Gas, Energy Information Administration, under the direction of Charles C. Heath (202) 586-6860.

Questions and comments concerning the contents of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* may be referred to Ronald W. O'Neill (202) 586-9884, Chief of the Industry Analysis Branch, or the following specialists:

Summary Statistics	Nancy Masterson	(202) 586-8393
Supply and Disposition	Nancy Masterson	(202) 586-8393
Crude Oil Production	David Hinton	(202) 586-2990
Natural Gas Processing	David Hinton	(202) 586-2990
Refinery Operations	Evie Harper	(202) 586-5786
Imports	Claudette Graham	(202) 586-9649
Exports	John Nealey	(202) 586-9670
Stocks	Mike Conner	(202) 586-1795
Transportation	Mike Conner	(202) 586-1795
Oxygenate Data	Irv Chamberlain	(202) 586-9594

Additional information on all energy statistics available from the Energy Information Administration may be obtained from the National Energy Information Center (202) 586-8800.

Preface

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

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

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

Summary Statistics

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Appendices

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

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

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

Contents

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

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

State of Entry

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

PAD District

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

Country of Origin

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

Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

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

Net Imports

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

Stocks

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

Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

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

Illustrations

S1. Petroleum Overview, July 1994-Present.....	4
S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, July 1994-Present	4
S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, July 1994-Present	5
S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks, July 1994-Present.....	5
S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, July 1994-Present.....	16
S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, July 1994-Present	16
S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, July 1994-Present	18
S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, July 1994-Present.....	18
S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, July 1994-Present.....	20
S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, July 1994-Present	20
S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, July 1994-Present.....	22
S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, July 1994-Present	22
S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, June 1994-Present.....	24
S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, June 1994 - Present	24
S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, June 1994-Present.....	26
S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, June 1994-Present	26

Appendices

A. District Descriptions and Maps	109
B. Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes	113
C. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1995.....	127
D. EIA-819M, Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report	135

Glossary

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms	141
---	-----

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

Feature Article

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

Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data

by Tammy G. Heppner and Carol L. French

Overview

Petroleum supply data collected by the Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) of the Energy Information Administration (EIA) were on the right track in 1994. These data are tracked through a series of PSD publications: the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)*, the *Winter Fuels Report (WFR)*, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, and the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*. For the major petroleum products, weekly estimates in the *WPSR* and *WFR* are the first values available.

As illustrated in Figure FE1, the *PSA* data represents the "finish line" or "true" values. The *PSM* data are closer to the mark; whereas the monthly-from-weekly (MFW) data are close behind in terms of accuracy. For 1994, 59 petroleum supply data series were analyzed in order to determine how close the *PSM* values were to the final *PSA* values. For these series, 38 out of the 59 were within 1 percent of the *PSA* values in terms of mean absolute percent error. Forty-four petroleum supply series were analyzed in order to see how close the MFW estimates were to the final *PSA* values. For these 44 series, 16 were within 2 percent of the *PSA* values in terms of mean absolute percent error, and of those, 9 were within 1 percent.

One major factor that contributes to the *PSM* values being more accurate than the MFW estimates is the greater length of time between the close of the reference period and the publication date of the *PSM*, thus allowing more in-depth review of the

data. Within 2 months of the close of a reference month, interim values are published in the *PSM*. The weekly data are more quickly available. The *WPSR* is available electronically 5 days and the hardcopy 6 days after the close of the reference week (excluding holiday weeks). During the heating season, propane data are published in hardcopy in the *WFR* and electronically. MFW estimates are published in the *WPSR* and *PSM*. About 5 months after the end of the reference year, final monthly values, reflecting any resubmissions, are published in the *PSA*. Historically, the weekly publications (the *WPSR* and *WFR*), the monthly (*PSM*), and the annual (*PSA*) provide volumes of crude oil and petroleum products data at relatively increasing levels of accuracy with decreasing timeliness. This article provides petroleum analysts with a measure of the degree to which, on average, estimates and interim values vary from their final values.

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The 16 surveys in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) track the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. In order to maintain a database with historically accurate observations and current estimates from the petroleum industry, EIA administers three survey series: weekly, monthly, and annual.

Figure FE1. 1994 PSD Data on the Right Track

The PSRS is organized into two data collection subsystems, the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) and the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). The WPSRS processes data from the five weekly surveys. The MPSRS includes eight monthly surveys, two annual surveys, and the Form EIA-807, which collects propane data monthly from April through September and weekly from October through March. The two annual surveys are the Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report," used to collect data on current and projected production capacity of oxygenates and annual production and end-of-year inventories of fuel ethanol and the Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report," 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.

Figure FE2 displays the petroleum supply and distribution system and indicates the points at which petroleum supply data are collected. Both weekly and monthly surveys are administered at five key points along the petroleum production and supply path: (1) refineries, (2) bulk terminals, (3) product

pipelines, (4) crude oil stock holders, and (5) importers of crude oil and products.

The Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The WPSRS contains the data collected from the five weekly surveys. Each weekly survey is distributed to a sample of the corresponding monthly survey's universe. In Figure FE2, the icons represent the target population of the monthly, weekly, and annual surveys of the PSRS. For example, the target population for the survey Forms EIA-801 and EIA-811 are bulk terminal stock holders. Thus, the respondents to the Form EIA-801 are a sample of the respondents who report to Form EIA-811. For the weekly surveys, EIA aims for a minimum 90-percent multi-attribute-cutoff sample from the respondents to the corresponding monthly survey. In choosing the sample for each product, companies are ranked in descending order by volume. Respondents are chosen in order, down the list until the sample includes those companies contributing at least 90 percent of a variable's total volume to all published products. For example, for distillate fuel oil stocks, the weekly sample includes those respondents whose combined volumes of stocks for distillate fuel oil from refineries, bulk terminals, and

Figure FE2. Petroleum Supply Reporting System: Surveys and Subsystems

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

pipelines constitute at least 90 percent of the total volume of distillate fuel oil stocks as reported in the corresponding monthly surveys.

With these weekly surveys, EIA can provide timely, relatively accurate snapshots of the U.S. petroleum industry every week. The weekly surveys collect information on the supply and disposition of major petroleum products and crude oil. The reference period for each weekly survey begins at 7:01 a.m. each Friday and ends at 7:00 a.m. the following Friday. Respondents report their data via telephone, facsimile, or EIA's electronic data communications software package, the Personal Computer Electronic Data Reporting Option (PEDRO). All respondents must submit their data by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the end of the reference period. During 2 working days, quality control procedures are executed. Cell values determined to be unusual or inconsistent with other cell values are flagged. The validity of the value of each flagged cell is investigated. Some flagged values are verified by the respondent to be correct; other flagged cells are corrected; and the remaining flagged values are referred to as unresolved. Nonrespondent and unresolved flagged data are imputed using an exponentially smoothed mean of the respondents' historical data.

Within 6 days of the close of the reference week, data are made available to the public in two forms: through the EIA electronic publishing system (EPUB) and hard copy (through the *WPSR*). Except when holidays delay data processing schedules, values for the weekly variables are available via EPUB at 9:00 a.m. on the Wednesday following the close of the reference week. The *WPSR* is distributed on the Thursday morning following the close of the reference week.

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The reference period for the monthly surveys starts on the first day of the month at 12:01 a.m. and ends on the last day of the month at midnight. The deadline for filing monthly surveys is the 20th calendar day following the end of the month.

During the period of data editing, either the respondent or EIA staff may identify an error. If the respondent discovers an error, the EIA representative for a particular survey is notified and the value is corrected. If EIA's edits diagnose an unusual value, an EIA representative will determine if the value is correct or incorrect by calling the company and/or reviewing historical data.

Within 60 days of the close of the reference month, all of the interim monthly data are published in the *PSM*. Throughout the year, EIA accepts data revisions of monthly data. If a revision is made after the *PSM* has been published, it is referred to as a resubmission. Resubmissions for earlier months are published in Appendix C of the *PSM*, and are reflected in the *PSA*. Beginning with the February 1994 *PSM*, a new table

(Table H1, "Petroleum Supply Summary") was included to show early estimates of monthly data. The current month values in Table H1 are preliminary estimates based on weekly submissions. These monthly-from-weekly estimates become available on the Wednesday following the first Friday of each month in the *WPSR* and EPUB as described above.

Within 5 months of the end of the calendar year, the final monthly values for the previous year are published in the *PSA*. These values reflect all *PSM* resubmissions and other data corrections. The *PSA* also contains the results of the annual refinery capacity survey, Form EIA-820, and the annual oxygenate survey, Form EIA-819A. The values contained in the *PSA* are EIA's most accurate measures of petroleum industry activity.

Factors Affecting Data Accuracy

Maintaining an accurate database is a major goal of EIA. The quality of the data drives the quality of all qualitative and quantitative analyses conducted using those data. Accuracy and timeliness are primary attributes of high quality data. Accuracy of survey data is measured as the closeness of the published values to the true values (i.e., those values which would be obtained if the target population had been correctly surveyed and all the data had been precisely recorded).

Respondents to the monthly surveys have more time to file than the weekly respondents, enabling them to collect, review, and revise their monthly data more carefully than they do their weekly data. Additionally, EIA has more time to edit the monthly data, and the weekly data come from a sample of the population. Thus, the monthly data are more accurate.

Some mechanisms introducing error, such as nonresponse, are not totally preventable. Other sources for errors, such as sampling errors, are unique to a particular type of survey. Sampling error occurs if the group of sampled respondents is dissimilar from the full population. Within the PSRS system, only weekly surveys, the monthly oxygenate survey, Form EIA-819M and the propane survey, Form EIA-807 are at risk of having sampling errors. However, all surveys in the PSRS are at risk for nonsampling errors, such as: (1) insufficient coverage of respondents (the survey frame does not include all members of the target population); (2) nonresponse; (3) response error; and (4) internal processing errors such as incorrect data entry. A detailed discussion of factors influencing data accuracy and how they are minimized in the PSRS follows.

Samples and Sampling Error

A sample is a subsection of a universe identifying members of a target population. The weekly surveys are administered to samples of the monthly populations in order to reduce respondent burden and to expedite the turnaround of data from survey respondents to the public. As with any sample, the

Table FE1. Average Coverage for Weekly Surveys, 1994 and 1993 (Percent of Final Monthly Volumes Included in Monthly-from-Weekly Sample)

Product	Stocks						Production		Imports	
	Refinery		Bulk Terminal		Pipeline		1994	1993	1994	1993
	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993				
Total Motor Gasoline.....	95	94	93	93	96	97	96	95	94	94
Jet Fuel	93	88	96	95	99	99	96	94	77	83
Distillate Fuel Oil	94	92	88	89	98	95	94	94	88	88
Residual Fuel Oil.....	91	86	92	93	--	--	90	89	97	97
Crude Oil.....	93	92	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	96

-- = Not Applicable.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

values obtained are different from those obtained if the full universe had been surveyed. Sampling error is the difference between a sample estimate and a population value.

There are five samples, one for each weekly survey. EIA minimizes sampling error by using a minimum 90-percent multi-attribute-cutoff sample from the corresponding monthly survey's frame. At the end of each month, updates are made to the WPSR survey frames. The weekly samples are updated when necessary to maintain the cutoff coverage.

For the weekly surveys, given better coverage, inaccurate data as a result of sampling error is less likely. As shown in Table FE1, 1994 coverage was comparable to 1993. Coverage was equal to or above 90 percent for 18 of the 21 product and supply type combinations in 1994. This is an improvement over 1993, where only 15 were over 90 percent. For 10 of the 21 combinations, 1994 coverage increased from 1993. There were two situations in which average coverage increased by 5 percentage points: coverage of jet fuel refinery stocks increased from 88 to 93 percent and coverage of residual fuel oil refinery stocks increased from 86 to 91 percent. However, there was one situation in which average 1994 coverage decreased by 6 percentage points: coverage of jet fuel imports dropped from 83 to 77 percent.

Nonsampling Error

Unlike sampling errors, all survey data, even those from a census survey, are at risk of incurring nonsampling errors. There are two categories of nonsampling errors, random and systematic. With random error, on average, and over time, values will be overestimated by the same amount they are underestimated. Therefore, over time, random errors do not bias the data, but they will give an inaccurate portrayal at any point in time. On the other hand, systematic error is a source of bias in the data, since these patterns of errors are made repeatedly. The following is a discussion of how the four most frequently occurring types of nonsampling error are minimized within the PSRS.

Frame Updates

The list of all companies identified as members of the target population is called a frame. If any members of the target population are not included in the frame, there is an undercount of the aggregate data. To diminish the chance of undercounting, the PSRS frames are continually updated. New companies are identified through continual review of petroleum industry periodicals, newspaper articles, and correspondence from respondents. During the frames update, each frame is scrutinized to assure completeness.

Maintaining a Low Nonresponse

Survey respondents are required by law to report to EIA (see Explanatory Note 6 of the PSM for a description of action for chronic nonresponse). The 1994 response rates for the weekly surveys and their complementary monthly surveys are enumerated in Table FE2. The 1994 average response rate for each of the EIA weekly surveys was over 96 percent. The corresponding monthly surveys had response rates of over 97 percent.

To mitigate the effect of nonresponse, imputed values are calculated for all unreported values except monthly imports. Weekly imputed values are the exponentially smoothed mean of that respondent's historical values for that variable. Monthly imputed values are the previous month's value for the particular respondent and variable. For imports, however, there is a great deal of fluctuation from one reference period to another, with respondents frequently having no imports of a particular product. As a result, zero is the value imputed for nonreported cells on the monthly survey.

Reducing Response Error

Over the past 5 years, many structural and procedural improvements to the PSRS system have been made in order to reduce the problem of nonsampling errors. One such improvement has been the PEDRO system, which permits all weekly and monthly survey data to be submitted to EIA electronically. A respondent entering values via PEDRO may

Table FE2. Average Response Rates for Monthly and Weekly Surveys, 1994

Survey Site	Respondents to Monthly Surveys			Respondents to Weekly Surveys		
	Average Universe Size	Average Number of Respondents	Percent ¹	Average Weekly Sample Size	Average Number of Respondents	Percent ²
Refinery	243	237	97.4	158	155	97.9
Bulk Terminal	332	331	99.6	82	80	96.8
Pipeline.....	85	85	99.6	47	46	98.5
Crude Oil Stocks	164	164	99.7	82	82	99.0

¹ The average response rates for monthly surveys are calculated by summing the individual monthly response rates and dividing by 12.

² The average response rates for weekly surveys are calculated by summing the individual weekly response rates and dividing by 52.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

execute edit routines prior to transmission of the survey responses. These routines include consistency and outlier (extreme value) checks of the data. Unusual or nonreported cells are flagged, and prior to transmission of the data, a representative of the company is able to review and verify or correct data in the flagged cells.

Even with sophisticated edit checks, response error (the difference between the reported value and the actual value) remains the most likely cause of data inaccuracy. The weekly surveys are more susceptible to response error since some of their values are estimates. Most monthly surveys are abstracted from accounting records and thus are generally more accurate.

Maintaining accurate accounting records, however, does not ensure against response error. For example, numbers can be transposed within the correct cell; an otherwise correct value may be entered in the wrong cell; a respondent may misinterpret the intent of a question; or the wrong units may be used.

Survey Clarity

The terms, layout, and definitions on all survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, clarity, and consistency across surveys. At regular intervals, survey intent, as well as what data are collected, are subject to industry and government review. To the extent possible, industry changes in terminology and practice are incorporated into the PSRS on an ongoing basis.

Data Assessment

Each of the variables included in these analyses are of current and historical interest. Of the 59 variables for which both *PSM* and *PSA* values were published, only 44 of them were published weekly throughout 1994. For each variable, six measures of accuracy were calculated to compare the differences between the *MFW* and *PSM* values relative to the *PSA* values:

- **Error** is the difference between the preliminary or interim value and the final value for a given month. For production, inputs, imports, and exports, values are expressed in units of thousands of barrels per day. For stocks, values are expressed in units of thousands of barrels.

$$\text{MFW Error}_{\text{var1}} = \text{MFW Volume}_{\text{var1}} - \text{PSA Volume}_{\text{var1}}$$

$$\text{PSM Error}_{\text{var1}} = \text{PSM Volume}_{\text{var1}} - \text{PSA Volume}_{\text{var1}}$$

- **Percent Error** is the error for a given month divided by the final value for a given month, and multiplied by 100.

$$\text{MFW Percent Error}_{\text{var1}} = \frac{\text{MFW Error}_{\text{var1}}}{\text{PSA Volume}_{\text{var1}}} \times 100$$

$$\text{PSM Percent Error}_{\text{var1}} = \frac{\text{PSM Error}_{\text{var1}}}{\text{PSA Volume}_{\text{var1}}} \times 100$$

- **Mean absolute error** is the average over the 12 months of the year of the absolute values of the errors for each month. The mean absolute error measures the average magnitude of the revisions that took place over a year. The mean absolute error is increased by an outlier (extreme value).
- **Mean absolute percent error** is the average over the 12 months of the year of the absolute values of the percent errors. It provides a measure of the average magnitude of the revisions relative to final values. The mean absolute percent error has an inverse relationship with data accuracy; i.e., the smaller the mean absolute error the closer the interim data are to the final data; conversely, the larger the mean absolute percent error, the greater the difference in the interim value and the final value. An outlier makes the mean absolute percent error larger.
- **Range** of the percent errors shows the dispersion of the percent differences between interim and final values.
- **Median** of the percent errors is the point at which half the values are higher and half are lower. Unlike the mean, the median is not affected by an outlier. In these analyses,

each distribution has 12 observations. The median is the average of the sixth and seventh ordered observation.

The final absolute volumes and the mean absolute percent error for MFW estimates and *PSM* interim values for 1994 and 1993 are presented in Table FE3. The final absolute volumes are presented to give the reader an idea of the magnitude of the average volumes. Variables with very small volumes are prone to larger percent changes because a modest volume change is being compared to a small final volume. The mean absolute error and the size of the volumes involved must both be included in the interpretation of data accuracy.

The 1994 MFW mean absolute percent errors which were within 2 percent of their respective *PSA* values (16 of the 44 MFW series), and the 1994 *PSM* mean absolute percent errors which were within 1 percent of their *PSA* values (38 of the 59 *PSM* series) are distinguished by a single asterisk. Mean absolute percent errors which were greater than 10.0 percent are marked by a double asterisk. There were 13 such MFW series and 3 *PSM* series.

The single asterisks in Table FE3 by the stock series show that, as in prior years, the stock values for both MFW estimates and *PSM* interim values are very close to the final *PSA* values. A major exception is the double asterisk shown by the interim estimates for the oxygenated motor gasoline stocks.

Oxygenated motor gasoline is a relatively new product (introduced in EIA's data series in January 1993), and there was still some confusion among respondents as to the definition. As a result, there were resubmissions, contributing to the large mean absolute percent error for this product in the stock series. This problem in reporting of oxygenated motor gasoline stocks did not affect the reporting of the aggregate. For total motor gasoline stocks, there is a single asterisk in both the MFW and *PSM* columns. In addition, reformulated gasoline was first reported on the weekly system for the week ending September 23, 1994; therefore, there is not a full year of data to analyze.

For distillate fuel oil, two relatively new subcategories are low sulfur (0.05 percent sulfur and under) and high sulfur (over 0.05 percent sulfur). For the first 3 months of 1994, respondents were still having trouble classifying distillate fuel oil into these subcategories. This did not affect the aggregate distillate values.

For 1994, 6 of the 11 production series have a single asterisk in the *PSM* column, indicating a mean absolute percent error of less than 1 percent from the *PSA*. Oxygenated motor gasoline production mean absolute percent error decreased from 19 to 9 percent from 1993 to 1994. In addition, the low sulfur distillate fuel oil production error decreased from 15 percent in 1993 to 1 percent in 1994.

Stock change is the difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. Since the

monthly change in stock levels is small compared to the stock levels themselves, a large percent error in stock change can occur when the percent errors in stock levels are small. Crude oil stock change is one of the components in the calculation of unaccounted for crude oil (the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil).

For both the MFW and the *PSM* numbers, the volume of the unaccounted for crude oil may be increased by a combination of factors including an understatement of imports, an understatement of crude oil production, an understatement of stock withdrawals, and an overstatement of crude oil inputs. The overstatement of crude oil inputs can be caused by injections along crude oil pipelines of natural gas liquids. When refiners receive this mixture, they process it as crude oil. As seen in Table FE3, the production, imports, and refinery inputs of crude oil have a small mean absolute percent error relative to crude oil stock change.

For petroleum products, stock change is a component in the calculation of product supplied (representing the consumption of petroleum products). Unlike the other variables, stock change values can be negative. Stock change thus has an added dimension by which to evaluate accuracy, the correctness of the direction of the change. Table FE4 provides a measure of accuracy of the direction of non-final stock change values for 1994 and 1993. In 1994, for each of the total stock change and refined products stock change categories, the direction of MFW stock change values was correct 100 percent of the time. In 1993, the direction of MFW stock change values was correct only 83 percent of the time. Except for 1 month in 1994, the direction of stock change of monthly interim values was correct. The 1 month for which the direction of crude stock change was inconsistent with the final direction was January 1994.

For imports, one reason for the large mean absolute percent errors in the MFW values is that shipments do not always arrive during the week in which they were expected. This has a greater impact when the end of the month occurs in the middle of the week.

EIA does not collect export data. They are gathered by the U.S. Customs Service on a monthly basis and are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. They are received by EIA on a monthly basis approximately 7 weeks after the close of the reporting month. The weekly estimates for exports are projections based on past monthly data. Because the export data are highly variable, it is difficult to obtain estimates of comparable quality to domestic estimates.

Box and Whisker Plots

Example 1 in the shaded box titled "Structure of Box and Whisker Plots," is a simplified illustration of the box and whisker plots which follow. The box and whisker plots display

Table FE3. Summary Statistics for Differences Between Interim and Final Data, 1994 and 1993

Variable	PSA Average Absolute Volumes		Monthly-from-Weekly Mean Absolute Percent Error		PSM Mean Absolute Percent Error	
	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
Crude Oil Production (thousand barrels/day)	6,662	6,847	* 0.51	0.40	* 0.65	0.32
Refinery Operations						
Refinery Crude Oil Inputs (thousand barrels/day)	13,866	13,613	* 0.34	0.47	* 0.05	0.21
Operating Utilization Rate (percent)	93	93	* 1.90	0.65	1.79	0.26
Production (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Production	17,774	17,776	** 10.88	11.54	* 0.09	0.49
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,312	7,360	* 0.89	1.05	* 0.17	0.20
Oxygenated Motor Gasoline	1,352	1,561	--	--	8.57	18.91
Other Motor Gasoline	5,617	5,799	--	--	1.36	4.26
Jet Fuel	1,448	1,422	2.37	2.10	* 0.25	0.08
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,205	3,132	2.11	1.65	* 0.12	0.38
Low Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil	1823	898	--	--	1.01	14.84
High Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil	1,382	2,233	--	--	1.46	3.50
Residual Fuel Oil	826	835	8.33	3.69	1.28	0.37
Other Products	4,984	5,028	** 39.03	40.63	* 0.17	1.58
Propane	969	963	--	--	* 0.25	0.66
Stocks (thousand barrels)						
Total Stocks	1,635,737	1,649,061	* 0.50	0.70	* 0.28	0.28
Total Stocks, excl. SPR	1,045,012	1,066,686	* 0.78	1.08	* 0.43	0.44
Total Crude Stocks	927,206	920,799	* 0.34	0.33	* 0.44	0.04
Crude Oil stocks, excl. SPR	336,481	338,424	* 0.92	0.94	1.22	0.10
SPR Stocks	590,725	582,375	* 0.02	0.02	* 0.00	0.00
Refined Products Stocks	708,530	728,262	* 1.08	1.82	* 0.12	0.63
Total Motor Gasoline Stocks	213,747	222,592	* 0.95	0.84	* 0.18	0.90
Oxygenated Motor Gasoline Stocks	11,111	18,976	--	--	** 34.31	10.88
Other Motor Gasoline Stocks	157,166	164,684	--	--	* 0.98	1.29
Jet Fuel Stocks	42,190	42,349	* 1.35	1.50	* 0.52	0.74
Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks	125,847	122,190	* 1.58	1.53	* 0.20	0.53
Low Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks	62,241	31,061	--	--	* 0.96	12.39
High Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks	63,606	91,129	--	--	* 0.95	2.32
Residual Fuel Oil Stocks	41,647	43,845	3.54	2.23	1.15	0.64
Other Products Stocks	285,100	297,295	2.64	3.18	* 0.29	1.12
Propane Stocks	44,342	44,429	2.86	3.64	* 0.38	1.12
Stock Change (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Stock Change	612	621	** 146.83	88.02	** 23.42	13.77
Crude Stock Change	174	248	** 101.88	129.74	** 44.00	123.90
Refined Products Stock Change	642	551	** 35.85	71.53	6.51	16.42
Imports (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Imports	8,996	8,620	2.36	3.89	* 0.79	1.19
Total Crude Imports	7,063	6,787	2.21	3.20	* 0.67	0.88
Crude Oil Imports, excl. SPR	7,051	6,772	2.25	3.20	* 0.67	0.88
SPR Imports	12	15	** 24.93	0.00	* 0.00	0.00
Refined Products Imports	1,933	1,833	9.59	6.67	1.53	2.37
Finished Motor Gasoline Imports	356	247	** 12.18	12.26	1.39	2.44
Oxygenated Motor Gasoline Imports	10	1	--	--	* 0.00	0.00
Other Motor Gasoline Imports	331	246	--	--	1.64	2.44
Jet Fuel Imports	117	100	** 19.01	20.02	2.17	7.56
Distillate Fuel Oil Imports	203	184	** 10.34	9.97	* 0.32	0.00
Low Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil Imports	79	74	--	--	* 0.20	2.71
High Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil Imports	124	110	--	--	1.13	0.00
Residual Fuel Oil Imports	314	373	** 11.41	9.79	3.39	2.67
Other Products Imports	943	929	** 10.13	7.88	1.81	2.52
Propane Imports	124	103	--	--	2.05	2.37

See footnotes at end of table.

Table FE3. Summary Statistics for Differences Between Interim and Final Data, 1994 and 1993 (Continued)

Variable	PSA Average Absolute Volumes		Monthly-from-Weekly Mean Absolute Percent Error		PSM Mean Absolute Percent Error	
	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
Exports (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Exports	942	1,003	5.64	11.47	* 0.00	5.94
Crude Oil Exports	99	98	** 31.82	44.71	* 0.00	0.00
Refined Products Exports	843	904	7.07	13.76	* 0.00	6.71
Total Net Imports (thousand barrels/day)	8,054	7,618	2.16	3.48	* 0.88	1.41
Products Supplied (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Products Supplied	17,718	17,237	* 1.18	1.91	* 0.25	0.63
Finished Motor Gasoline Supplied	7,601	7,476	* 1.27	1.52	* 0.32	0.37
Jet Fuel Supplied	1,527	1,469	* 1.69	4.03	* 0.25	0.93
Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied	3,162	3,041	5.04	5.94	* 0.28	0.67
Residual Fuel Oil Supplied	1,021	1,080	** 12.65	11.77	2.56	1.78
Other Products Supplied	4,407	4,170	4.21	5.17	* 0.55	1.26
Propane Supplied	1,082	1,006	--	--	* 0.66	1.46

-- = Not Applicable.

* = For MFW values, mean absolute percent error less than or equal to 2; for interim values, mean absolute percent error less than or equal to 1.

** = Mean absolute percent error greater than or equal to 10.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve

Note: Error is the difference between Monthly-from-Weekly estimates or preliminary monthly data published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the final value as published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Percent error is the error multiplied by 100 and divided by the final published value. Mean absolute error is the weighted average of the absolute errors. Mean absolute percent error is the weighted average of the absolute percent errors. The number of days in the month is used for weighting all product categories except stocks. Stocks are weighted equally for each of the 12 months.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

historical accuracy of weekly estimates and monthly interim values for the last 5 years. The details provided by the box and whisker plots include: median error, the range of monthly percent errors, direction of the error (i.e., overestimation or underestimation), and the identification of unusual values.

Each box and whisker plot is placed on a graph, where the horizontal axis represents the year and the vertical axis represents the percent error. The center horizontal line for all the box and whisker plots is zero percent error. For each variable studied, a pair of charts, each containing five box and whisker plots (one for each year, from 1990 through 1994) are presented side-by-side; the chart on the left contains the percent errors for the MFW estimates and the chart on the right contains the percent errors for the PSM values. To facilitate the comparison of MFW percent errors and the PSM percent errors, the plots have the same scale.

The position of the box along the y-axis denotes whether the MFW or PSM values are predominantly overestimates or underestimates of the PSA values. For example, if a greater proportion of the MFW percent errors were positive (overestimate), the line approximately midway through the box (the median) would be above the x-axis.

Crude Oil Production and Crude Oil Inputs

Crude oil production data are not collected on any of EIA's surveys. EIA's Dallas Field Office assembles data collected

Table FE4. Number of Months In Which the Direction of Non-Final Stock Change Values Differed From PSA

	Number of Months	
	1994	1993
Total Stock Change		
MFW and PSA Values	0	2
PSM and PSA Values	0	0
Crude Stock Change		
MFW and PSA Values	3	2
PSM and PSA Values	1	1
Refined Products Stock Change		
MFW and PSA Values	0	2
PSM and PSA Values	0	0

Note: MFW = Monthly-from-Weekly;
PSM = Petroleum Supply Monthly;
PSA = Petroleum Supply Annual

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Structure of Box and Whisker Plots

All box and whisker plots discussed in this article are the visual presentation of a variable's distribution of 12 values of percent errors for either MFW or PSM values relative to PSA values for a given year. In general, box and whisker plots group data, ordered from smallest to largest, into four areas of equal frequency, quartiles, and show the range and dispersion of data within the quartiles. Sometimes the values of quartiles must be interpolated, i.e., if there are two values that meet the criteria of a quartile, then the average of the two must be taken. Presented below is a discussion of components of box and whisker plots and how they apply to the 12 value distribution illustrated in Example 1: -35, -20, -11, -9, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4.5, 5.5, 15, and 20.

- **First Quartile**

Twenty-five percent of the values are equal to or below the first quartile. In Example 1, the first quartile is the average of the third and fourth ordered observations, i.e., $(-11+(-9))/2=-10$. The first quartile demarcates the beginning of the box.

- **Second Quartile**

The second quartile is the median, and it intersects the box. Fifty percent of the observations are equal to or below the median; in our example, the values of these six observations are: 0, 0, -9, -11, -20, and -35. Also, for this example, the median is the average of the sixth and seventh value, 0, i.e., $(0+0)/2$. The plots provide the value of the median (the second quartile) as well as information on how the median compares in magnitude to the rest of the observations. Outliers distort the magnitude of the mean, whereas a median is not distorted since it is the actual value that falls in the middle of the distribution. Since outliers have occurred in the distributions of values of PSRS variables, a median is preferred to a mean when assessing accuracy.

- **Third Quartile**

Seventy-five percent of the observations (9 in this case) have values equal to or below the third quartile. In Example 1, the third quartile is 5, i.e., $(5.5+4.5)/2$.

- **Box**

The box contains half of all the values. In Example 1, as well as in each box found in Figures FE3-FE11, a minimum of six values are contained within the box. The interquartile range is the length of the box, the difference between the first and third quartiles. The interquartile range for Example 1 is 15, i.e., $5-(-10)$.

- **Whiskers**

Each whisker extends out from the box, one from the first quartile and the other from the third quartile, to the most extreme value that still falls within 1.5 times the interquartile range. In Example 1, a whisker extends from the third quartile, 5, to 20, which is the maximum value and is within 1.5 interquartile ranges of 5 (as it is less than $5+(1.5*15)=27.5$). Also in Example 1, the lower whisker extends from the first quartile -10, to -20, which is the lowest value of the distribution within 1.5 interquartile ranges of the first quartile.

- **Fourth Quartile**

The fourth quartile is the maximum value of the distribution. In Example 1, the fourth quartile, 20, also demarcates the upper value of the top whisker as it is within 1.5 interquartile ranges of the third quartile.

- **Outlier**

An outlier, identified as an asterisk, is an observation that is more than 1.5 interquartile ranges greater than the third quartile, or more than 1.5 interquartile ranges less than the first quartile. In Example 1, there is one outlier, -35. It is less than the lower whisker's threshold value, which is -32.5 $(-10-(1.5*15))$. The importance of the occurrence of an outlier depends on the distribution of the variable. If the interquartile range is very tight and the outlier is in close proximity, then there is little concern about the occurrence of that outlier. (See Figure FE3, PSM vs PSA of Refinery Crude Oil Inputs for 1990)

from State agencies responsible for measuring crude oil production. Based on historical trends and data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report," EIA estimates weekly and monthly production. Figure FE3 presents errors of MFW and PSM values relative to PSA values for crude oil production and inputs. Over the last 5 years, both MFW and PSM crude oil production values have been quite close to the PSA values. The 1994 MFW percent error distribution has values ranging from -1.36 to 1.14. Similarly, there is a tight distribution for the percent errors of crude oil PSM values, ranging between -1.30 and 0.42. The small percent errors of both MFW and PSM crude oil values demonstrate the consistency and precision of EIA's estimation procedures for weekly and monthly crude oil production.

For most months, the 1994 MFW values for refinery crude oil inputs were within 1 percent of the final values (Figure FE3). The MFW estimate for March (-1.38) was an outlier, which resulted from some shutdowns for maintenance that affected estimation. PSM refinery crude oil inputs have historically been extremely close to their final values. In 1994, for all months, the interim (PSM) values were within 0.1 percent of the final PSA values.

Product Production

As expected, PSM interim values for production of each of the four major petroleum products were superior to their comparable MFW preliminary estimates. Figures FE4 and FE5 contain the box and whisker plots for motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil production, and residual fuel oil and jet fuel production, respectively. The product production in Table FE3 and the box and whisker plots includes production from petroleum refineries, downstream motor gasoline blending facilities, and natural gas processing plants.

As illustrated in Figure FE4, MFW estimates of motor gasoline production have usually been underestimates of the final values. One month in 1994 (July) had the second largest percent error (-2.79) of the 60 months studied. Historically, the PSM interim motor gasoline production values have been excellent. In 1994, the distribution of percent errors ranged from -0.90 to 0.01 with one outlier (-0.90) for the month of May. This resulted from a revision in the PSA value of motor gasoline field production due to downstream blending of fuel ethanol.

For distillate fuel oil production, the median of the 1994 MFW estimates was close to 2 percent and MFW values were overestimates for all of the months except March. These overestimates were primarily the result of some respondents misclassifying residual fuel oil as distillate fuel oil on the weekly surveys. As in the box and whisker plots of motor gasoline production, those for distillate fuel oil production show that PSM interim values are close to final values. In 1994, for the PSM interim values, there was one outlier (0.63) for the month of July caused by a major resubmission. The remaining

11 months had a range of percent errors from -0.03 to 0.12. In 58 of the last 60 months, PSM distillate fuel oil production percent errors have been within 1 percent of the final values.

Figure FE5 shows the box and whisker plots for residual fuel oil production and jet fuel oil production. For all 12 months in 1994, the residual fuel oil production was understated by the MFW series, with a median error of -8.4 percent. These understatements resulted from some respondents misclassifying residual fuel oil as distillate fuel oil, in turn, overstating the distillate fuel oil as stated previously. The largest percent errors over the 60-month period were observed in 1994, -10.78 in July, and -12.34 in November. The 1994 distribution of PSM interim percent errors was not tightly clustered around zero as in previous years. The largest error over the 60-month period was -3.49, occurring in May 1994 which was due to a resubmission.

In 1994, the range of percent errors for the MFW and PSM estimates of jet fuel production was similar to the previous 4 years. The MFW estimates tend to overstate jet fuel production, with a median percent error of just over 2 percent. The PSM values had percent errors ranging from zero to 0.39.

Stocks

Figures FE6, FE7, and FE8 show the yearly distribution of percent errors for stocks of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and propane. Figure FE6 shows the box and whisker plots for crude oil stocks and motor gasoline stocks. The MFW percent errors for crude oil in 1994 differed from the previous 4 years. For the 1994 MFW estimates, 9 out of the 12 months understated the PSA values. For all of the months in 1994, the PSM values understated the PSA values. This is due to the reporting of volumes of Alaskan crude oil in transit on the PSA and not on the weekly and monthly surveys. In addition, a storage terminal was added to the crude oil survey late in 1994 that previously only reported stocks of petroleum products. The PSM interim estimate for June 1994 (-1.89) was the largest percent error over the past 60 months.

In 1994, the median percent error for MFW motor gasoline stocks was 0.36 percent, and the errors ranged from -2.05 percent to 1.57 percent. This is a change from 1993, when percent errors tended to be underestimates rather than overestimates. Similarly, the PSM percent errors were generally overestimates in 1994. They are tightly grouped around the median value which is 0.10 percent. There were 2 outliers in 1994, -0.37 in November and 0.58 in July, which were the result of resubmissions.

Figure FE7 shows box and whisker plots for distillate and residual fuel oil stocks. For distillate fuel oil stocks, the largest MFW percent error over the 60-month period was -4.77, in January 1994. The PSM interim estimates were clustered

Figure FE3. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Crude Oil Production and Refinery Crude Oil Inputs Data, 1990 - 1994

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE4. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and PSM Motor Gasoline and Distillate Fuel Oil Production Data, 1990 - 1994

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE5. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and PSM Residual Fuel Oil and Jet Fuel Oil Production Data, 1990 -1994

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE6. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Crude Oil Stocks Excluding SPR and Motor Gasoline Stocks Data, 1990 - 1994

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE7. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and PSM Distillate Fuel Oil and Residual Oil Stocks Data, 1990 - 1994

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE8. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and PSM Jet Fuel Stocks and Propane Stocks Data, 1990- 1994

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE9. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and PSM Crude Oil Imports Excluding SPR Data, 1990 - 1994

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

around zero percent, with two outliers in 1994, 0.56 in January and 1.07 in February.

Residual fuel oil typically has larger percent errors than other stock series. In 1994, the MFW percent errors ranged from -6.84 to 1.35. The two largest errors over the 60-month period occurred in July and September, -6.84 and -6.18, respectively. The PSM percent errors ranged from -3.16 to 1.45 percent.

The box and whisker plots for jet fuel stocks and propane stocks are shown in Figure FE8. In 1994, for jet fuel stocks, the median percent error for MFW estimates was the smallest in recent years (0.43 percent). The largest percent error was 2.67 percent in November. The PSM interim estimates were fairly tightly grouped about the median of 0.50 percent. In contrast with 1993, all PSM months in 1994 overestimated the PSA.

Propane stocks were first collected on the Form EIA-807 in 1991. For all of the months in 1994, the MFW percent errors underestimated the PSA with the largest error being -6.77 percent in February during the extreme weather conditions. The interim PSM estimates were tightly grouped around the median of 0.13, ranging from -0.34 to 1.27 percent.

Imports

Figures FE9, FE10, and FE11 show the yearly distributions of percent errors for the imports of crude oil and four products: motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and jet fuel. Because of the irregularity of imports for crude oil and

petroleum products, the magnitude and range of percent errors for both the MFW and the PSM imports numbers can be expected to be much larger and wider than for production and stocks.

Figure FE9 shows that the 1994 MFW values of imports of crude oil range from -3.34 to 5.79 with a median of -0.23. The PSM values have a similar median, zero percent, but have a tighter range, -2.43 to 0.53.

The distributions of percent errors of the MFW estimates and PSM interim values for 1990 through 1994 of motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil imports are shown in Figure FE10. The MFW estimates of motor gasoline imports tended to be underestimated in 1994, with a median of -8.82 percent error. There was one large outlier of 29.68 in November with the difficulty of product classification due to the Clean Air Act regulations. The median for the PSM percent errors for motor gasoline imports was zero percent, but there were two outliers, one underestimate and one overestimate (-4.57 and 4.04). The overestimate was due to misclassifying motor gasoline blending components as finished motor gasoline.

In 1994, February and November were the only months that the MFW estimates for distillate fuel oil imports were not underestimated. The range was from -20.13 to 16.30 percent error with a median of -6.57 percent error. In contrast to 1993, there were resubmissions for distillate fuel oil imports in 1994 resulting in understating of the PSM. The percent errors were

Figure FE10. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and PSM Motor Gasoline and Distillate Fuel Oil Imports Data, 1990 - 1994

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE11. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Residual Fuel Oil and Jet Fuel Imports Data, 1990 - 1994

Residual Fuel Oil Imports

Jet Fuel Imports

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

tightly grouped around the median of zero with one outlier occurring in March (-1.57).

Figure FE11 shows the box and whisker plots for residual fuel oil imports and jet fuel imports. In 1994, the MFW estimates for residual fuel oil imports had the largest range in the 60-month period, ranging from -30.83 to 13.31 percent error. The median, -4.94 percent error, was also the highest in the 60-month period. Most of the percent errors for *PSM* estimates of residual fuel oil imports in 1994 were underestimated, with -8.10 in June being the lowest in the 60-month period.

As in previous years, the range of percent errors of MFW estimates of jet fuel imports was the widest of the import series, from -35.51 in February to 9.42 in April. July and August were the only months in 1994 that had resubmissions of jet fuel imports for *PSM* interim values, thus making them outliers, -10.20 and -15.38, respectively.

Conclusion

In summary, PSD data were on the right track in 1994. As illustrated in the box and whisker plots, the interim *PSM* data were closer in value to the final *PSA* volumes than the MFW estimates. This is largely a result of the longer time period for both respondents to compile good numbers and EIA to process the data.

In 1994, 38 of 59 interim values were within 1 percent (mean absolute percent error) of the final values, 16 of 44 MFW estimates were within 2 percent (mean absolute percent error) of the final values, and 9 of those 16 were within 1 percent. As in previous years, the accuracy of 1994 preliminary and interim values varied by product and by petroleum supply type. As a group, stocks continued to have the most accurate preliminary MFW and *PSM* interim values.

The good coverage for weekly surveys across petroleum supply type and product combinations has contributed to the accuracy of weekly estimates. In 1994, for 18 of the 21 categories, coverage was equal to or above 90 percent. The consistently high response rate, above 96 percent for weekly and 97 percent for monthly surveys, contributes to the high level of accuracy of these data.

In order to continuously maintain and improve the accuracy of these data, PSD is in the process of re-engineering its business functions. The four major functions include identify/design, collect, analyze, and disseminate. Techniques such as graphical data validation should provide enhanced editing procedures. Within 2 years, the outcome of these efforts should result in more timely and accurate petroleum supply data.

Highlights

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

Highlights

Steady economic expansion and warmer-than-normal temperatures sustained total demand for refined petroleum products (measured as products supplied) for August 1995¹ at an average of 17.8 million barrels per day, **within the normal range for this time of year** (Table H1). Temperatures in the U.S. were nearly 26 percent warmer-than-normal² and fueled demand for residual fuel oil as utilities increased electricity generation activities.

August 1995 highlights include:

- Estimated August demand for finished motor gasoline and kerosene-type jet fuel both set a record high for August.
- Concern over the adequacy of end-of-month stock levels of propane eased-up somewhat as propane inventories rose at a record pace during August to 56 million barrels.
- Preliminary August crude oil production at 6.5 million barrels per day is the lowest August level in 44 years. End-of-month stock levels of crude oil were at their lowest August level since 1976.
- World crude oil prices softened as OPEC members continued crude oil production levels in excess of their self-imposed quota level of 24.52 million barrels per day.³

Motor Gasoline

Finished motor gasoline demand averaged 8.1 million barrels per day, a **record high for August**. Production of motor gasoline remained strong at 7.7 million barrels per day, **also a record high for August**. As refiners and other motor gasoline storage facilities prepared tankage for the upcoming oxygenated season starting November 1—with some states starting in September and early to mid-October, stock levels of finished motor gasoline dropped to 156 million barrels, **7 percent lower than last year's level**. Reformulated motor gasoline stocks settled at 36 million barrels, **23 percent of the total**.

Refiners are gearing up for the impending seasonal gasoline switchover from summertime low-RVP to winter-grade gasolines with higher oxygen content and RVP.

Several regions have petitioned the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to alter their involvement with oxygenated gasoline. New York and Connecticut requested shortening their oxygenated fuels season from seven months to four, matching the current New Jersey season. However, New Jersey wants out of

the program altogether and may withdraw from the program before receiving EPA's formal approval. Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia also want to withdraw from the oxy-fuel program completely.⁴

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

As airline travelers took advantage of lower fares and other airline-sponsored incentives, demand for kerosene-type jet fuel reached a **record August high** level of 1.5 million barrels per day, surpassing the previous record set in August 1994. Production of kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.4 million barrels per day, **slightly below last year's record high level**. Kerosene-type jet fuel stocks totaled 40 million barrels, **within the normal range for August**.

Propane

Stock levels of propane swelled to 56 million barrels. The 6.3 million barrels stock build-up during the month reflected the largest increase for August since 1986. U.S. inventories moved within the normal seasonal range for the first time since January 1995. Regionally, propane stocks recorded increases in all major consuming areas of the nation during August. East Coast inventories rose by 0.9 million barrels, Midwest levels by 2.5 million barrels, and Gulf Coast inventories by 2.8 million barrels, respectively. Gulf Coast inventories remained slightly below the normal range for this period.

Crude Oil

Production of crude oil at 6.5 million barrels per day was the **lowest August level in 44 years**. Crude oil imports swelled to a **record August level** of 7.5 million barrels per day. Stock levels of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) plummeted to 314 million barrels, the **lowest August level since 1976**. Industry analysts speculate that crude oil stock levels have declined for two reasons: 1) low crude oil futures prices tempt refiners to keep inventories low, reducing the incentive to purchase and store crude oil over a period of months;⁵ and 2) refiners are increasing the acquisition of crude oil from Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, and other South American countries. Because shipments from these countries arrive in a matter of days—not weeks as is the case for shipments from suppliers in West Africa, the North Sea, and the Middle East, refiners are operating with lower crude oil inventories. Saudi Arabia is not willing to relinquish U.S. market share without a fight, leading some analysts to speculate that Saudi Aramco would soon lease

¹ August 1995 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

² Based 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 August 1995."

³ "OPEC's Overall Oil Production Rises; Iranian Output Dips Below Quota," *The Journal of Commerce*, August 4, 1995, p. 11B.

⁴ "More Cities to Leave Oxyfuel Program, Rely Instead on Reformulated Gasoline," *The Oil Daily*, August 28, 1995, pp. 1 and 4.

⁵ "High Near-Month Prices Likely to Keep Crude Oil Stocks at Bare Bones Levels," *The Oil Daily*, August 25, 1995, pp. 1 and 7.

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

Category	1995			1994	January - August	
	Estimated August	July	Difference ^a	August	1995	1994
Products Supplied	17.8	17.1	0.7	18.1	17.5	17.7
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8.1	7.9	0.2	8.0	7.8	7.6
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	2.9	2.7	0.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.8	1.1
Jet Fuel.....	1.6	1.5	0.1	1.6	1.5	1.5
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.4	4.3	0.1	4.5	4.3	4.3
Crude Oil Inputs	14.3	14.4	-0.1	14.5	14.0	13.8
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	95.2	95.7	-0.5	97.2	93.2	94.7
Imports	9.1	8.8	0.3	9.5	8.8	9.0
Crude Oil.....	7.5	7.3	0.3	7.5	7.2	6.9
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)
Other.....	7.5	7.3	0.3	7.5	7.2	6.9
Products	1.6	1.6	(s)	2.0	1.6	2.0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	0.3	0.3	(s)	0.4	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	0.1	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.2	0.1	(s)	0.3	0.2	0.4
Jet Fuel.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	0.9	0.9	(s)	1.0	0.8	1.0
Exports	0.8	0.9	-0.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Crude Oil.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products.....	0.7	0.8	-0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total Net Imports	8.3	8.0	0.3	8.6	7.8	8.1
Stock Change^d	0.3	0.5	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1
Crude Oil.....	0.1	-0.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	(s)
Products.....	0.2	0.9	-0.7	0.3	(s)	0.1
Total Stocks	1,619	1,623	-4	1,659	--	--
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	905	906	-1	920	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	592	592	0	592	--	--
Other.....	314	314	-1	329	--	--
Products	714	717	-3	739	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	156	166	-10	168	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	127	125	2	139	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil.....	38	37	1	41	--	--
Jet Fuel.....	41	41	(s)	44	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^c	351	348	2	348	--	--

^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	14,404	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	15,035	15,130	15,263	15,111	15,151	15,205	15,052	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity²	362	305	177	319	224	170	332	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	256	202	74	206	167	120	239	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	106	103	104	113	57	50	93	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,397	15,436	15,440	15,430	15,375	15,375	15,383	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.8	89.5	89.0	92.3	95.2	96.7	95.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	89.7	87.7	88.0	90.3	93.9	95.6	93.6	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.

tankage in the Caribbean in a bid to regain some of this 'short-haul' market.⁶

Refinery Operations

Crude oil inputs averaged 14.3 million barrels per day, within the normal range for this time of year. The estimated refinery

operable utilization rate, gross inputs divided by the total refining capacity with idle units included, averaged 93.9 percent.

Industry analysts expect that refinery turnarounds will be especially extensive this year. U.S. refiners have been running at unusually high rates for very long periods of time, with some refiners experiencing unscheduled outages--explosions, fires, and unplanned maintenance.⁷

⁶"Refiners Unconcerned by Drop in U.S. Crude Stocks," *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, August 21, 1995, p. '0.

⁷"Turnarounds to Cut Atlantic Basin Runs," *Petroleum Argus Monthly*, September 1995, p. 11.

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	8,549	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	^E 8,568	^E 6,540	1,740	-135	39	18,149	1,609
July	^{RE} 8,500	^{RE} 6,449	^R 1,751	^R -415	^R 885	^R 17,113	^R 1,623
August*	^E 8,558	^{PE} 6,481	^E 1,775	^E 91	^E 173	^E 17,798	^E 1,619
8-Mo. Average	^E 8,634	^{PE} 6,562	^E 1,770	^E -82	^E -10	^E 17,530	--
1994 8-Mo. Average	8,598	6,660	1,695	-9	59	17,719	--
1993 8-Mo. Average	8,871	6,855	1,760	110	236	17,016	--

^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	9,585	7,957	1,629	919	101	818	8,666
July	R 8,845	R 7,265	R 1,579	R 894	R 103	R 792	R 7,950
August	E 9,113	E 7,537	E 1,576	E 820	E 79	E 741	E 8,293
8-Mo. Average	E 8,765	E 7,213	E 1,552	E 935	E 98	E 837	E 7,830
1994 8-Mo. Average	8,989	6,942	2,048	900	95	805	8,089
1993 8-Mo. Average	8,520	6,730	1,790	1,002	110	892	7,518

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, July 1994 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, July 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, July 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 July 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 314.4 million barrels, occurring in July 1995.

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	E 6,540	E 1,484	7,957	0	7,957	42	(s)
	July	RE 6,449	RE 1,401	R 7,265	0	R 7,265	R 360	(s)
	August ^d	PE 6,481	PE 1,429	E 7,537	E 0	E 7,537	E 429	E 0
	8-Mo. Average	PE 6,562	PE 1,502	E 7,213	E 0	E 7,213	E 227	E (s)
1994	8-Mo. Average	6,660	1,554	6,942	18	6,923	334	(s)
1993	8-Mo. Average	6,855	1,570	6,730	18	6,712	211	(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)	-135	14,568	101	5	919	592	327
July	(s)	^R -415	^R 14,380	^R 103	7	^R 906	592	^R 314
August*	^E (s)	^E 91	^E 14,270	^E 79	^E 7	^E 905	^E 592	^E 314
8-Mo. Average	^E (s)	^E -82	^E 13,979	^E 98	^E 7	--	--	--
1994 8-Mo. Average	19	-28	13,840	95	9	--	--	--
1993 8-Mo. Average	39	71	13,566	110	9	--	--	--

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
	July	257	11	0	0	195	195	0	0
7-Mo. Average		237	28	0	0	221	215	0	0
1994	7-Mo. Average	246	14	0	0	347	344	0	0
1993	7-Mo. Average	213	15	0	0	259	251	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
	July	0	0	1,265	1,165	0	0	1,716	1,371
	7-Mo. Average	0	0	1,321	1,250	6	5	1,785	1,498
1994	7-Mo. Average	0	0	1,339	1,239	8	8	1,940	1,605
1993	7-Mo. Average	1	0	1,539	1,407	23	21	2,036	1,693

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
	July	(c)	(c)	296	296	104	96	0	0
	7-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	228	228	82	60	0	0
1994	7-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	194	193	125	98	0	0
1993	7-Mo. Average	65	62	126	125	67	62	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
	July	711	711	1,536	1,162	2,646	2,264	4,363	3,636
	7-Mo. Average	603	598	1,455	1,146	2,368	2,031	4,153	3,530
1994	7-Mo. Average	604	587	1,300	993	2,222	1,872	4,162	3,477
1993	7-Mo. Average	853	836	1,303	983	2,413	2,068	4,449	3,761

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
	July	295	287	42	42	0	0	8	0	1,269	1,028	80	80
	7-Mo. Average	363	352	21	21	3	0	1	0	1,314	1,033	50	49
1994	7-Mo. Average	307	297	16	14	41	0	41	0	1,247	955	74	72
1993	7-Mo. Average	338	338	13	13	20	0	31	0	1,106	842	42	41

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
	July	223	223	87	87	4	0	0	0	1,188	1,166	0	0
	7-Mo. Average	206	194	121	121	6	0	5	3	1,045	1,005	16	0
1994	7-Mo. Average	162	135	88	88	19	0	13	10	991	950	43	0
1993	7-Mo. Average	172	145	--	--	32	0	7	6	885	836	11	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
	July	65	0	263	256	17	0	41	32	10	0	73	54
	7-Mo. Average	58	0	268	251	13	0	10	5	16	1	70	66
1994	7-Mo. Average	108	0	174	161	27	0	44	40	38	0	81	63
1993	7-Mo. Average	71	0	147	146	31	0	43	36	36	0	76	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	7,063
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
	July	137	97	240	0	441	277	4,482	3,630	8,845	7,265
	7-Mo. Average	407	362	270	0	299	172	4,561	3,636	8,714	7,166
1994	7-Mo. Average	423	355	320	0	494	244	4,751	3,385	8,913	6,862
1993	7-Mo. Average	347	304	251	0	424	220	4,085	2,982	8,533	6,743

^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, July 1994 - Present

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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, July 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 ^{c,d}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
						Total ^e	Finished	
1981 Average	6,405	157	^f -28	2	6,588	253	203	--
1982 Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	^f 235	^f 194	--
1983 Average	6,340	247	^f -45	10	6,622	222	186	--
1984 Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	--
1985 Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	--
1986 Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	--
1987 Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	--
1988 Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	--
1989 Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	--
1990 Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	--
1991 Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	--
1992 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	7,866	347	-121	91	8,243	205	164	14
July	^R 7,718	^R 290	^R 68	^R 86	^R 7,854	^R 207	^R 166	15
August	^E 7,660	^E 258	^E -236	^E 99	^E 8,055	^E 197	^E 156	NA
8-Mo. Average	^E 7,530	^E 269	^E -69	^E 97	^E 7,772	--	--	--
1994 8-Mo. Average	7,186	396	-80	79	7,582	--	--	--
1993 8-Mo. Average	7,246	251	-45	100	7,442	--	--	--

^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, July 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, July 1994 - Present

Note: The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 97.3 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month	Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)		
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^c	Exports	Product Supplied ^d	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1981 Average	2,613	173	^d -38	5	2,829	192	-	-
1982 Average	2,606	93	-35	74	2,671	^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	3,114	176	-132	137	3,284	115	59	56
July	^R 3,041	^R 157	^R 332	^R 148	^R 2,718	^R 125	^R 61	^R 64
August*	^E 3,134	^E 148	^E 119	^E 221	^E 2,942	^E 127	^E 61	^E 66
8-Mo. Average	^E 3,088	^E 181	^E -67	^E 181	^E 3,155	-	-	-
1994 8-Mo. Average	3,183	217	-9	239	3,171	-	-	-
1993 8-Mo. Average	3,010	182	-51	248	2,995	-	-	-

^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, July 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, July 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	749	184	-82	120	894	36
	July	R 798	R 149	R 25	R 164	R 759	R 37
	August	E 840	E 157	E 76	E 58	E 862	E 38
	8-Mo. Average	E 799	E 177	E -12	E 143	E 844	-
1994	8-Mo. Average	831	367	-13	116	1,095	-
1993	8-Mo. Average	824	350	8	137	1,029	-

^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, July 1994 - Present

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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, July 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	1,408	1,395	99	62	11	1,434	1,395	40	39
July	R 1,449	R 1,435	R 97	R 19	R 27	R 1,500	R 1,465	41	R 40
August*	E 1,458	E 1,447	E 110	E -13	E 29	E 1,551	E 1,546	E 41	E 40
8-Mo. Average	E 1,384	E 1,374	E 99	E -28	E 20	E 1,492	E 1,475	--	--
1994 8-Mo. Average	1,438	1,390	117	13	18	1,525	1,469	--	--
1993 8-Mo. Average	1,443	1,318	92	2	70	1,464	1,343	--	--

^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, June 1994 - Present

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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, June 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	
1981	Average	745	70	^c 18	5	18	773
1982	Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798
1983	Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	751
1984	Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833
1985	Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883
1986	Average	817	110	64	4	28	831
1987	Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924
1988	Average	863	106	7	8	31	923
1989	Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990
1990	Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917
1991	Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982
1992	Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032
1993	January	968	79	-212	1	31	1,227
	February	964	82	-255	(s)	37	1,264
	March	966	85	-109	(s)	32	1,129
	April	980	108	238	(s)	40	809
	May	951	96	266	0	30	750
	June	967	75	265	0	23	754
	July	963	118	256	0	26	800
	August	960	116	178	0	27	871
	September	969	132	92	0	17	992
	October	954	107	-11	0	13	1,059
	November	963	138	-126	0	17	1,209
	December	953	102	-195	0	25	1,225
	Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006
1994	January	889	141	-566	0	19	1,577
	February	905	128	-308	0	30	1,311
	March	939	87	13	0	29	984
	April	978	83	188	0	20	852
	May	976	90	306	0	20	741
	June	978	117	247	0	20	827
	July	977	151	221	0	22	885
	August	980	135	107	0	28	980
	September	1,008	133	77	0	20	1,044
	October	954	164	-175	0	24	1,269
	November	1,002	137	-43	0	27	1,155
	December	1,034	127	-233	0	29	1,366
	Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082
1995	January	1,002	108	-350	0	55	1,405
	February	983	94	-361	0	100	1,338
	March	1,013	90	16	(s)	39	1,048
	April	1,029	107	159	0	31	946
	May	1,042	73	204	0	29	882
	June	1,038	114	187	0	27	938
	July	1,011	73	235	0	27	822
	7-Mo. Average	1,017	94	17	(s)	43	1,051
1994	7-Mo. Average	949	114	17	0	23	1,023
1993	7-Mo. Average	965	92	67	(s)	31	959

^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, June 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, June 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
July	2,205	123	489	213	41	1,583	126
7-Mo. Average	2,138	139	123	250	63	1,842	-
1994 7-Mo. Average	2,006	170	45	275	36	1,820	-
1993 7-Mo. Average	2,062	141	167	294	50	1,692	-

^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
July	3,276	763	-48	1,069	326	2,692	223
7-Mo. Average	2,958	675	34	855	342	2,401	-
1994 7-Mo. Average	2,938	775	89	831	303	2,490	-
1993 7-Mo. Average	3,013	781	141	996	285	2,371	-

^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 July 1995).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (August 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 August 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.

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

100
100
100

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, July 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 43,444	E 1,401	E 320,598	E 1,512
(2) Lower 48 States	E 156,486	E 5,048	E 1,073,044	E 5,062
(3) Total U.S.	E 199,930	E 6,449	E 1,393,642	E 6,574
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	225,227	7,265	1,519,135	7,166
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	3,182	103	21,374	101
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	222,045	7,163	1,497,761	7,065
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	2	(s)	0	0
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	12,856	415	22,673	107
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-225	-7	-1,481	-7
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	11,166	360	41,958	198
(12) Total Other Sources	23,799	768	63,150	298
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	445,774	14,380	2,954,553	13,937
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	57,869	1,867	411,871	1,943
(15) Net Imports ^c	1,406	45	7,256	34
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	-893	-29	153	1
(17) Total NGL Supply	58,382	1,883	419,280	1,978
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	2,339	75	-3,056	-14
(19) Net Imports	14,334	462	86,295	407
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	5,708	184	27,213	128
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	23,965	773	157,371	742
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	223	7	1,474	7
(23) Total Other Liquids	46,569	1,502	269,297	1,270
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	550,725	17,765	3,643,130	17,185
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	32,890	1,061	231,469	1,092
(26) Exports	24,219	781	177,204	836
(27) Imports (Net)	8,671	280	54,265	256
(28) Total New Supply of Products	559,397	18,045	3,697,396	17,441
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-28,883	-932	10,760	51
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	530,514	17,113	3,708,156	17,491
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	243,476	7,854	1,638,883	7,731
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	84,250	2,718	675,493	3,186
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	23,516	759	178,437	842
(34) Jet Fuel	46,500	1,500	314,364	1,483
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	49,084	1,583	390,398	1,842
(36) Other ^d	83,465	2,692	509,107	2,401
(37) Crude Oil	223	7	1,474	7
(38) Total Products Supplied	530,514	17,113	3,708,156	17,491
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	314,359	--	314,359	--
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	591,670	--	591,670	--
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	165,968	--	165,968	--
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	125,098	--	125,098	--
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	36,875	--	36,875	--
(44) Jet Fuel	40,643	--	40,643	--
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	125,721	--	125,721	--
(46) Other ^d	222,755	--	222,755	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,623,089	--	1,623,089	--
(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,
July 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 199,930	--	225,227	11,166	-12,858	2	445,774	3,182	223	906,029
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	54,273	24,696	5,220	--	16,059	--	12,111	1,298	54,721	134,247
Pentanes Plus	10,628	--	1,417	--	893	--	5,503	11	5,638	8,526
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43,645	24,696	3,803	--	15,166	--	6,608	1,286	49,084	125,721
Ethane/Ethylene	17,367	853	446	--	1,718	--	0	0	16,948	30,999
Propane/Propylene	15,844	15,501	2,270	--	7,296	--	0	850	25,469	50,075
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,596	7,433	475	--	5,373	--	1,818	437	4,876	34,889
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,838	909	612	--	779	--	4,790	0	1,790	9,758
Other Liquids	5,708	--	14,650	--	-2,339	--	27,631	316	-5,250	151,258
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	7,777	--	1,965	--	940	--	8,551	251	0	14,773
Unfinished Oils	--	--	10,931	--	-3,348	--	19,644	0	-5,365	95,259
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,068	--	1,754	--	85	--	-465	66	0	41,078
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-16	--	-99	0	115	148
Finished Petroleum Products	3,596	484,785	29,087	--	13,717	--	--	22,932	480,819	431,555
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,596	235,656	8,992	--	2,105	--	--	2,664	243,476	165,968
Reformulated	--	57,117	3,171	--	3,493	--	--	0	56,795	37,953
Oxygenated	15,280	2,798	0	--	669	--	--	6	17,403	1,680
Other	-11,684	175,741	5,821	--	-2,057	--	--	2,658	169,277	126,335
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	803	12	--	-9	--	--	0	824	2,127
Jet Fuel	--	44,923	3,016	--	604	--	--	835	46,500	40,643
Naphtha-Type	--	434	928	--	-1	--	--	263	1,100	724
Kerosene-Type	--	44,489	2,088	--	605	--	--	572	45,400	39,919
Kerosene	--	1,414	5	--	810	--	--	9	600	5,409
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	94,268	4,865	--	10,295	--	--	4,588	84,250	125,098
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	57,679	1,824	--	2,126	--	--	1,755	55,622	61,390
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	36,589	3,041	--	8,169	--	--	2,834	28,627	63,708
Residual Fuel Oil	--	24,729	4,626	--	770	--	--	5,069	23,516	36,875
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	5,506	820	--	-15	--	--	0	6,341	2,885
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	8,556	4,825	--	634	--	--	0	12,747	1,984
Special Naphthas	--	1,420	319	--	-9	--	--	797	951	2,033
Lubricants	--	5,495	201	--	809	--	--	588	4,299	12,235
Waxes	--	644	31	--	-5	--	--	78	602	854
Petroleum Coke	--	19,492	7	--	-776	--	--	8,001	12,274	7,141
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	19,197	1,363	--	-907	--	--	298	21,169	26,993
Still Gas	--	21,501	0	--	0	--	--	0	21,501	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,181	5	--	-589	--	--	6	1,769	1,310
Total	263,508	509,481	274,184	11,166	14,579	2	485,516	27,728	530,514	1,623,089

^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-July 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 1,393,642	--	1,519,135	41,958	-22,673	7	2,954,553	21,374	1,474	906,029
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	375,099	148,506	37,149	--	25,952	--	91,593	13,693	429,516	134,247
Pentanes Plus	70,254	--	7,637	--	-153	--	38,545	381	39,118	8,526
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	304,845	148,506	29,512	--	26,105	--	53,048	13,312	390,398	125,721
Ethane/Ethylene	124,262	4,218	3,906	--	5,710	--	0	0	126,676	30,999
Propane/Propylene	110,041	105,631	19,928	--	3,545	--	2	9,213	222,840	50,075
Normal Butane/Butylene	30,217	35,770	2,913	--	15,162	--	23,153	4,099	26,486	34,889
Isobutane/Isobutylene	40,325	2,887	2,765	--	1,688	--	29,893	0	14,396	9,758
Other Liquids	27,213	--	89,154	--	3,056	--	142,742	2,859	-32,290	151,258
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	49,312	--	9,733	--	-2,399	--	60,140	1,304	0	14,773
Unfinished Oils	--	--	69,838	--	3,880	--	98,988	0	-33,030	95,259
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-22,099	--	9,583	--	1,516	--	-15,587	1,555	0	41,078
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	59	--	-799	0	740	148
Finished Petroleum Products	36,772	3,197,753	201,957	--	-36,865	--	--	163,892	3,309,455	431,555
Finished Motor Gasoline	36,772	1,555,636	57,383	--	-9,524	--	--	20,432	1,638,883	165,968
Reformulated	--	384,842	23,537	--	-4,909	--	--	465	412,823	37,953
Oxygenated	146,730	33,018	1,229	--	-6,340	--	--	735	186,582	1,680
Other	-109,958	1,137,776	32,617	--	1,725	--	--	19,232	1,039,477	126,335
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	4,517	32	--	-161	--	--	0	4,710	2,127
Jet Fuel	--	291,247	20,623	--	-6,520	--	--	4,026	314,364	40,643
Naphtha-Type	--	2,221	2,217	--	-458	--	--	946	3,950	724
Kerosene-Type	--	289,026	18,406	--	-6,062	--	--	3,080	310,414	39,919
Kerosene	--	9,498	348	--	-2,552	--	--	508	11,890	5,409
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	653,139	39,462	--	-20,025	--	--	37,133	675,493	125,098
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	387,749	14,152	--	-10,433	--	--	9,323	403,011	61,390
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	265,390	25,310	--	-9,592	--	--	27,810	272,482	63,708
Residual Fuel Oil	--	168,076	38,178	--	-5,177	--	--	32,994	178,437	36,875
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	35,039	4,461	--	630	--	--	0	38,870	2,885
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	52,722	29,536	--	575	--	--	0	81,683	1,984
Special Naphthas	--	10,912	1,502	--	-196	--	--	3,864	8,746	2,033
Lubricants	--	36,925	2,007	--	663	--	--	5,705	32,564	12,235
Waxes	--	4,487	301	--	-74	--	--	497	4,365	854
Petroleum Coke	--	132,530	576	--	-2,066	--	--	57,623	77,549	7,141
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	94,975	7,486	--	8,422	--	--	1,060	92,979	26,993
Still Gas	--	138,076	0	--	0	--	--	0	138,076	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	9,974	62	--	-860	--	--	49	10,847	1,310
Total	1,832,727	3,346,259	1,847,395	41,958	-30,530	7	3,188,888	201,818	3,708,156	1,623,089

^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,
July 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 6,449	—	7,265	360	-415	(s)	14,380	103	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,751	797	168	—	518	—	391	42	1,765
Pentanes Plus	343	—	46	—	29	—	178	(s)	182
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,408	797	123	—	489	—	213	41	1,583
Ethane/Ethylene	560	28	14	—	55	—	0	0	547
Propane/Propylene	511	500	73	—	235	—	0	27	822
Normal Butane/Butylene	148	240	15	—	173	—	59	14	157
Isobutane/Isobutylene	188	29	20	—	25	—	155	0	58
Other Liquids	184	—	473	—	-75	—	891	10	-169
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	251	—	63	—	30	—	276	8	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	353	—	-108	—	634	0	-173
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-67	—	57	—	3	—	-15	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-1	—	-3	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	116	15,638	938	—	442	—	—	740	15,510
Finished Motor Gasoline	116	7,602	290	—	68	—	—	86	7,854
Reformulated	—	1,842	102	—	113	—	—	0	1,832
Oxygenated	493	90	0	—	22	—	—	(s)	561
Other	-377	5,669	188	—	-66	—	—	86	5,461
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	26	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	0	27
Jet Fuel	—	1,449	97	—	19	—	—	27	1,500
Naphtha-Type	—	14	30	—	(s)	—	—	8	35
Kerosene-Type	—	1,435	67	—	20	—	—	18	1,465
Kerosene	—	46	(s)	—	26	—	—	(s)	19
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,041	157	—	332	—	—	148	2,718
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,861	59	—	69	—	—	57	1,794
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	1,180	98	—	264	—	—	91	923
Residual Fuel Oil	—	798	149	—	25	—	—	164	759
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	178	26	—	(s)	—	—	0	205
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	276	156	—	20	—	—	0	411
Special Naphthas	—	46	10	—	(s)	—	—	26	31
Lubricants	—	177	6	—	26	—	—	19	139
Waxes	—	21	1	—	(s)	—	—	3	19
Petroleum Coke	—	629	(s)	—	-25	—	—	258	396
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	619	44	—	-29	—	—	10	683
Still Gas	—	694	0	—	0	—	—	0	694
Miscellaneous Products	—	38	(s)	—	-19	—	—	(s)	57
Total	8,500	16,435	8,845	360	470	(s)	15,662	894	17,113

^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-July 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 6,574	--	7,166	198	-107	(s)	13,937	101	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,769	701	175	--	122	--	432	65	2,026
Pentanes Plus	331	--	36	--	-1	--	182	2	185
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,438	701	139	--	123	--	250	63	1,842
Ethane/Ethylene	586	20	18	--	27	--	0	0	598
Propane/Propylene	519	498	94	--	17	--	(s)	43	1,051
Normal Butane/Butylene	143	169	14	--	72	--	109	19	125
Isobutane/Isobutylene	190	14	13	--	8	--	141	0	68
Other Liquids	128	--	421	--	14	--	673	13	-152
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	233	--	46	--	-11	--	284	6	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	329	--	18	--	467	0	-156
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-104	--	45	--	7	--	-74	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-4	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	173	15,084	953	--	-174	--	--	773	15,611
Finished Motor Gasoline	173	7,338	271	--	-45	--	--	96	7,731
Reformulated	--	1,815	111	--	-23	--	--	2	1,947
Oxygenated	692	156	6	--	-30	--	--	3	880
Other	-519	5,367	154	--	8	--	--	91	4,903
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	21	(s)	--	-1	--	--	0	22
Jet Fuel	--	1,374	97	--	-31	--	--	19	1,483
Naphtha-Type	--	10	10	--	-2	--	--	4	19
Kerosene-Type	--	1,363	87	--	-29	--	--	15	1,464
Kerosene	--	45	2	--	-12	--	--	2	56
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,081	186	--	-94	--	--	175	3,186
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,829	67	--	-49	--	--	44	1,901
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,252	119	--	-45	--	--	131	1,285
Residual Fuel Oil	--	793	180	--	-24	--	--	156	842
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	165	21	--	3	--	--	0	183
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	249	139	--	3	--	--	0	385
Special Naphthas	--	51	7	--	-1	--	--	18	41
Lubricants	--	174	9	--	3	--	--	27	154
Waxes	--	21	1	--	(s)	--	--	2	21
Petroleum Coke	--	625	3	--	-10	--	--	272	366
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	448	35	--	40	--	--	5	439
Still Gas	--	651	0	--	0	--	--	0	651
Miscellaneous Products	--	47	(s)	--	-4	--	--	(s)	51
Total	8,645	15,784	8,714	198	-144	(s)	15,042	952	17,491

^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, July 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 840	--	43,735	5,161	-854	73	0	48,809	0	0	16,292
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	793	1,989	303	--	2,681	1,440	--	112	69	4,145	7,014
Pentanes Plus	96	--	0	--	0	4	--	1	4	87	29
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	697	1,989	303	--	2,681	1,436	--	111	66	4,057	6,985
Ethane/Ethylene	262	0	0	--	0	1	--	0	0	261	14
Propane/Propylene	292	1,453	292	--	2,648	1,025	--	0	25	3,635	4,074
Normal Butane/Butylene	110	580	0	--	0	396	--	1	41	252	2,694
Isobutane/Isobutylene	33	-44	11	--	33	14	--	110	0	-91	203
Other Liquids	471	--	4,085	--	57	797	--	5,506	1	-1,691	19,988
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,602	--	763	--	0	293	--	2,072	(s)	0	1,667
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1,570	--	22	163	--	3,227	0	-1,798	12,772
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,131	--	1,752	--	35	366	--	289	1	0	5,472
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-25	--	-82	0	107	77
Finished Petroleum Products	1,208	54,620	20,567	--	80,469	11,035	--	--	985	144,843	140,828
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,208	25,765	8,846	--	50,035	2,791	--	--	15	83,047	52,603
Reformulated	--	16,333	3,171	--	12,852	4,046	--	--	0	28,310	21,326
Oxygenated	764	0	0	--	626	-10	--	--	(s)	1,400	278
Other	444	9,432	5,675	--	36,557	-1,245	--	--	15	53,338	30,999
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	23	1	--	39	11	--	--	0	52	821
Jet Fuel	--	2,833	2,065	--	10,908	-740	--	--	50	16,496	9,778
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	2,833	2,065	--	10,908	-740	--	--	50	16,496	9,778
Kerosene	--	87	5	--	-1	158	--	--	1	-68	2,598
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	12,545	4,532	--	16,554	7,696	--	--	104	25,831	51,562
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	5,603	1,719	--	9,637	1,916	--	--	67	14,976	16,166
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	6,942	2,813	--	6,917	5,780	--	--	37	10,855	35,396
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,903	3,415	--	1,636	-38	--	--	491	9,501	13,759
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	252	258	--	-17	68	--	--	0	425	512
Special Naphthas	--	65	83	--	85	5	--	--	5	223	65
Lubricants	--	601	182	--	786	363	--	--	101	1,105	2,650
Waxes	--	152	26	--	0	25	--	--	7	146	199
Petroleum Coke	--	1,648	0	--	0	3	--	--	179	1,466	342
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,606	1,154	--	444	765	--	--	26	4,413	5,810
Still Gas	--	2,118	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	2,118	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	22	0	--	0	-72	--	--	5	89	129
Total	3,312	56,609	68,690	5,161	82,353	13,345	0	54,427	1,055	147,297	184,122

^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-July 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 5,970	--	293,398	19,291	-5,738	737	0	312,184	0	0	16,292
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	5,616	11,671	3,859	--	21,076	-255	--	1,485	487	40,505	7,014
Pentanes Plus	628	--	0	--	0	-39	--	63	19	585	29
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,988	11,671	3,859	--	21,076	-216	--	1,422	468	39,920	6,985
Ethane/Ethylene	1,797	0	0	--	0	14	--	0	0	1,783	14
Propane/Propylene	2,190	9,770	3,654	--	20,431	-1,454	--	0	299	37,200	4,074
Normal Butane/Butylene	761	2,352	118	--	398	1,248	--	785	169	1,427	2,694
Isobutane/Isobutylene	240	-451	87	--	247	-24	--	637	0	-490	203
Other Liquids	2,405	--	30,743	--	2,125	1,238	--	40,966	13	-6,944	19,988
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	8,187	--	3,752	--	0	-2,514	--	14,444	9	0	1,667
Unfinished Oils	--	--	19,449	--	60	3,028	--	24,193	0	-7,712	12,772
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-5,781	--	7,542	--	2,065	721	--	3,100	5	0	5,472
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	3	--	-771	0	768	77
Finished Petroleum Products	6,515	356,952	152,311	--	546,062	-22,279	--	--	6,133	1,077,986	140,828
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,515	173,372	55,422	--	323,196	-960	--	--	190	559,275	52,603
Reformulated	--	107,899	23,537	--	82,930	-1,732	--	--	0	216,098	21,326
Oxygenated	7,337	1,360	1,229	--	4,217	-1,783	--	--	4	15,922	278
Other	-821	64,113	30,656	--	236,049	2,555	--	--	186	327,255	30,999
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	42	1	--	374	-232	--	--	0	649	821
Jet Fuel	--	17,052	17,543	--	79,488	-3,361	--	--	86	117,358	9,778
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-4	--	--	1	3	0
Kerosene-Type	--	17,052	17,543	--	79,488	-3,357	--	--	85	117,355	9,778
Kerosene	--	1,586	90	--	512	-1,815	--	--	335	3,668	2,598
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	85,238	36,875	--	124,506	-14,532	--	--	1,202	259,949	51,562
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	31,876	13,009	--	65,166	-5,922	--	--	935	115,038	16,166
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	53,362	23,866	--	59,340	-8,610	--	--	267	144,911	35,396
Residual Fuel Oil	--	32,009	32,474	--	9,133	-4,027	--	--	1,928	75,715	13,759
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,519	536	--	21	137	--	--	0	1,939	512
Special Naphthas	--	583	641	--	708	-39	--	--	74	1,897	65
Lubricants	--	3,848	1,822	--	5,723	99	--	--	934	10,360	2,650
Waxes	--	992	204	--	0	13	--	--	68	1,115	199
Petroleum Coke	--	10,303	0	--	0	-285	--	--	1,166	9,422	342
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	17,355	6,687	--	2,349	2,915	--	--	109	23,367	5,810
Still Gas	--	12,698	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	12,698	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	355	16	--	52	-192	--	--	39	576	129
Total	20,506	368,623	480,311	19,291	563,525	-20,559	0	354,635	6,633	1,111,547	184,122

^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, July 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 27	—	1,411	166	-28	2	0	1,574	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	64	10	—	86	46	—	4	2	134
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22	64	10	—	86	46	—	4	2	131
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	9	47	9	—	85	33	—	0	1	117
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	19	0	—	0	13	—	(s)	1	8
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-1	(s)	—	1	(s)	—	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	15	—	132	—	2	26	—	178	(s)	-55
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	52	—	25	—	0	9	—	67	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	51	—	1	5	—	104	0	-58
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-36	—	57	—	1	12	—	9	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	-3	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	39	1,762	663	—	2,596	356	—	—	32	4,672
Finished Motor Gasoline	39	831	285	—	1,614	90	—	—	(s)	2,679
Reformulated	—	527	102	—	415	131	—	—	0	913
Oxygenated	25	0	0	—	20	(s)	—	—	(s)	45
Other	14	304	183	—	1,179	-40	—	—	(s)	1,721
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	(s)	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	91	67	—	352	-24	—	—	2	532
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	91	67	—	352	-24	—	—	2	532
Kerosene	—	3	(s)	—	(s)	5	—	—	(s)	-2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	405	146	—	534	248	—	—	3	833
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	181	55	—	311	62	—	—	2	483
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	224	91	—	223	186	—	—	1	350
Residual Fuel Oil	—	158	110	—	53	-1	—	—	16	306
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	8	8	—	-1	2	—	—	0	14
Special Naphthas	—	2	3	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Lubricants	—	19	6	—	25	12	—	—	3	36
Waxes	—	5	1	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	53	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	6	47
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	116	37	—	14	25	—	—	1	142
Still Gas	—	68	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	68
Miscellaneous Products	—	1	0	—	0	-2	—	—	(s)	3
Total	107	1,826	2,216	166	2,657	430	0	1,756	34	4,752

^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-July 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	--	1,384	91	-27	3	0	1,473	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	55	18	--	99	-1	--	7	2	191
Pentanes Plus	3	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	55	18	--	99	-1	--	7	2	188
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	46	17	--	96	-7	--	0	1	175
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	11	1	--	2	6	--	4	1	7
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-2	(s)	--	1	(s)	--	3	0	-2
Other Liquids	11	--	145	--	10	6	--	193	(s)	-33
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	39	--	18	--	0	-12	--	68	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	92	--	(s)	14	--	114	0	-36
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-27	--	36	--	10	3	--	15	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	-4	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	31	1,684	718	--	2,576	-105	--	--	29	5,085
Finished Motor Gasoline	31	818	261	--	1,525	-5	--	--	1	2,638
Reformulated	--	509	111	--	391	-8	--	--	0	1,019
Oxygenated	35	6	6	--	20	-8	--	--	(s)	75
Other	-4	302	145	--	1,113	12	--	--	1	1,544
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	2	-1	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	80	83	--	375	-16	--	--	(s)	554
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	80	83	--	375	-16	--	--	(s)	554
Kerosene	--	7	(s)	--	2	-9	--	--	2	17
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	402	174	--	587	-69	--	--	6	1,226
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	150	61	--	307	-28	--	--	4	543
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	252	113	--	280	-41	--	--	1	684
Residual Fuel Oil	--	151	153	--	43	-19	--	--	9	357
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	7	3	--	(s)	1	--	--	0	9
Special Naphthas	--	3	3	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	9
Lubricants	--	18	9	--	27	(s)	--	--	4	49
Waxes	--	5	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	--	49	0	--	0	-1	--	--	6	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	82	32	--	11	14	--	--	1	110
Still Gas	--	60	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	60
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	(s)	--	(s)	-1	--	--	(s)	3
Total	97	1,739	2,266	91	2,658	-97	0	1,673	31	5,243

^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, July 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 17,438	--	22,868	3,406	55,520	-2,658	0	101,890	0	0	67,634
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,073	4,688	1,552	--	833	5,634	--	2,604	189	7,719	36,454
Pentanes Plus	1,445	--	32	--	655	669	--	1,349	8	106	2,843
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,628	4,688	1,520	--	178	4,965	--	1,255	181	7,613	33,611
Ethane/Ethylene	2,528	0	12	--	-1,110	-3	--	0	0	1,433	3,941
Propane/Propylene	3,329	3,392	1,106	--	1,355	3,760	--	0	64	5,358	19,774
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,174	1,114	66	--	-370	1,291	--	50	117	526	7,522
Isobutane/Isobutylene	597	182	336	--	303	-83	--	1,205	0	296	2,374
Other Liquids	-685	--	12	--	2,309	271	--	1,599	(s)	-234	27,791
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	875	--	5	--	0	-49	--	929	(s)	0	2,427
Unfinished Oils	--	--	5	--	-32	-578	--	785	0	-234	14,322
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,560	--	2	--	2,341	890	--	-107	(s)	0	11,008
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	8	--	-8	0	0	34
Finished Petroleum Products	2,721	105,754	376	--	28,619	1,623	--	--	849	134,998	105,225
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,721	55,174	113	--	17,337	574	--	--	21	74,750	42,911
Reformulated	--	5,979	0	--	25	-47	--	--	0	6,051	2,185
Oxygenated	11,613	1,905	0	--	-174	-45	--	--	4	13,385	505
Other	-8,892	47,290	113	--	17,486	666	--	--	17	55,315	40,221
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	105	9	--	54	-96	--	--	0	264	300
Jet Fuel	--	5,923	0	--	3,303	-64	--	--	(s)	9,290	8,293
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	228	68	--	--	(s)	160	292
Kerosene-Type	--	5,923	0	--	3,075	-132	--	--	0	9,130	8,001
Kerosene	--	229	0	--	20	80	--	--	0	169	1,368
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	23,377	97	--	7,576	1,766	--	--	52	29,232	31,378
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	15,894	66	--	5,916	1,014	--	--	(s)	20,862	20,631
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	7,483	31	--	1,660	752	--	--	51	8,371	10,747
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,588	16	--	-123	-122	--	--	153	1,450	2,322
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,545	31	--	17	190	--	--	0	1,403	627
Special Naphthas	--	371	26	--	44	14	--	--	6	421	259
Lubricants	--	781	19	--	43	177	--	--	53	613	1,860
Waxes	--	90	4	--	0	14	--	--	14	66	114
Petroleum Coke	--	3,940	0	--	0	-163	--	--	302	3,801	2,115
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	8,070	57	--	348	-766	--	--	249	8,992	13,465
Still Gas	--	4,311	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,311	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	250	4	--	0	19	--	--	(s)	235	213
Total	28,548	110,442	24,808	3,406	87,281	4,870	0	106,093	1,039	142,483	237,104

^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-July 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 121,171	—	160,841	6,186	371,308	-8,662	0	668,130	38	0	67,634
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	65,258	30,264	14,860	—	2,742	6,500	—	21,724	1,610	83,290	36,454
Pentanes Plus	9,415	—	238	—	5,091	520	—	8,923	120	5,181	2,843
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	55,843	30,264	14,622	—	-2,349	5,980	—	12,801	1,490	78,109	33,611
Ethane/Ethylene	19,807	1	1,906	—	-7,884	478	—	0	0	13,352	3,941
Propane/Propylene	23,647	24,520	10,517	—	3,068	1,993	—	2	608	59,149	19,774
Normal Butane/Butylene	8,183	5,193	869	—	-704	3,042	—	4,696	882	4,921	7,522
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,206	550	1,330	—	3,171	467	—	8,103	0	687	2,374
Other Liquids	-9,483	—	47	—	12,919	2,020	—	5,963	5	-4,505	27,791
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	6,579	—	14	—	0	521	—	6,071	1	0	2,427
Unfinished Oils	—	—	24	—	599	-199	—	5,291	0	-4,469	14,322
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-16,062	—	9	—	12,320	1,664	—	-5,401	4	0	11,008
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	34	—	2	0	-36	34
Finished Petroleum Products	27,214	698,992	2,757	—	156,097	-2,340	—	—	3,417	883,983	105,225
Finished Motor Gasoline	27,214	371,029	623	—	89,883	-4,844	—	—	236	493,356	42,911
Reformulated	—	41,150	0	—	713	-1,651	—	—	0	43,514	2,185
Oxygenated	111,515	14,722	0	—	-1,493	130	—	—	29	124,585	505
Other	-84,301	315,157	623	—	90,663	-3,323	—	—	207	325,258	40,221
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	557	21	—	584	-137	—	—	0	1,299	300
Naphtha-Type	—	40,062	0	—	21,329	-10	—	—	37	61,364	8,293
Kerosene-Type	—	-2	0	—	600	38	—	—	(s)	560	292
Kerosene	—	40,064	0	—	20,729	-48	—	—	37	60,804	8,001
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,411	0	—	183	-303	—	—	1	3,896	1,368
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	158,853	898	—	42,428	-3,410	—	—	202	205,387	31,378
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	103,331	541	—	34,077	-3,213	—	—	3	141,159	20,631
Residual Fuel Oil	—	55,522	357	—	8,351	-197	—	—	199	64,228	10,747
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	12,489	236	—	-1,676	73	—	—	616	10,360	2,322
Special Naphthas	—	9,962	220	—	143	371	—	—	0	9,954	627
Lubricants	—	2,761	360	—	559	-37	—	—	93	3,624	259
Waxes	—	4,691	115	—	1,303	262	—	—	366	5,481	1,860
Petroleum Coke	—	548	49	—	0	19	—	—	69	509	114
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	27,621	0	—	0	680	—	—	1,074	25,867	2,115
Still Gas	—	36,989	208	—	1,303	4,986	—	—	721	32,793	13,465
Miscellaneous Products	—	27,543	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	27,543	0
Total	204,159	729,256	178,505	6,186	543,066	-2,482	0	695,817	5,070	962,768	237,104

^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, July 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 563	—	738	110	1,791	-86	0	3,287	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	293	151	50	—	27	182	—	84	6	249
Pentanes Plus	47	—	1	—	21	22	—	44	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	246	151	49	—	6	160	—	40	6	246
Ethane/Ethylene	82	0	(s)	—	-36	(s)	—	0	0	46
Propane/Propylene	107	109	36	—	44	121	—	0	2	173
Normal Butane/Butylene	38	36	2	—	-12	42	—	2	4	17
Isobutane/Isobutylene	19	6	11	—	10	-3	—	39	0	10
Other Liquids	-22	—	(s)	—	74	9	—	52	(s)	-8
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	28	—	(s)	—	0	-2	—	30	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	-1	-19	—	25	0	-8
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-50	—	(s)	—	76	29	—	-3	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	88	3,411	12	—	923	52	—	—	27	4,355
Finished Motor Gasoline	88	1,780	4	—	559	19	—	—	1	2,411
Reformulated	—	193	0	—	1	-2	—	—	0	195
Oxygenated	375	61	0	—	-6	-1	—	—	(s)	432
Other	-287	1,525	4	—	564	21	—	—	1	1,784
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	2	-3	—	—	0	9
Jet Fuel	—	191	0	—	107	-2	—	—	(s)	300
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	7	2	—	—	(s)	5
Kerosene-Type	—	191	0	—	99	-4	—	—	0	295
Kerosene	—	7	0	—	1	3	—	—	0	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	754	3	—	244	57	—	—	2	943
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	513	2	—	191	33	—	—	(s)	673
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	241	1	—	54	24	—	—	2	270
Residual Fuel Oil	—	51	1	—	-4	-4	—	—	5	47
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	50	1	—	1	6	—	—	0	45
Special Naphthas	—	12	1	—	1	(s)	—	—	(s)	14
Lubricants	—	25	1	—	1	6	—	—	2	20
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	127	0	—	0	-5	—	—	10	123
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	260	2	—	11	-25	—	—	8	290
Still Gas	—	139	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	139
Miscellaneous Products	—	8	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	8
Total	921	3,563	800	110	2,816	157	0	3,422	34	4,596

^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-July 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 572	—	759	29	1,751	-41	0	3,152	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	308	143	70	—	13	31	—	102	8	393
Pentanes Plus	44	—	1	—	24	2	—	42	1	24
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	263	143	69	—	-11	28	—	60	7	368
Ethane/Ethylene	93	(s)	9	—	-37	2	—	0	0	63
Propane/Propylene	112	116	50	—	14	9	—	(s)	3	279
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	24	4	—	-3	14	—	22	4	23
Isobutane/Isobutylene	20	3	6	—	15	2	—	38	0	3
Other Liquids	-45	—	(s)	—	61	10	—	28	(s)	-21
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	31	—	(s)	—	0	2	—	29	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	3	-1	—	25	0	-21
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-76	—	(s)	—	58	8	—	-25	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	128	3,297	13	—	736	-11	—	—	16	4,170
Finished Motor Gasoline	128	1,750	3	—	424	-23	—	—	1	2,327
Reformulated	—	194	0	—	3	-8	—	—	0	205
Oxygenated	526	69	0	—	-7	1	—	—	(s)	588
Other	-398	1,487	3	—	428	-16	—	—	1	1,534
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	3	-1	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	189	0	—	101	(s)	—	—	(s)	289
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Kerosene-Type	—	189	0	—	98	(s)	—	—	(s)	287
Kerosene	—	16	0	—	1	-1	—	—	(s)	18
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	749	4	—	200	-16	—	—	1	969
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	487	3	—	161	-15	—	—	(s)	666
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	262	2	—	39	-1	—	—	1	303
Residual Fuel Oil	—	59	1	—	-8	(s)	—	—	3	49
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	47	1	—	1	2	—	—	0	47
Special Naphthas	—	13	2	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	17
Lubricants	—	22	1	—	6	1	—	—	2	26
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	130	0	—	0	3	—	—	5	122
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	174	1	—	6	24	—	—	3	155
Still Gas	—	130	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	—	12	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	12
Total	963	3,440	842	29	2,562	-12	0	3,282	24	4,541

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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,
July 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 96,859	--	142,462	441	-45,823	-6,676	0	200,615	0	0	740,913
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	37,366	14,687	3,192	--	-340	8,179	--	6,718	352	39,656	85,210
Pentanes Plus	6,596	--	1,354	--	-267	198	--	2,843	0	4,642	5,382
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	30,770	14,687	1,838	--	-73	7,981	--	3,875	352	35,014	79,828
Ethane/Ethylene	13,524	853	434	--	2,284	1,721	--	0	0	15,374	26,835
Propane/Propylene	10,574	9,041	807	--	-3,095	2,087	--	0	306	14,934	24,750
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,206	4,088	362	--	813	3,346	--	987	46	3,090	21,708
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,466	705	235	--	-75	827	--	2,888	0	1,616	6,535
Other Liquids	3,987	--	8,700	--	-2,219	-2,167	--	16,850	313	-4,528	66,226
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,727	--	36	--	0	131	--	3,383	249	0	4,588
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,664	--	10	-1,370	--	14,580	0	-4,536	45,266
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	260	--	0	--	-2,229	-930	--	-1,103	64	0	16,346
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	2	--	-10	0	8	26
Finished Petroleum Products	-138	221,536	7,458	--	-112,762	2,518	--	--	13,995	99,581	120,222
Finished Motor Gasoline	-138	106,329	0	--	-69,035	-537	--	--	2,551	35,142	44,851
Reformulated	--	20,029	0	--	-12,877	83	--	--	0	7,069	8,769
Oxygenated	1,222	718	0	--	-452	65	--	--	0	1,423	127
Other	-1,361	85,582	0	--	-55,706	-685	--	--	2,551	26,649	35,955
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	353	0	--	-117	67	--	--	0	169	431
Jet Fuel	--	21,719	734	--	-15,566	1,271	--	--	609	5,007	14,010
Naphtha-Type	--	31	713	--	-150	-56	--	--	263	387	12
Kerosene-Type	--	21,688	21	--	-15,416	1,327	--	--	346	4,620	13,998
Kerosene	--	848	0	--	-19	489	--	--	7	333	1,206
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	41,058	0	--	-24,762	622	--	--	2,938	12,736	27,770
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	23,494	0	--	-16,028	-830	--	--	1,487	6,809	14,246
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	17,564	0	--	-8,734	1,452	--	--	1,451	5,927	13,524
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11,496	1,195	--	-1,513	1,111	--	--	2,818	7,249	13,973
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	11,755	5,319	--	0	379	--	--	0	16,695	3,519
Special Naphthas	--	912	210	--	-129	-39	--	--	110	922	1,656
Lubricants	--	3,262	0	--	-829	151	--	--	346	1,936	5,995
Waxes	--	304	0	--	0	-57	--	--	37	324	416
Petroleum Coke	--	8,948	0	--	0	30	--	--	4,573	4,345	2,052
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,095	0	--	-792	-464	--	--	7	3,760	3,570
Still Gas	--	9,811	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	9,811	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	646	0	--	0	-505	--	--	(s)	1,151	773
Total	138,074	236,223	161,812	441	-161,144	1,854	0	224,183	14,660	134,709	1,012,571

^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-July 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 659,832	--	974,122	5,347	-291,929	-5,430	0	1,352,802	0	0	740,913
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	253,187	85,859	15,147	--	-1,622	18,537	--	46,851	7,262	279,921	85,210
Pentanes Plus	41,778	--	5,867	--	-2,706	-643	--	18,996	241	26,345	5,382
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	211,409	85,859	9,280	--	1,084	19,180	--	27,855	7,021	253,576	79,828
Ethane/Ethylene	94,673	4,217	2,000	--	16,986	5,224	--	0	0	112,652	26,835
Propane/Propylene	72,595	59,850	4,971	--	-17,267	3,064	--	0	5,926	111,159	24,750
Normal Butane/Butylene	13,317	19,380	1,568	--	3,088	9,664	--	10,779	1,095	15,815	21,708
Isobutane/Isobutylene	30,824	2,412	741	--	-1,723	1,228	--	17,076	0	13,950	6,535
Other Liquids	23,827	--	49,582	--	-14,897	1,608	--	76,107	2,591	-21,794	66,226
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	23,028	--	180	--	0	-1,510	--	23,431	1,287	0	4,588
Unfinished Oils	--	--	47,370	--	-659	2,259	--	66,254	0	-21,802	45,266
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	799	--	2,032	--	-14,238	846	--	-13,557	1,304	0	16,346
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	13	--	-21	0	8	26
Finished Petroleum Products	375	1,464,088	43,327	--	-726,561	-6,349	--	--	96,588	690,990	120,222
Finished Motor Gasoline	375	692,385	1,121	--	-425,449	-790	--	--	18,488	250,733	44,851
Reformulated	--	135,808	0	--	-83,643	-27	--	--	465	51,727	8,769
Oxygenated	11,738	6,463	0	--	-2,772	-1,335	--	--	596	16,168	127
Other	-11,364	550,114	1,121	--	-339,034	572	--	--	17,427	182,839	35,955
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2,670	0	--	-1,032	149	--	--	0	1,489	431
Jet Fuel	--	143,880	2,118	--	-109,132	-2,641	--	--	2,333	37,174	14,010
Naphtha-Type	--	290	2,002	--	-270	-325	--	--	944	1,403	12
Kerosene-Type	--	143,590	116	--	-108,862	-2,316	--	--	1,389	35,771	13,998
Kerosene	--	3,546	256	--	-627	-501	--	--	156	3,520	1,206
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	289,298	48	--	-170,681	-573	--	--	18,710	100,528	27,770
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	166,955	0	--	-102,021	-1,118	--	--	4,950	61,102	14,246
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	122,343	48	--	-68,660	545	--	--	13,760	39,426	13,524
Residual Fuel Oil	--	72,314	5,331	--	-7,457	-1,136	--	--	18,458	52,866	13,973
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	73,063	33,145	--	-164	739	--	--	0	105,305	3,519
Special Naphthas	--	7,163	491	--	-1,267	-136	--	--	543	5,980	1,656
Lubricants	--	22,836	70	--	-6,990	398	--	--	3,471	12,047	5,995
Waxes	--	2,407	23	--	0	-82	--	--	251	2,261	416
Petroleum Coke	--	60,710	401	--	0	-1,253	--	--	34,057	28,307	2,052
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	24,123	306	--	-3,652	140	--	--	121	20,516	3,570
Still Gas	--	64,470	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	64,470	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	5,223	17	--	-110	-663	--	--	1	5,792	773
Total	937,220	1,549,947	1,082,178	5,347	-1,035,009	8,366	0	1,475,760	106,441	949,117	1,012,571

^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, July 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 3,124	--	4,596	14	-1,478	-215	0	6,471	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,205	474	103	--	-11	264	--	217	11	1,279
Pentanes Plus	213	--	44	--	-9	6	--	92	0	150
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	993	474	59	--	-2	257	--	125	11	1,129
Ethane/Ethylene	436	28	14	--	74	56	--	0	0	496
Propane/Propylene	341	292	26	--	-100	67	--	0	10	482
Normal Butane/Butylene	71	132	12	--	26	108	--	32	1	100
Isobutane/Isobutylene	144	23	8	--	-2	27	--	93	0	52
Other Liquids	129	--	281	--	-72	-70	--	544	10	-146
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	120	--	1	--	0	4	--	109	8	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	279	--	(s)	-44	--	470	0	-146
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	8	--	0	--	-72	-30	--	-36	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	-4	7,146	241	--	-3,637	81	--	--	451	3,212
Finished Motor Gasoline	-4	3,430	0	--	-2,227	-17	--	--	82	1,134
Reformulated	--	646	0	--	-415	3	--	--	0	228
Oxygenated	39	23	0	--	-15	2	--	--	0	46
Other	-44	2,761	0	--	-1,797	-22	--	--	82	860
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	11	0	--	-4	2	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	701	24	--	-502	41	--	--	20	162
Naphtha-Type	--	1	23	--	-5	-2	--	--	8	12
Kerosene-Type	--	700	1	--	-497	43	--	--	11	149
Kerosene	--	27	0	--	-1	16	--	--	(s)	11
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,324	0	--	-799	20	--	--	95	411
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	758	0	--	-517	-27	--	--	48	220
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	567	0	--	-282	47	--	--	47	191
Residual Fuel Oil	--	371	39	--	-49	36	--	--	91	234
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	379	172	--	0	12	--	--	0	539
Special Naphthas	--	29	7	--	-4	-1	--	--	4	30
Lubricants	--	105	0	--	-27	5	--	--	11	62
Waxes	--	10	0	--	0	-2	--	--	1	10
Petroleum Coke	--	289	0	--	0	1	--	--	148	140
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	132	0	--	-26	-15	--	--	(s)	121
Still Gas	--	316	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	316
Miscellaneous Products	--	21	0	--	0	-16	--	--	(s)	37
Total	4,454	7,620	5,220	14	-5,198	60	0	7,232	473	4,345

^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-July 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 3,112	—	4,595	25	-1,377	-26	0	6,381	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,194	405	71	—	-8	87	—	221	34	1,320
Pentanes Plus	197	—	28	—	-13	-3	—	90	1	124
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	997	405	44	—	5	90	—	131	33	1,196
Ethane/Ethylene	447	20	9	—	80	25	—	0	0	531
Propane/Propylene	342	282	23	—	-81	14	—	0	28	524
Normal Butane/Butylene	63	91	7	—	15	46	—	51	5	75
Isobutane/Isobutylene	145	11	3	—	-8	6	—	81	0	66
Other Liquids	112	—	234	—	-70	8	—	359	12	-103
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	109	—	1	—	0	-7	—	111	6	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	223	—	-3	11	—	313	0	-103
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	4	—	10	—	-67	4	—	-64	6	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	2	6,906	204	—	-3,427	-30	—	—	456	3,259
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	3,266	5	—	-2,007	-4	—	—	87	1,183
Reformulated	—	641	0	—	-395	(s)	—	—	2	244
Oxygenated	55	30	0	—	-13	-6	—	—	3	76
Other	-54	2,595	5	—	-1,599	3	—	—	82	862
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	13	0	—	-5	1	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	679	10	—	-515	-12	—	—	11	175
Naphtha-Type	—	1	9	—	-1	-2	—	—	4	7
Kerosene-Type	—	677	1	—	-514	-11	—	—	7	169
Kerosene	—	17	1	—	-3	-2	—	—	1	17
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,365	(s)	—	-805	-3	—	—	88	474
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	788	0	—	-481	-5	—	—	23	288
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	577	(s)	—	-324	3	—	—	65	186
Residual Fuel Oil	—	341	25	—	-35	-5	—	—	87	249
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	345	156	—	-1	3	—	—	0	497
Special Naphthas	—	34	2	—	-6	-1	—	—	3	28
Lubricants	—	108	(s)	—	-33	2	—	—	16	57
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	286	2	—	0	-6	—	—	161	134
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	114	1	—	-17	1	—	—	1	97
Still Gas	—	304	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	304
Miscellaneous Products	—	25	(s)	—	-1	-3	—	—	(s)	27
Total	4,421	7,311	5,105	25	-4,882	39	0	6,961	502	4,477

^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, July 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 11,443	--	4,039	798	-1,659	-512	0	15,133	0	0	10,704
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,081	293	152	--	-3,174	102	--	288	12	950	1,317
Pentanes Plus	813	--	31	--	-388	33	--	94	0	329	223
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,268	293	121	--	-2,786	69	--	194	12	621	1,094
Ethane/Ethylene	1,052	0	0	--	-1,174	-1	--	0	0	-121	209
Propane/Propylene	1,374	277	62	--	-908	67	--	0	1	737	405
Normal Butane/Butylene	508	87	47	--	-443	14	--	81	11	93	353
Isobutane/Isobutylene	334	-71	12	--	-261	-11	--	113	0	-88	127
Other Liquids	135	--	0	--	0	-262	--	413	0	-16	4,596
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	53	--	0	--	0	19	--	34	0	0	321
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-86	--	102	0	-16	2,317
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	82	--	0	--	0	-195	--	277	0	0	1,958
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-51	15,991	203	--	1,734	-621	--	--	9	18,489	11,027
Finished Motor Gasoline	-51	7,831	13	--	336	-195	--	--	1	8,323	4,472
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	306	106	0	--	0	-38	--	--	0	450	68
Other	-357	7,725	13	--	336	-157	--	--	1	7,873	4,404
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	28	0	--	24	5	--	--	0	47	35
Jet Fuel	--	1,069	0	--	1,046	27	--	--	(s)	2,088	926
Naphtha-Type	--	371	0	--	-124	31	--	--	0	216	214
Kerosene-Type	--	698	0	--	1,170	-4	--	--	(s)	1,872	712
Kerosene	--	142	0	--	0	70	--	--	0	72	158
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	4,104	187	--	328	85	--	--	0	4,534	2,937
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	3,382	39	--	337	139	--	--	0	3,619	2,476
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	722	148	--	-9	-54	--	--	0	915	461
Residual Fuel Oil	--	259	0	--	0	-55	--	--	0	314	410
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	21	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	21	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	7	-7	0
Waxes	--	29	0	--	0	18	--	--	(s)	11	31
Petroleum Coke	--	442	0	--	0	64	--	--	0	378	161
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,288	3	--	0	-641	--	--	1	1,931	1,889
Still Gas	--	680	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	680	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	98	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	97	6
Total	15,608	16,284	4,394	798	-3,099	-1,293	0	15,834	21	19,422	27,644

^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-July 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 81,052	--	25,416	6,451	-16,146	-1,408	0	98,181	0	0	10,704
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	28,818	1,843	2,702	--	-22,196	12	--	2,732	42	8,381	1,317
Pentanes Plus	5,620	--	1,532	--	-2,385	37	--	852	0	3,878	223
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23,198	1,843	1,170	--	-19,811	-25	--	1,880	42	4,503	1,094
Ethane/Ethylene	7,976	0	0	--	-9,102	-6	--	0	0	-1,120	209
Propane/Propylene	9,566	2,030	767	--	-6,232	12	--	0	8	6,111	405
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,454	88	358	--	-2,782	4	--	1,168	33	-87	353
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,202	-275	45	--	-1,695	-35	--	712	0	-400	127
Other Liquids	664	--	0	--	0	-42	--	735	0	-29	4,596
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	430	--	0	--	0	39	--	391	0	0	321
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	318	--	-289	0	-29	2,317
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	234	--	0	--	0	-399	--	633	0	0	1,958
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	59	103,300	1,138	--	7,728	-233	--	--	76	112,382	11,027
Finished Motor Gasoline	59	51,353	90	--	1,125	-288	--	--	18	52,898	4,472
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	2,935	2,084	0	--	48	-509	--	--	15	5,561	68
Other	-2,875	49,269	90	--	1,077	221	--	--	3	47,337	4,404
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	116	0	--	74	-7	--	--	0	197	35
Jet Fuel	--	6,600	0	--	5,879	58	--	--	(s)	12,421	926
Naphtha-Type	--	1,818	0	--	-717	-43	--	--	0	1,144	214
Kerosene-Type	--	4,782	0	--	6,596	101	--	--	(s)	11,277	712
Kerosene	--	384	0	--	-68	67	--	--	0	249	158
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	27,290	1,006	--	718	-218	--	--	0	29,232	2,937
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	21,761	188	--	870	188	--	--	0	22,631	2,476
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	5,529	818	--	-152	-406	--	--	0	6,601	461
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,204	0	--	0	11	--	--	0	2,193	410
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	144	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	143	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	2	-2	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	35	-35	0
Waxes	--	66	0	--	0	4	--	--	(s)	62	31
Petroleum Coke	--	3,100	0	--	0	56	--	--	14	3,030	161
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	7,082	42	--	0	94	--	--	7	7,023	1,889
Still Gas	--	4,284	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,284	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	677	0	--	0	-11	--	--	(s)	688	6
Total	110,594	105,143	29,256	6,451	-30,614	-1,671	0	101,648	118	120,734	27,644

^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, July 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 369	--	130	26	-54	-17	0	488	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	132	9	5	--	-102	3	--	9	(s)	31
Pentanes Plus	26	--	1	--	-13	1	--	3	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	105	9	4	--	-90	2	--	6	(s)	20
Ethane/Ethylene	34	0	0	--	-38	(s)	--	0	0	-4
Propane/Propylene	44	9	2	--	-29	2	--	0	(s)	24
Normal Butane/Butylene	16	3	2	--	-14	(s)	--	3	(s)	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	11	-2	(s)	--	-8	(s)	--	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	4	--	0	--	0	-8	--	13	0	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	--	0	--	0	1	--	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-3	--	3	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	3	--	0	--	0	-6	--	9	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-2	516	7	--	56	-20	--	--	(s)	596
Finished Motor Gasoline	-2	253	(s)	--	11	-6	--	--	(s)	268
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	10	3	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	15
Other	-12	249	(s)	--	11	-5	--	--	(s)	254
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel	--	34	0	--	34	1	--	--	(s)	67
Naphtha-Type	--	12	0	--	-4	1	--	--	0	7
Kerosene-Type	--	23	0	--	38	(s)	--	--	(s)	60
Kerosene	--	5	0	--	0	2	--	--	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	132	6	--	11	3	--	--	0	146
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	109	1	--	11	4	--	--	0	117
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	23	5	--	(s)	-2	--	--	0	30
Residual Fuel Oil	--	8	0	--	0	-2	--	--	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	1	--	--	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	--	14	0	--	0	2	--	--	0	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	42	(s)	--	0	-21	--	--	(s)	62
Still Gas	--	22	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	22
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	3
Total	503	525	142	26	-100	-42	0	511	1	627

^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-July 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 382	--	120	30	-76	-7	0	463	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	136	9	13	--	-105	(s)	--	13	(s)	40
Pentanes Plus	27	--	7	--	-11	(s)	--	4	0	18
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	109	9	6	--	-93	(s)	--	9	(s)	21
Ethane/Ethylene	38	0	0	--	-43	(s)	--	0	0	-5
Propane/Propylene	45	10	4	--	-29	(s)	--	0	(s)	29
Normal Butane/Butylene	16	(s)	2	--	-13	(s)	--	6	(s)	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	(s)	--	-8	(s)	--	3	0	-2
Other Liquids	3	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	3	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	2	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	2	--	-1	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	--	0	--	0	-2	--	3	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	(s)	487	5	--	36	-1	--	--	(s)	530
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	242	(s)	--	5	-1	--	--	(s)	250
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	14	10	0	--	(s)	-2	--	--	(s)	26
Other	-14	232	(s)	--	5	1	--	--	(s)	223
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	31	0	--	28	(s)	--	--	(s)	59
Naphtha-Type	--	9	0	--	-3	(s)	--	--	0	5
Kerosene-Type	--	23	0	--	31	(s)	--	--	(s)	53
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	129	5	--	3	-1	--	--	0	138
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	103	1	--	4	1	--	--	0	107
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	26	4	--	-1	-2	--	--	0	31
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10	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)	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	33	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	33
Still Gas	--	20	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Total	522	496	138	30	-144	-8	0	479	1	570

^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, July 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 73,350	--	12,123	1,360	-7,184	-3,085	2	79,327	3,182	223	70,486
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,960	3,039	21	--	0	704	--	2,389	675	2,252	4,252
Pentanes Plus	1,678	--	0	--	0	-11	--	1,216	0	473	49
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,282	3,039	21	--	0	715	--	1,173	675	1,779	4,203
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	275	1,338	3	--	0	357	--	0	454	805	1,072
Normal Butane/Butylene	598	1,564	0	--	0	326	--	699	222	915	2,612
Isobutane/Isobutylene	408	137	18	--	0	32	--	474	0	57	519
Other Liquids	1,800	--	1,853	--	-147	-978	--	3,263	2	1,219	32,657
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,519	--	1,161	--	0	546	--	2,133	1	0	5,770
Unfinished Oils	--	--	692	--	0	-1,477	--	950	0	1,219	20,582
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	280	--	0	--	-147	-46	--	179	(s)	0	6,294
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	0	11
Finished Petroleum Products	-143	86,884	483	--	1,940	-838	--	--	7,094	82,908	54,253
Finished Motor Gasoline	-143	40,557	20	--	1,327	-528	--	--	76	42,213	21,131
Reformulated	--	14,776	0	--	0	-589	--	--	0	15,365	5,673
Oxygenated	1,375	69	0	--	0	697	--	--	1	746	702
Other	-1,518	25,712	20	--	1,327	-636	--	--	74	26,102	14,756
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	294	2	--	0	4	--	--	0	292	540
Jet Fuel	--	13,379	217	--	309	110	--	--	175	13,620	7,636
Naphtha-Type	--	32	215	--	46	-44	--	--	0	337	206
Kerosene-Type	--	13,347	2	--	263	154	--	--	175	13,283	7,430
Kerosene	--	108	0	--	0	13	--	--	(s)	95	79
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,184	49	--	304	126	--	--	1,495	11,916	11,451
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	9,306	0	--	138	-113	--	--	200	9,357	7,871
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	3,878	49	--	166	239	--	--	1,295	2,559	3,580
Residual Fuel Oil	--	6,483	0	--	0	-126	--	--	1,607	5,002	6,411
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	489	37	--	0	-18	--	--	0	544	210
Special Naphthas	--	72	0	--	0	11	--	--	676	-615	52
Lubricants	--	851	0	--	0	118	--	--	81	652	1,730
Waxes	--	69	1	--	0	-5	--	--	21	54	94
Petroleum Coke	--	4,514	7	--	0	-710	--	--	2,948	2,283	2,471
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,138	149	--	0	199	--	--	15	2,073	2,259
Still Gas	--	4,581	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,581	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	165	1	--	0	-32	--	--	1	197	189
Total	77,967	89,923	14,480	1,360	-5,391	-4,197	2	84,979	10,953	86,602	161,648

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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-July 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 525,618	--	65,358	4,682	-57,495	-7,910	7	523,256	21,336	1,474	70,486
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	22,220	18,869	581	--	0	1,158	--	18,801	4,292	17,419	4,252
Pentanes Plus	12,813	--	0	--	0	-28	--	9,711	(s)	3,130	49
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9,407	18,869	581	--	0	1,186	--	9,090	4,292	14,289	4,203
Ethane/Ethylene	9	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	9	0
Propane/Propylene	2,043	9,461	19	--	0	-70	--	0	2,372	9,221	1,072
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,502	8,757	0	--	0	1,204	--	5,725	1,920	4,410	2,612
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,853	651	562	--	0	52	--	3,365	0	649	519
Other Liquids	9,801	--	8,782	--	-147	-1,768	--	18,971	251	982	32,657
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	11,089	--	5,787	--	0	1,065	--	15,803	8	0	5,770
Unfinished Oils	--	--	2,995	--	0	-1,526	--	3,539	0	982	20,582
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,288	--	0	--	-147	-1,316	--	-362	243	0	6,294
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	9	--	-9	0	0	11
Finished Petroleum Products	2,609	574,421	2,424	--	16,674	-5,664	--	--	57,677	544,115	54,253
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,609	267,497	127	--	11,245	-2,642	--	--	1,499	282,621	21,131
Reformulated	--	99,985	0	--	0	-1,499	--	--	0	101,484	5,673
Oxygenated	13,206	8,389	0	--	0	-2,843	--	--	90	24,347	702
Other	-10,597	159,123	127	--	11,245	1,700	--	--	1,409	156,789	14,756
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,132	10	--	0	66	--	--	0	1,076	540
Jet Fuel	--	83,653	962	--	2,436	-566	--	--	1,569	86,048	7,636
Naphtha-Type	--	115	215	--	387	-124	--	--	1	840	206
Kerosene-Type	--	83,538	747	--	2,049	-442	--	--	1,568	85,208	7,430
Kerosene	--	571	2	--	0	0	--	--	16	557	79
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	92,460	635	--	3,029	-1,292	--	--	17,019	80,397	11,451
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	63,826	414	--	1,908	-368	--	--	3,435	63,081	7,871
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	28,634	221	--	1,121	-924	--	--	13,584	17,316	3,580
Residual Fuel Oil	--	49,060	137	--	0	-98	--	--	11,992	37,303	6,411
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	3,073	96	--	0	-43	--	--	0	3,212	210
Special Naphthas	--	405	10	--	0	16	--	--	3,152	-2,753	52
Lubricants	--	5,550	0	--	-36	-96	--	--	898	4,712	1,730
Waxes	--	474	25	--	0	-28	--	--	110	417	94
Petroleum Coke	--	30,796	175	--	0	-1,264	--	--	21,312	10,923	2,471
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	9,426	243	--	0	287	--	--	102	9,280	2,259
Still Gas	--	29,081	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	29,081	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,243	2	--	0	-4	--	--	9	1,240	189
Total	560,247	593,290	77,145	4,682	-40,968	-14,184	7	561,028	83,556	563,989	161,648

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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, July 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 2,366	—	391	44	-232	-100	(s)	2,559	103	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	95	98	1	—	0	23	—	77	22	73
Pentanes Plus	54	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	39	0	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41	98	1	—	0	23	—	38	22	57
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	9	43	(s)	—	0	12	—	0	15	26
Normal Butane/Butylene	19	50	0	—	0	11	—	23	7	30
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	4	1	—	0	1	—	15	0	2
Other Liquids	58	—	60	—	-5	-32	—	105	(s)	39
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	49	—	37	—	0	18	—	69	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	22	—	0	-48	—	31	0	39
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	9	—	0	—	-5	-1	—	6	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-5	2,803	16	—	63	-27	—	—	229	2,674
Finished Motor Gasoline	-5	1,308	1	—	43	-17	—	—	2	1,362
Reformulated	—	477	0	—	0	-19	—	—	0	496
Oxygenated	44	2	0	—	0	22	—	—	(s)	24
Other	-49	829	1	—	43	-21	—	—	2	842
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	9	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	9
Jet Fuel	—	432	7	—	10	4	—	—	6	439
Naphtha-Type	—	1	7	—	1	-1	—	—	0	11
Kerosene-Type	—	431	(s)	—	8	5	—	—	6	428
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	425	2	—	10	4	—	—	48	384
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	300	0	—	4	-4	—	—	6	302
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	125	2	—	5	8	—	—	42	83
Residual Fuel Oil	—	209	0	—	0	-4	—	—	52	161
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	16	1	—	0	-1	—	—	0	18
Special Naphthas	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	22	-20
Lubricants	—	27	0	—	0	4	—	—	3	21
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke	—	146	(s)	—	0	-23	—	—	95	74
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	69	5	—	0	6	—	—	(s)	67
Still Gas	—	148	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	148
Miscellaneous Products	—	5	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,515	2,901	467	44	-174	-135	(s)	2,741	353	2,794

^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-July 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 2,479	—	308	22	-271	-37	(s)	2,468	101	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	105	89	3	—	0	5	—	89	20	82
Pentanes Plus	60	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	46	(s)	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	44	89	3	—	0	6	—	43	20	67
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	45	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	0	11	43
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	41	0	—	0	6	—	27	9	21
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	3	3	—	0	(s)	—	16	0	3
Other Liquids	46	—	41	—	-1	-8	—	89	1	5
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	52	—	27	—	0	5	—	75	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	14	—	0	-7	—	17	0	5
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-6	—	0	—	-1	-6	—	-2	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	12	2,710	11	—	79	-27	—	—	272	2,567
Finished Motor Gasoline	12	1,262	1	—	53	-12	—	—	7	1,333
Reformulated	—	472	0	—	0	-7	—	—	0	479
Oxygenated	62	40	0	—	0	-13	—	—	(s)	115
Other	-50	751	1	—	53	8	—	—	7	740
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	5	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	395	5	—	11	-3	—	—	7	406
Naphtha-Type	—	1	1	—	2	-1	—	—	(s)	4
Kerosene-Type	—	394	4	—	10	-2	—	—	7	402
Kerosene	—	3	(s)	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	436	3	—	14	-6	—	—	80	379
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	301	2	—	9	-2	—	—	16	298
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	135	1	—	5	-4	—	—	64	82
Residual Fuel Oil	—	231	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	57	176
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	14	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	15
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	15	-13
Lubricants	—	26	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	4	22
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke	—	145	1	—	0	-6	—	—	101	52
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	44	1	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	44
Still Gas	—	137	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	137
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,643	2,799	364	22	-193	-67	(s)	2,646	394	2,660

^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	May 1995		January-May 1995	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 907	E 29	E 4,240	E 28
Florida	491	16	E 2,554	E 17
New York	E 29	E 1	E 126	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 182	E 6	E 819	E 5
Virginia	1	(s)	5	(s)
West Virginia	185	6	865	6
Adjustment ^a	19	1	-130	-1
PAD District II	E 17,677	E 570	E 86,555	E 573
Illinois	1,350	44	7,035	47
Indiana	224	7	1,247	8
Kansas	3,647	118	18,458	122
Kentucky	292	9	1,549	10
Michigan	E 1,068	E 34	E 5,118	E 34
Missouri	12	(s)	50	(s)
Nebraska	322	10	1,625	11
North Dakota	2,499	81	E 12,029	E 80
Ohio	E 732	E 24	E 3,486	E 23
Oklahoma	7,393	238	36,319	241
South Dakota	114	4	585	4
Tennessee	34	1	161	1
Adjustment ^a	-9	(s)	-1,108	-7
PAD District III	E 96,534	E 3,114	E 470,144	E 3,114
Alabama	1,660	54	E 7,884	E 52
Arkansas	E 748	E 24	E 3,707	E 25
Louisiana ^b	E 10,206	E 329	E 50,551	E 335
Mississippi	1,657	53	8,090	54
New Mexico	E 5,729	E 185	E 27,533	E 182
Texas ^b	47,338	1,527	234,196	1,551
Federal Offshore PAD District III	29,801	961	E 139,133	E 921
Adjustment ^a	-604	-19	-951	-6
PAD District IV	E 11,960	E 386	E 58,086	E 385
Colorado	E 2,397	E 77	E 11,242	E 74
Montana	1,300	42	6,552	43
Utah	1,713	55	8,445	56
Wyoming	6,302	203	32,725	217
Adjustment ^a	248	8	-877	-6
PAD District V	E 76,646	E 2,472	E 378,487	E 2,507
Alaska ^b	E 47,051	E 1,518	E 232,645	E 1,541
South Alaska	1,248	40	6,333	42
North Slope	45,802	1,477	226,311	1,499
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Arizona	5	(s)	25	(s)
California ^b	23,729	765	114,882	761
Nevada	115	4	599	4
Federal Offshore PAD District V	5,849	189	29,158	193
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	-103	-3	1,177	8
U.S. Total^b	E 203,724	E 6,572	E 997,512	E 6,606

^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 - 7,987; California: State - 1,675; Louisiana: State - E1,806; Texas: State - 118; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E47,236.

(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, July 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	146	647	793	529	298	8,246	9,073
Pentanes Plus	16	80	96	108	83	1,254	1,445
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	130	567	697	421	215	6,992	7,628
Ethane	53	209	262	70	1	2,457	2,528
Propane	47	245	292	225	128	2,976	3,329
Normal Butane	30	80	110	65	86	1,023	1,174
Isobutane	0	33	33	61	0	536	597
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	12	71	83	101	42	2,550	2,693
Pentanes Plus	0	6	6	13	18	332	363
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	12	65	77	88	24	2,218	2,330
Ethane	0	0	0	15	0	738	753
Propane	9	22	31	47	17	805	869
Normal Butane	3	37	40	13	7	515	535
Isobutane	0	6	6	13	0	160	173

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	18,939	4,160	8,411	757	5,099	37,366	4,081	2,960	54,273
Pentanes Plus	3,493	700	1,473	223	707	6,596	813	1,678	10,628
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,446	3,460	6,938	534	4,392	30,770	3,268	1,282	43,645
Ethane	6,570	1,843	2,935	115	2,061	13,524	1,052	1	17,367
Propane	5,503	1,010	2,361	222	1,478	10,574	1,374	275	15,844
Normal Butane	2,348	-1,635	839	129	525	2,206	508	598	4,596
Isobutane	1,025	2,242	803	68	328	4,466	334	408	5,838
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	266	2,502	2,090	167	79	5,104	300	112	8,292
Pentanes Plus	102	426	468	22	11	1,029	147	17	1,562
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	164	2,076	1,622	145	68	4,075	153	95	6,730
Ethane	13	643	64	103	10	833	3	0	1,589
Propane	102	739	505	17	39	1,402	90	69	2,461
Normal Butane	33	460	804	16	13	1,326	52	8	1,961
Isobutane	16	234	249	9	6	514	8	18	719

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,
July 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	45,792	3,017	48,809	67,775	12,524	21,591	101,890
Natural Gas Liquids	112	0	112	1,516	232	856	2,604
Pentanes Plus	1	0	1	725	155	469	1,349
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	111	0	111	791	77	387	1,255
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	1	0	1	25	0	25	50
Isobutane	110	0	110	766	77	362	1,205
Other Liquids	5,394	112	5,506	1,196	889	-486	1,599
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,072	0	2,072	597	194	138	929
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	26	0	26	33	0	27	60
Oxygenates	W	W	2,046	564	194	111	869
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	613
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,978	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	3,105	122	3,227	1,128	9	-352	785
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	299	-10	289	-521	686	-272	-107
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-82	0	-82	-8	0	0	-8
Total Input to Refineries	51,298	3,129	54,427	70,487	13,645	21,961	106,093
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,376	97	1,474	2,219	404	714	3,336
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,475	97	1,572	2,345	378	703	3,426
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	93.4	100.2	93.8	94.6	106.8	101.5	97.4
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	589	18	607	805	132	207	1,143
Catalytic Hydrocracking	70	3	74	131	0	8	138
Delayed and Fluid Coking	86	0	86	165	47	66	278
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.30	0.97	1.28	1.15	1.73	0.62	1.11
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	29.82	35.07	30.14	33.14	30.59	33.93	32.99
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,475	97	1,572	2,345	378	703	3,426
Operating	1,355	97	1,452	2,285	378	695	3,358
Idle	120	0	120	61	0	8	68
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	686	0	0	686

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
July 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	17,864	98,828	75,598	5,288	3,037	200,615	15,133	79,327	445,774
Natural Gas Liquids	1,012	3,086	2,147	216	257	6,718	288	2,389	12,111
Pentanes Plus	528	1,433	549	172	161	2,843	94	1,216	5,503
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	484	1,653	1,598	44	96	3,875	194	1,173	6,608
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	340	344	303	0	0	987	81	699	1,818
Isobutane	144	1,309	1,295	44	96	2,888	113	474	4,790
Other Liquids	199	9,820	6,773	5	53	16,850	413	3,263	27,631
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	116	2,291	959	0	17	3,383	34	2,133	8,551
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	83	248	406	0	0	737	2	363	1,188
Oxygenates	33	2,043	553	W	W	2,646	32	1,770	7,363
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	690
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	26
MTBE	W	1,889	W	W	W	2,418	W	1,729	6,380
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	267
Unfinished Oils (net)	66	8,440	5,969	134	-29	14,580	102	950	19,644
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	17	-903	-153	-129	65	-1,103	277	179	-465
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-8	-2	0	0	-10	0	1	-99
Total Input to Refineries	19,075	111,734	84,518	5,509	3,347	224,183	15,834	84,979	485,516
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	579	3,201	2,461	161	98	6,500	491	2,599	14,401
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,347	2,697	220	95	6,950	508	2,927	15,383
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	97.7	95.7	91.2	73.4	103.6	93.5	96.7	88.8	93.6
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	187	1,269	856	18	31	2,361	160	714	4,985
Catalytic Hydrocracking	16	209	262	0	0	487	5	455	1,159
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	318	396	9	0	730	36	457	1,587
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.62	1.13	1.26	1.70	0.53	1.14	1.29	1.15	1.16
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.28	32.22	29.96	30.71	38.82	31.95	34.45	25.53	30.91
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,347	2,697	220	95	6,950	508	2,927	15,383
Operating	592	3,320	2,697	212	95	6,915	508	2,819	15,052
Idle	0	27	0	8	0	35	0	108	332
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	1,468	0	0	0	1,468	0	43,777	45,931

^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,
July 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	1,919	70	1,989	3,555	324	809	4,688
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	1,414	39	1,453	2,456	242	694	3,392
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	537	43	580	891	89	134	1,114
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-32	-12	-44	208	-7	-19	182
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	24,656	1,109	25,765	36,653	7,172	11,349	55,174
Reformulated	16,333	0	16,333	5,213	766	0	5,979
Oxygenated	0	0	0	620	1,202	83	1,905
Other	8,323	1,109	9,432	30,820	5,204	11,266	47,290
Finished Aviation Gasoline	23	0	23	50	49	6	105
Jet Fuel	2,805	28	2,833	3,958	886	1,079	5,923
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,805	28	2,833	3,958	886	1,079	5,923
Commercial	2,805	18	2,823	3,764	886	718	5,368
Military	0	10	10	194	0	361	555
Kerosene	0	87	87	130	6	93	229
Distillate Fuel Oil	11,787	758	12,545	14,543	2,789	6,045	23,377
0.05 percent sulfur and under	4,995	608	5,603	9,504	2,061	4,329	15,894
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	6,792	150	6,942	5,039	728	1,716	7,483
Residual Fuel Oil	4,815	88	4,903	1,232	227	129	1,588
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	421	40	461	-1	0	21	20
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	4,017	48	4,065	371	0	24	395
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	377	0	377	862	227	84	1,173
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	235	0	235	787	0	46	833
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	17	0	17	657	0	55	712
Special Naphthas	29	36	65	307	0	64	371
Lubricants	348	253	601	548	0	233	781
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	348	253	601	548	0	233	781
Waxes	0	152	152	69	0	21	90
Petroleum Coke	1,623	25	1,648	2,565	562	813	3,940
Marketable	679	0	679	1,459	382	563	2,404
Catalyst	944	25	969	1,106	180	250	1,536
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,228	378	3,606	5,334	1,777	959	8,070
Still Gas	1,987	131	2,118	2,938	372	1,001	4,311
Miscellaneous Products	-2	24	22	140	56	54	250
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	-2	24	22	140	56	54	250
Total	53,470	3,139	56,609	73,466	14,220	22,756	110,442
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,172	-10	-2,182	-2,979	-575	-795	-4,349

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
July 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	797	8,693	5,005	93	99	14,687	293	3,039	24,696
Ethane/Ethylene	2	837	13	1	0	853	0	0	853
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	620
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	233
Propane/Propylene	568	4,928	3,428	53	64	9,041	277	1,338	15,501
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10,768
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,733
Normal Butane/Butylene	205	2,552	1,273	36	22	4,088	87	1,564	7,433
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7,432
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	22	376	291	3	13	705	-71	137	909
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	835
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	74
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,417	53,403	39,233	1,339	1,937	106,329	7,831	40,557	235,656
Reformulated	688	16,542	2,799	0	0	20,029	0	14,776	57,117
Oxygenated	0	0	581	0	137	718	106	69	2,798
Other	9,729	36,861	35,853	1,339	1,800	85,582	7,725	25,712	175,741
Finished Aviation Gasoline	102	150	101	0	0	353	28	294	803
Jet Fuel	1,650	9,493	10,089	248	239	21,719	1,069	13,379	44,923
Naphtha-Type	1	0	1	0	29	31	371	32	434
Kerosene-Type	1,649	9,493	10,088	248	210	21,688	698	13,347	44,489
Commercial	1,171	7,854	8,675	189	0	17,889	698	11,691	38,469
Military	478	1,639	1,413	59	210	3,799	0	1,656	6,020
Kerosene	4	743	89	4	8	848	142	108	1,414
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,455	18,473	16,069	1,272	789	41,058	4,104	13,184	94,268
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,520	11,252	8,224	725	773	23,494	3,382	9,306	57,679
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,935	7,221	7,845	547	16	17,564	722	3,878	36,589
Residual Fuel Oil	260	6,357	4,545	312	22	11,496	259	6,483	24,729
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	104	2	280	95	0	481	62	213	1,237
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	96	1,770	1,196	187	22	3,271	9	947	8,687
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	60	4,585	3,069	30	0	7,744	188	5,323	14,805
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	130	3,481	557	0	-4	4,164	0	274	5,506
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	149	4,186	3,256	0	0	7,591	21	215	8,556
Special Naphthas	106	520	157	129	0	912	0	72	1,420
Lubricants	W	1,904	W	W	W	3,262	0	851	5,495
Naphthenic	W	408	W	W	W	949	0	304	1,253
Paraffinic	W	1,496	W	W	W	2,313	0	547	4,242
Waxes	7	140	92	65	0	304	29	69	644
Petroleum Coke	307	4,446	4,110	65	20	8,948	442	4,514	19,492
Marketable	46	2,578	2,974	45	0	5,643	268	3,432	12,426
Catalyst	261	1,868	1,136	20	20	3,305	174	1,082	7,066
Asphalt and Road Oil	554	1,034	1,175	1,169	163	4,095	1,288	2,138	19,197
Still Gas	713	5,177	3,645	173	103	9,811	680	4,581	21,501
Miscellaneous Products	92	288	266	0	0	646	98	165	1,181
Fuel Use	23	0	22	0	0	45	0	0	45
Nonfuel Use	69	288	244	0	0	601	98	165	1,136
Total	19,779	118,488	89,052	5,528	3,376	236,223	16,284	89,923	509,481
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-704	-6,754	-4,534	-19	-29	-12,040	-450	-4,944	-23,965

^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,
July 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	14,659	776	15,435	8,693	1,795	1,991	12,479
Petroleum Products	53,460	2,636	56,096	41,148	8,576	13,050	62,774
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	158	97	196	451
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,488	19	2,507	3,061	601	920	4,582
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	487	3	490	1,699	76	377	2,152
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,848	14	1,862	978	447	363	1,788
Isobutane/Isobutylene	153	2	155	383	78	180	641
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,266	15	1,281	472	129	25	626
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
Oxygenates	W	W	1,281	458	129	25	612
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	321
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,077	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	12,069	703	12,772	9,747	505	4,070	14,322
Naphthas and Lighter	2,439	232	2,671	2,820	116	1,231	4,167
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,832	5	3,837	1,582	81	299	1,962
Heavy Gas Oils	4,643	364	5,007	3,211	295	1,510	5,016
Residuum	1,155	102	1,257	2,134	13	1,030	3,177
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,121	69	5,190	6,111	950	1,349	8,410
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	77	0	77	34	0	0	34
Finished Motor Gasoline	11,277	269	11,546	5,444	1,125	2,292	8,861
Reformulated	6,327	0	6,327	521	20	0	541
Oxygenated	23	0	23	137	211	0	348
Other	4,927	269	5,196	4,786	894	2,292	7,972
Finished Aviation Gasoline	593	0	593	20	45	18	83
Jet Fuel	1,715	26	1,741	2,482	183	317	2,982
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,715	26	1,741	2,482	183	317	2,982
Kerosene	132	56	188	306	11	300	617
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,336	266	12,602	5,464	1,429	2,303	9,196
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,431	243	2,674	2,933	496	1,421	4,850
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9,905	23	9,928	2,531	933	882	4,346
Residual Fuel Oil	3,058	89	3,147	1,320	189	119	1,628
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	418	68	486	8	0	4	12
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,869	21	1,890	392	0	1	393
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	771	0	771	920	189	114	1,223
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	512	0	512	585	0	38	623
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Special Naphthas	3	36	39	198	0	32	230
Lubricants	477	339	816	943	0	0	943
Waxes	0	199	199	96	0	18	114
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	342	0	342	931	1,079	105	2,115
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,986	512	2,498	3,681	2,227	927	6,835
Miscellaneous Products	8	38	46	91	6	21	118
Total Stocks, All Oils	68,119	3,412	71,531	49,841	10,371	15,041	75,253

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,108	25,786	17,645	1,131	546	46,216	1,989	21,438	97,557
Petroleum Products	10,303	71,704	48,649	3,638	1,460	135,754	11,578	64,126	330,328
Pentanes Plus	188	122	71	5	6	392	5	0	848
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,776	3,831	5,534	56	37	11,234	398	1,252	19,973
Ethane/Ethylene	77	743	0	0	0	820	0	0	821
Propane/Propylene	781	1,094	1,202	7	3	3,087	95	118	5,942
Normal Butane/Butylene	628	1,224	3,705	39	10	5,606	224	856	10,336
Isobutane/Isobutylene	290	770	627	10	24	1,721	79	278	2,874
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	79	1,109	844	14	44	2,090	145	4,343	8,485
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	23	38
Oxygenates	79	1,109	843	W	W	2,089	145	4,320	8,447
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	624
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	285
MTBE	W	1,022	W	W	W	1,765	W	4,216	7,360
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	178
Unfinished Oils	2,343	24,966	16,766	859	332	45,266	2,317	20,582	95,259
Naphthas and Lighter	743	6,424	3,298	245	124	10,834	604	3,266	21,542
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	214	3,506	2,645	224	87	6,676	394	3,838	16,707
Heavy Gas Oils	930	9,560	6,869	327	121	17,807	924	9,837	38,591
Residuum	456	5,476	3,954	63	0	9,949	395	3,641	18,419
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,658	7,866	4,726	98	259	14,607	1,958	6,252	36,417
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	11	148
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,544	10,476	5,324	207	193	17,744	2,059	10,447	50,657
Reformulated	67	3,388	269	0	0	3,724	0	2,606	13,198
Oxygenated	0	29	98	0	0	127	8	3	509
Other	1,477	7,059	4,957	207	193	13,893	2,051	7,838	36,950
Finished Aviation Gasoline	54	168	159	0	0	381	24	227	1,308
Jet Fuel	720	3,415	2,529	89	70	6,823	480	4,054	16,080
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	12	12	134	33	179
Kerosene-Type	720	3,415	2,529	89	58	6,811	346	4,021	15,901
Kerosene	27	541	262	4	53	887	158	66	1,916
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,001	8,395	4,565	454	189	14,604	1,643	6,093	44,138
0.05 percent sulfur and under	518	2,948	1,819	226	75	5,586	1,306	4,080	18,496
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	483	5,447	2,746	228	114	9,018	337	2,013	25,642
Residual Fuel Oil	170	3,312	2,822	119	11	6,434	410	4,747	16,366
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	34	0	67	1	0	102	74	160	834
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	30	536	830	88	11	1,495	123	634	4,535
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	106	2,776	1,925	30	0	4,837	213	3,953	10,997
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	28	1,060	579	5	7	1,679	0	71	2,885
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	68	1,660	112	0	0	1,840	1	139	1,984
Special Naphthas	89	1,021	91	85	0	1,286	1	52	1,608
Lubricants	15	2,593	1,509	626	0	4,743	0	1,189	7,691
Waxes	9	218	161	28	0	416	31	94	854
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	329	1,719	0	0	2,052	161	2,471	7,141
Asphalt and Road Oil	489	470	717	989	259	2,924	1,787	1,936	15,980
Miscellaneous Products	41	152	133	0	0	326	0	100	590
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,411	97,490	66,294	4,769	2,006	181,970	13,567	85,564	427,885

^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
July 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	3.9	2.2	3.8	5.2	2.6	3.8	4.6
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	45.3	35.6	44.8	50.9	48.4	50.0	50.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.2	0.0	0.2	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	5.7	0.9	5.4	5.7	7.1	5.1	5.8
Kerosene	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	24.1	24.1	24.1	21.1	22.3	28.5	22.8
Residual Fuel Oil	9.8	2.8	9.4	1.8	1.8	0.6	1.5
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.8
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4
Lubricants	0.7	8.1	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.8
Waxes	0.0	4.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.3	0.8	3.2	3.7	4.5	3.8	3.8
Asphalt and Road Oil	6.6	12.0	6.9	7.7	14.2	4.5	7.9
Still Gas	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.0	4.7	4.2
Miscellaneous Products	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.4	-0.3	-4.2	-4.3	-4.6	-3.7	-4.2

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.4	8.1	6.1	1.7	3.3	6.8	1.9	3.8	5.3
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	51.7	45.6	44.5	23.1	53.1	45.2	47.5	44.7	46.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^b	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.2	8.8	12.4	4.6	7.0	10.1	4.6	16.6	9.6
Kerosene	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	24.8	17.2	19.7	23.5	26.2	19.1	26.9	16.4	20.3
Residual Fuel Oil	1.5	5.9	5.6	5.8	0.7	5.3	1.7	8.1	5.3
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	3.2	0.7	0.0	-0.1	1.9	0.0	0.3	1.2
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	3.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.1	0.3	1.8
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
Lubricants	0.2	1.8	0.8	12.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.1	1.2
Waxes	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	1.7	4.1	5.0	1.2	0.7	4.2	2.9	5.6	4.2
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.1	1.0	1.4	21.6	5.4	1.9	8.5	2.7	4.1
Still Gas	4.0	4.8	4.5	3.2	3.4	4.6	4.5	5.7	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.9	-6.3	-5.6	-0.4	-1.0	-5.6	-3.0	-6.2	-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,
July 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	50	541	2,824	3,415
Delaware	0	340	100	440
Florida	0	0	577	577
Georgia	0	0	131	131
Maine	50	0	265	315
New Jersey	0	0	761	761
New York	0	201	303	504
North Carolina	0	0	468	468
Vermont	0	0	1	1
Virginia	0	0	218	218
PAD District II	16	0	0	16
Michigan	16	0	0	16
PAD District III	0	0	1,195	1,195
Louisiana	0	0	1,030	1,030
Texas	0	0	165	165
U.S. Total	66	541	4,019	4,626

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	43,735	33,868	131,462	4,039	12,123	225,227	7,265
Natural Gas Liquids	303	1,552	3,192	152	21	5,220	168
Pentanes Plus	0	32	1,354	31	0	1,417	46
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	303	1,520	1,838	121	21	3,803	123
Ethane	0	0	434	0	0	434	14
Ethylene	0	12	0	0	0	12	(s)
Propane	292	940	724	62	3	2,021	65
Propylene	0	166	83	0	0	249	8
Normal Butane	0	66	362	47	0	475	15
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	11	336	235	12	18	612	20
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	4,085	12	8,700	0	1,853	14,650	473
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	763	5	36	0	1,161	1,965	63
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	5	36	0	0	41	1
Oxygenates	763	0	0	0	1,161	1,924	62
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	55	55	2
MTBE	763	0	0	0	1,106	1,869	60
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	1,570	5	8,664	0	692	10,931	353
Naphthas and Lighter	0	5	1,642	0	0	1,647	53
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	1,285	0	2,879	0	20	4,184	135
Residuum	285	0	4,143	0	672	5,100	165
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,752	2	0	0	0	1,754	57
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	20,567	376	7,458	203	483	29,087	938
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,846	113	0	13	20	8,992	290
Reformulated	3,171	0	0	0	0	3,171	102
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,675	113	0	13	20	5,821	188
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	9	0	0	2	12	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,065	0	734	0	217	3,016	97
Naphtha-Type	0	0	713	0	215	928	30
Kerosene-Type	2,065	0	21	0	2	2,088	67
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,384	0	0	0	2	1,386	45
Other	681	0	21	0	0	702	23
Kerosene	5	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,532	97	0	187	49	4,865	157
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	1	49	50	2
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	1	49	50	2
Other	4,532	97	0	186	0	4,815	155
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,719	66	0	39	0	1,824	59
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	2,813	31	0	147	0	2,991	96
Residual Fuel Oil	3,415	16	1,195	0	0	4,626	149
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	3,415	16	1,195	0	0	4,626	149
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	50	16	0	0	0	66	2
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	541	0	0	0	0	541	17
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	2,824	0	1,195	0	0	4,019	130
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	258	31	494	0	37	820	26
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	4,825	0	0	4,825	156
Special Naphthas	83	26	210	0	0	319	10
Lubricants	182	19	0	0	0	201	6
Waxes	26	4	0	0	1	31	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	7	7	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,154	57	0	3	149	1,363	44
Miscellaneous Products	0	4	0	0	1	5	(s)
Total	68,690	35,808	150,812	4,394	14,480	274,184	8,845

^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-July 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	293,398	247,418	887,545	25,416	65,358	1,519,135	7,166
Natural Gas Liquids	3,859	14,860	15,147	2,702	581	37,149	175
Pentanes Plus	0	238	5,867	1,532	0	7,637	36
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,859	14,622	9,280	1,170	581	29,512	139
Ethane	0	1,862	854	0	0	2,716	13
Ethylene	0	44	1,146	0	0	1,190	6
Propane	3,654	9,464	4,888	767	19	18,792	89
Propylene	0	1,053	83	0	0	1,136	5
Normal Butane	118	869	1,568	358	0	2,913	14
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	87	1,330	741	45	562	2,765	13
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	30,743	47	49,582	0	8,782	89,154	421
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	3,752	14	180	0	5,787	9,733	46
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	14	36	0	0	50	(s)
Oxygenates	3,752	0	144	0	5,787	9,683	46
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	27	0	237	264	1
MTBE	3,752	0	117	0	5,550	9,419	44
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	19,449	24	47,370	0	2,995	69,838	329
Naphthas and Lighter	631	24	10,921	0	0	11,576	55
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	12,284	0	14,134	0	523	26,941	127
Residuum	6,534	0	22,315	0	2,472	31,321	148
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,542	9	2,032	0	0	9,583	45
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	152,311	2,757	43,327	1,138	2,424	201,957	953
Finished Motor Gasoline	55,422	623	1,121	90	127	57,383	271
Reformulated	23,537	0	0	0	0	23,537	111
Oxygenated	1,229	0	0	0	0	1,229	6
Other	30,656	623	1,121	90	127	32,617	154
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	21	0	0	10	32	(s)
Jet Fuel	17,543	0	2,118	0	962	20,623	97
Naphtha-Type	0	0	2,002	0	215	2,217	10
Kerosene-Type	17,543	0	116	0	747	18,406	87
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	9,723	0	0	0	14	9,737	46
Other	7,820	0	116	0	733	8,669	41
Kerosene	90	0	256	0	2	348	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	36,875	898	48	1,006	635	39,462	186
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	2	220	222	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	2	220	222	1
Other	36,875	898	48	1,004	415	39,240	185
0.05 percent sulfur and under	13,009	541	0	188	414	14,152	67
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	23,866	357	48	816	1	25,088	118
Residual Fuel Oil	32,474	236	5,331	0	137	38,178	180
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	32,474	236	5,331	0	137	38,178	180
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,318	103	0	0	0	2,421	11
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	6,131	0	591	0	2	6,724	32
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	24,025	133	4,740	0	135	29,033	137
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	536	220	3,609	0	96	4,461	21
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	29,536	0	0	29,536	139
Special Naphthas	641	360	491	0	10	1,502	7
Lubricants	1,822	115	70	0	0	2,007	9
Waxes	204	49	23	0	25	301	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	401	0	175	576	3
Asphalt and Road Oil	6,687	208	306	42	243	7,486	35
Miscellaneous Products	16	27	17	0	2	62	(s)
Total	480,311	265,082	995,601	29,256	77,145	1,847,395	8,714

^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
July 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	42,510	987	2,665	0	944	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	353	987	1,048	0	463	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	36,127	0	1,617	0	481	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	70,198	0	2,551	229	972	1,779	1,523	2,763	0	0
Gabon	9,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,972	0	249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	22,046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	36,015	0	2,302	229	972	1,779	1,523	2,763	0	0
Non OPEC	112,519	2,816	5,715	1,525	7,076	1,237	3,342	1,863	5	319
Angola	8,896	0	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	1,306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	343	248	503	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	31,866	2,320	65	2	1,583	2	1,767	498	5	189
China, People's Republic of	2,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	6,920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	2,686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	172	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	36,140	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,503	0	0	277	0	0	0	0
Norway	7,925	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	2,049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,092	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	13	476	440	72	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,003	0	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	27	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,689	0	0	0	220	121	0	247	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0
United Kingdom	3,019	231	0	754	236	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,285	81	3,001	671	1,575	785	0	48
Zaire	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	671	0	27	0	1,013	0	0	0	0	0
Total	225,227	3,803	10,931	1,754	8,992	3,016	4,865	4,626	5	319
Persian Gulf^e	42,157	0	1,617	0	481	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
July 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	17	4,365	0	0	1,718	10,696	53,206	1,371	345	1,716
Algeria	0	4,050	0	0	1,052	7,600	7,953	11	245	257
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,030	195	0	195
Saudi Arabia	17	315	0	0	666	3,096	39,223	1,165	100	1,265
Other OPEC	239	233	0	852	700	11,841	82,039	2,264	382	2,646
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,165	296	0	296
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	249	3,221	96	8	104
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,046	711	0	711
Venezuela	239	233	0	852	700	11,592	47,607	1,162	374	1,536
Non OPEC	564	227	201	511	1,019	26,420	138,939	3,630	852	4,482
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	245	9,141	287	8	295
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,273	73	0	73
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,306	42	0	42
Belgium	39	0	0	0	0	1,133	1,133	0	37	37
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	250	250	0	8	8
Canada	81	0	46	302	611	7,471	39,337	1,028	241	1,269
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,473	80	0	80
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,920	223	0	223
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	963	31	0	31
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,686	87	0	87
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	659	21	0	21
France	0	0	0	0	0	172	172	0	6	6
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	84	84	0	3	3
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	7	0	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	0	8	8
Italy	0	0	0	0	36	118	118	0	4	4
Japan	7	0	0	0	2	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	37	0	0	0	0	399	399	0	13	13
Mexico	0	0	0	209	303	678	36,818	1,166	22	1,188
Netherlands Antilles	0	227	0	0	0	2,007	2,007	0	65	65
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	225	8,150	256	7	263
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,049	66	0	66
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,092	35	0	35
Portugal	21	0	0	0	0	1,022	1,022	0	33	33
Puerto Rico	379	0	155	0	0	534	534	0	17	17
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	254	1,257	32	8	41
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	261	261	0	8	8
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	303	303	0	10	10
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	311	311	0	10	10
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	588	2,277	54	19	73
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	333	333	0	11	11
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,221	4,240	97	39	137
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,446	7,446	0	240	240
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	672	22	0	22
Other	0	0	0	0	61	1,101	1,772	22	36	57
Total	820	4,825	201	1,363	3,437	48,957	274,184	7,265	1,579	8,845
Persian Gulf^e	17	315	0	0	666	3,096	45,253	1,360	100	1,460

^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
July 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	7,163	0	0	0	944	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	353	0	0	0	463	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6,810	0	0	0	481	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	22,551	0	0	229	972	1,117	1,523	1,568	0	0
Gabon	4,866	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	9,996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	7,689	0	0	229	972	1,117	1,523	1,568	0	0
Non OPEC	14,021	303	1,570	1,523	6,930	948	3,009	1,847	5	83
Angola	3,430	0	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	248	503	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,048	115	0	0	1,437	0	1,434	482	5	83
China, People's Republic of	1,341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	172	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	277	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	440	72	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	220	0	0	247	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0
United Kingdom	0	188	0	754	236	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,285	81	3,001	671	1,575	785	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1,013	0	0	0	0	0
Total	43,735	303	1,570	1,752	8,846	2,065	4,532	3,415	5	83
Persian Gulf^c	6,810	0	0	0	481	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
July 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	409	1,353	8,516	231	44	275
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	463	816	11	15	26
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	409	890	7,700	220	29	248
Other OPEC	0	0	0	703	354	6,466	29,017	727	209	936
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,866	157	0	157
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,996	322	0	322
Venezuela	0	0	0	703	354	6,466	14,155	248	209	457
Non OPEC	258	0	182	451	27	17,136	31,157	452	553	1,005
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	207	3,637	111	7	117
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	751	751	0	24	24
Canada	8	0	27	242	13	3,846	5,894	66	124	190
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,341	43	0	43
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,876	61	0	61
France	0	0	0	0	0	172	172	0	6	6
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	84	84	0	3	3
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	209	0	209	599	13	7	19
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	277	277	0	9	9
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,936	159	0	159
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	512	512	0	17	17
Puerto Rico	250	0	155	0	0	405	405	0	13	13
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	276	276	0	9	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	467	467	0	15	15
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	333	333	0	11	11
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,178	1,178	0	38	38
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,398	7,398	0	239	239
Other	0	0	0	0	6	1,019	1,019	0	33	33
Total	258	0	182	1,154	790	24,955	68,690	1,411	805	2,216
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	409	890	7,700	220	29	248

^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
July 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	2,933	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	5,902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	2,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,469	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	25,033	1,520	5	2	113	0	97	16	0	26
Canada	22,868	1,520	5	2	113	0	97	16	0	26
Colombia	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33,868	1,520	5	2	113	0	97	16	0	26
Persian Gulf^c	2,933	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
July 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	2,933	95	0	95
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,455	47	0	47
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,478	48	0	48
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,902	190	0	190
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,433	78	0	78
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,469	112	0	112
Non OPEC	31	0	19	57	54	1,940	26,973	808	63	870
Canada	31	0	19	57	54	1,940	24,808	738	63	800
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	18	0	18
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,615	52	0	52
Total	31	0	19	57	54	1,940	35,808	1,093	63	1,155
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,933	95	0	95

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 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	31,847	987	2,665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	987	1,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	27,839	0	1,617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	38,219	0	2,167	0	0	447	0	1,195	0	0
Gabon	4,299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	9,617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	24,303	0	2,167	0	0	447	0	1,195	0	0
Non OPEC	61,396	851	3,832	0	0	287	0	0	0	210
Angola	5,466	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	466	543	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
Colombia	4,494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	34,135	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,989	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,092	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	13	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,003	0	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,689	0	0	0	0	121	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,019	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
Zaire	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	131,462	1,838	8,664	0	0	734	0	1,195	0	210
Persian Gulf^e	31,847	0	1,617	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
July 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	17	4,365	0	0	1,052	9,086	40,933	1,027	293	1,320
Algeria	0	4,050	0	0	1,052	7,137	7,137	0	230	230
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,008	129	0	129
Saudi Arabia	17	315	0	0	0	1,949	29,788	898	63	961
Other OPEC	239	233	0	0	0	4,281	42,500	1,233	138	1,371
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,299	139	0	139
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,617	310	0	310
Venezuela	239	233	0	0	0	4,281	28,584	784	138	922
Non OPEC	238	227	0	0	338	5,983	67,379	1,981	193	2,174
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	38	5,504	176	1	178
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,570	51	0	51
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	659	21	0	21
Belgium	39	0	0	0	0	382	382	0	12	12
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	250	250	0	8	8
Canada	42	0	0	0	0	705	1,171	15	23	38
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,494	145	0	145
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	963	31	0	31
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,978	64	0	64
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	659	21	0	21
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	7	0	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	0	8	8
Italy	0	0	0	0	36	118	118	0	4	4
Japan	7	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	362	362	0	12	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	302	468	34,603	1,101	15	1,116
Netherlands Antilles	0	227	0	0	0	1,730	1,730	0	56	56
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	225	3,214	96	7	104
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,092	35	0	35
Portugal	21	0	0	0	0	510	510	0	16	16
Puerto Rico	129	0	0	0	0	129	129	0	4	4
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	254	1,257	32	8	41
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	1	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	311	311	0	10	10
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	121	1,810	54	4	58
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	43	3,062	97	1	99
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	48	48	0	2	2
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	672	22	0	22
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	10	0	10
Total	494	4,825	0	0	1,390	19,350	150,812	4,241	624	4,865
Persian Gulf^e	17	315	0	0	0	1,949	33,796	1,027	63	1,090

^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
July 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	4,039	121	0	0	13	0	187	0	0	0
Canada	4,039	121	0	0	13	0	187	0	0	0
Total	4,039	121	0	0	13	0	187	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	3,526	0	384	0	0	215	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,972	0	249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	554	0	135	0	0	215	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	8,030	21	308	0	20	2	49	0	0	0
Argentina	703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	647	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,445	21	20	0	20	2	49	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	1,132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	2,049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	346	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12,123	21	692	0	20	217	49	0	0	0
Persian Gulf ^c	567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 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	3	31	355	4,394	130	11	142
Canada	0	0	0	3	31	355	4,394	130	11	142
Total	0	0	0	3	31	355	4,394	130	11	142
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	257	257	824	18	8	27
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	567	18	0	18
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	257	257	257	0	8	8
Other OPEC	0	0	0	149	346	1,094	4,620	114	35	149
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	249	3,221	96	8	104
Venezuela	0	0	0	149	346	845	1,399	18	27	45
Non OPEC	37	0	0	0	569	1,006	9,036	259	32	291
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	703	23	0	23
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	647	21	0	21
Canada	0	0	0	0	513	625	3,070	79	20	99
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,132	37	0	37
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	708	23	0	23
Korea, Republic of	37	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,049	66	0	66
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	261	261	0	8	8
Other	0	0	0	0	55	82	428	11	3	14
Total	37	0	0	149	1,172	2,357	14,480	391	76	467
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	257	257	824	18	8	27

^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-July 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	317,620	4,839	16,226	266	1,536	31	1,467	1,974	0	0
Algeria	5,988	4,839	5,295	266	463	0	1,467	1,974	0	0
Kuwait	45,651	0	1,129	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	264,972	0	9,802	0	1,073	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	430,677	760	13,638	1,854	5,740	9,827	11,959	19,163	0	0
Gabon	48,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	12,765	0	3,331	0	0	1	0	1,221	0	0
Nigeria	126,742	0	261	0	0	0	0	930	0	0
Venezuela	242,918	760	10,046	1,854	5,740	9,826	11,959	17,012	0	0
Non OPEC	770,838	23,913	39,974	7,463	50,107	10,765	26,036	17,041	348	1,502
Angola	74,692	0	555	0	0	0	725	1,077	0	0
Argentina	6,135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	4,530	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	643	0	0
Belgium	0	115	1,372	248	2,278	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	880	0	315	0	0	0	0	315	0	0
Canada	219,029	19,660	1,801	1,081	12,061	33	13,642	2,225	92	1,300
China, People's Republic of	10,453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	41,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,406	0	0
Congo	3,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	25,733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	6,880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,004	50	945	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	78	100	329	0	475	0	0	0
Guatemala	1,274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	453	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	91
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	4,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	213,080	2,229	0	1,429	0	1,462	48	305	256	0
Netherlands	0	37	94	429	2,353	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	7,654	0	0	2,668	0	324	0	30
Norway	53,150	1,117	522	0	284	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	4,052	0	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	3,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	469	0	0
Portugal	0	13	1,114	686	1,251	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,003	0	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	2,317	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
Spain	220	55	1,894	0	1,093	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	938	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	13,901	0	0	116	220	241	0	369	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	333	0	33
United Kingdom	76,776	498	1,620	1,578	4,657	0	0	1,175	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	9,584	819	22,523	6,057	10,733	7,400	0	48
Yemen	1,478	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	3,530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,524	0	322	927	1,611	0	413	0	0	0
Total	1,519,135	29,512	69,838	9,583	57,383	20,623	39,462	38,178	348	1,502
Persian Gulf^e	311,632	0	11,226	0	1,073	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-July 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	272	25,616	0	0	8,657	60,884	378,504	1,498	287	1,785
Algeria	224	24,984	0	0	4,674	44,186	50,174	28	208	237
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	122	1,282	46,933	215	6	221
Saudi Arabia	48	315	0	0	3,861	15,099	280,071	1,250	71	1,321
United Arab Emirates	0	317	0	0	0	317	1,326	5	1	6
Other OPEC	1,469	353	0	4,293	2,196	71,252	501,929	2,031	336	2,368
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,252	228	0	228
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	17	4,570	17,335	60	22	82
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,191	127,933	598	6	603
Venezuela	1,469	353	0	4,293	2,179	65,491	308,409	1,146	309	1,455
Non OPEC	2,720	3,567	2,007	3,193	7,488	196,124	966,962	3,636	925	4,561
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	2,357	77,049	352	11	363
Argentina	0	0	0	0	190	190	6,325	29	1	30
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	4,531	21	(s)	21
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	643	643	0	3	3
Belgium	82	0	0	0	0	4,095	4,095	0	19	19
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	1	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	250	250	0	1	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	630	1,510	4	3	7
Canada	574	0	351	1,823	4,850	59,493	278,522	1,033	281	1,314
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	10,542	49	(s)	50
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	2,406	43,586	194	11	206
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,625	17	0	17
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,733	121	0	121
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	6,882	32	(s)	32
France	78	0	0	0	343	2,420	2,420	0	11	11
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	53	1,035	1,035	0	5	5
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,274	6	0	6
India	0	0	0	0	0	702	702	0	3	3
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	146	146	0	1	1
Italy	44	0	70	0	36	1,297	1,297	0	6	6
Japan	46	0	0	0	27	73	73	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	303	0	0	0	0	4,432	4,432	0	21	21
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	400	1,046	3	2	5
Mexico	311	0	0	1,214	1,215	8,469	221,549	1,005	40	1,045
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	377	3,290	3,290	0	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	80	1,326	0	156	0	12,238	12,238	0	58	58
Norway	0	1,801	0	0	0	3,724	56,874	251	18	268
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	436	4,488	19	2	21
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	469	4,444	19	2	21
Portugal	21	0	0	0	0	3,085	3,085	0	15	15
Puerto Rico	946	0	1,586	0	0	2,653	2,653	0	13	13
Russia	0	440	0	0	0	1,061	2,064	5	5	10
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	2,371	2,777	2	11	13
Spain	75	0	0	0	0	3,117	3,337	1	15	16
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	938	938	0	4	4
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	1,418	1,418	0	7	7
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	2	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	946	14,847	66	4	70
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	400	400	0	2	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	9,528	86,304	362	45	407
Virgin Islands	160	0	0	0	0	57,324	57,324	0	270	270
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,895	7	2	9
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,530	17	0	17
Other	0	0	0	0	306	3,579	7,103	17	17	34
Total	4,461	29,536	2,007	7,486	18,341	328,260	1,847,395	7,166	1,548	8,714
Persian Gulf^e	48	632	0	0	3,983	16,993	328,625	1,470	80	1,550

^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-July 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	54,350	336	3,112	0	1,536	0	1,467	1,974	0	0
Algeria	1,545	336	1,896	0	463	0	1,467	1,974	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	52,805	0	607	0	1,073	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	113,001	0	1,127	1,471	5,740	8,649	11,959	14,471	0	0
Gabon	21,028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	917	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	59,573	0	0	0	0	0	0	586	0	0
Venezuela	32,400	0	210	1,471	5,740	8,649	11,959	13,885	0	0
Non OPEC	126,047	3,523	15,210	6,071	48,146	8,894	23,449	16,029	90	641
Angola	34,203	0	517	0	0	0	725	1,077	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	643	0	0
Belgium	0	0	337	248	2,278	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	315	0	0
Canada	13,175	2,219	721	1,072	11,221	19	11,516	1,987	90	641
China, People's Republic of	4,602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,407	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	945	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	78	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	7,585	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	2,518	0	324	0	0
Norway	32,529	892	342	0	284	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	86	686	1,060	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	1,093	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	220	0	0	369	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0
United Kingdom	23,214	412	380	1,578	4,657	0	0	1,175	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	8,918	819	21,878	5,530	10,733	7,400	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	1,611	0	0	0	0	0
Total	293,398	3,859	19,449	7,542	55,422	17,543	36,875	32,474	90	641
Persian Gulf^e	52,805	0	1,216	0	1,073	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-July 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical 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	2,143	10,568	64,918	256	50	306
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	6,136	7,681	7	29	36
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	609	609	0	3	3
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	2,143	3,823	56,628	249	18	267
Other OPEC	0	0	0	3,888	994	48,299	161,300	533	228	761
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,028	99	0	99
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	917	917	0	4	4
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	586	60,159	281	3	284
Venezuela	0	0	0	3,888	994	46,796	79,196	153	221	374
Non OPEC	536	0	1,822	2,799	836	128,046	254,093	595	604	1,199
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	2,319	36,522	161	11	172
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	643	643	0	3	3
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	2,863	2,863	0	14	14
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	630	630	0	3	3
Canada	48	0	236	1,564	113	31,447	44,622	62	148	210
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,602	22	0	22
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	2,406	6,813	21	11	32
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,418	7	0	7
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	2,084	10	(s)	10
France	10	0	0	0	343	1,348	1,348	0	6	6
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	53	1,035	1,035	0	5	5
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	502	502	0	2	2
Japan	7	0	0	0	24	31	31	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	1,139	0	2,012	9,597	36	9	45
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	272	2,769	2,769	0	13	13
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	96	0	3,783	3,783	0	18	18
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,518	34,047	153	7	161
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	1,832	1,832	0	9	9
Puerto Rico	471	0	1,586	0	0	2,178	2,178	0	10	10
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,192	1,192	0	6	6
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,373	1,373	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	705	1,842	5	3	9
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	333	333	0	2	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	8,202	31,416	110	39	148
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	55,278	55,278	0	261	261
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	3	0	3
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,145	5	0	5
Other	0	0	0	0	29	2,567	2,567	0	12	12
Total	536	0	1,822	6,687	3,973	186,913	480,311	1,384	882	2,266
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	2,143	4,432	57,237	249	21	270

^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-July 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	20,537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	9,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	11,427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	43,942	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	9,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	34,365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	182,939	14,622	24	9	623	0	898	236	0	360
Angola	2,892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	160,841	14,622	24	9	623	0	898	236	0	360
Colombia	4,497	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	4,955	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	247,418	14,622	24	9	623	0	898	236	0	360
Persian Gulf ^e	20,537	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-July 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	20,537	97	0	97
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,110	43	0	43
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,427	54	0	54
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,942	207	0	207
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	2	0	2
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,077	43	0	43
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,365	162	0	162
Non OPEC	220	0	115	208	349	17,664	200,603	863	83	946
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,892	14	0	14
Canada	220	0	115	208	349	17,664	178,505	759	83	842
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,497	21	0	21
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	787	4	0	4
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,175	10	0	10
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,955	23	0	23
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	3	0	3
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,211	6	0	6
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,007	24	0	24
Total	220	0	115	208	349	17,664	265,082	1,167	83	1,250
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,537	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-July 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	235,061	4,503	12,817	266	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	4,443	4,503	3,399	266	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	29,883	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	199,726	0	9,195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	258,066	760	11,888	383	0	917	0	4,692	0	0
Gabon	26,724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	448	0	1,926	0	0	0	0	1,221	0	0
Nigeria	58,092	0	261	0	0	0	0	344	0	0
Venezuela	172,802	760	9,701	383	0	917	0	3,127	0	0
Non OPEC	394,418	4,017	22,665	1,383	1,121	1,201	48	639	256	491
Angola	37,597	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	4,720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	115	1,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	931	1,068	898	0	0	0	0	0	0	289
China, People's Republic of	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	32,276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	2,838	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	13,830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	4,798	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	1,274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	453	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	91
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	4,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	200,540	2,229	0	1,383	0	561	48	305	256	0
Netherlands	0	37	94	0	285	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	6,809	0	0	150	0	0	0	30
Norway	20,047	225	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	792	0	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	3,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	0	0
Portugal	0	13	1,028	0	191	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,003	0	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	220	55	1,614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	613	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	12,764	0	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
United Kingdom	48,555	86	1,240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	666	0	645	0	0	0	0	48
Yemen	928	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	2,385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,433	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	887,545	9,280	47,370	2,032	1,121	2,118	48	5,331	256	491
Persian Gulf^e	230,618	0	9,713	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-July 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	272	25,616	0	0	4,808	48,282	283,343	1,109	228	1,337
Algeria	224	24,984	0	0	4,674	38,050	42,493	21	179	200
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	122	345	30,228	141	2	143
Saudi Arabia	48	315	0	0	12	9,570	209,296	942	45	987
United Arab Emirates	0	317	0	0	0	317	1,326	5	1	6
Other OPEC	1,469	353	0	171	17	20,650	278,716	1,217	97	1,315
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,724	126	0	126
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	17	3,164	3,612	2	15	17
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	605	58,697	274	3	277
Venezuela	1,469	353	0	171	0	16,881	189,683	815	80	895
Non OPEC	1,868	3,567	70	135	1,663	39,124	433,542	1,860	185	2,045
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	38	37,635	177	(s)	178
Argentina	0	0	0	0	190	190	4,910	22	1	23
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	659	3	0	3
Belgium	82	0	0	0	0	1,232	1,232	0	6	6
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	1	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	250	250	0	1	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	4	0	4
Canada	306	0	0	0	10	2,571	3,502	4	12	17
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	699	3	(s)	3
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,276	152	0	152
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,838	13	0	13
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,830	65	0	65
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,798	23	0	23
France	68	0	0	0	0	1,072	1,072	0	5	5
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,274	6	0	6
India	0	0	0	0	0	702	702	0	3	3
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	146	146	0	1	1
Italy	44	0	70	0	36	430	430	0	2	2
Japan	39	0	0	0	0	39	39	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	207	0	0	0	0	4,336	4,336	0	20	20
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	3	0	3
Mexico	311	0	0	75	1,193	6,361	206,901	946	30	976
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	105	521	521	0	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	80	1,326	0	60	0	8,455	8,455	0	40	40
Norway	0	1,801	0	0	0	2,206	22,253	95	10	105
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	436	1,228	4	2	6
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	334	3,934	17	2	19
Portugal	21	0	0	0	0	1,253	1,253	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	475	0	0	0	0	475	475	0	2	2
Russia	0	440	0	0	0	1,061	2,064	5	5	10
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	2	0	2
Spain	75	0	0	0	0	1,744	1,964	1	8	9
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	613	613	0	3	3
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	665	665	0	3	3
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	2	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	241	13,005	60	1	61
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	67	67	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,326	49,881	229	6	235
Virgin Islands	160	0	0	0	0	1,519	1,519	0	7	7
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,345	4	2	6
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,385	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	40	335	1,768	7	2	8
Total	3,609	29,536	70	306	6,488	108,056	995,601	4,187	510	4,696
Persian Gulf^e	48	632	0	0	134	10,527	241,145	1,088	50	1,137

^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-July 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	25,416	1,170	0	0	90	0	1,006	0	0	0
Canada	25,416	1,170	0	0	90	0	1,006	0	0	0
Total	25,416	1,170	0	0	90	0	1,006	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	7,672	0	297	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,658	0	297	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	15,668	0	623	0	0	261	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	12,317	0	488	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,351	0	135	0	0	260	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	42,018	581	2,075	0	127	670	635	137	2	10
Argentina	1,415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	3,871	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canada	18,666	581	158	0	127	14	222	2	2	10
China, People's Republic of	5,241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	8,310	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
Oman	2,049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,125	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	527	0	0	0	0
Other	2,091	0	27	0	0	0	413	0	0	0
Total	65,358	581	2,995	0	127	962	635	137	2	10
Persian Gulf ^c	7,672	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-July 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	42	1,532	3,840	29,256	120	18	138
Canada	0	0	0	42	1,532	3,840	29,256	120	18	138
Total	0	0	0	42	1,532	3,840	29,256	120	18	138
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	1,706	2,034	9,706	36	10	46
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	328	6,986	31	2	33
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,706	1,706	2,720	5	8	13
Other OPEC	0	0	0	234	1,185	2,303	17,971	74	11	85
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	489	12,806	58	2	60
Venezuela	0	0	0	234	1,185	1,814	5,165	16	9	24
Non OPEC	96	0	0	9	3,108	7,450	49,468	198	35	233
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,415	7	0	7
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	3,872	18	(s)	18
Canada	0	0	0	9	2,846	3,971	22,637	88	19	107
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,241	25	0	25
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,310	39	0	39
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	96	0	0	0	0	96	96	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	400	400	0	2	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	22	96	96	0	(s)	(s)
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,049	10	0	10
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	135	510	2	1	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,179	1,179	0	6	6
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	527	527	0	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	237	677	2,768	10	3	13
Total	96	0	0	243	5,999	11,787	77,145	308	56	364
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	1,706	2,034	9,706	36	10	46

^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,
July 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	0	0	0	3,182	3,182	103
Natural Gas Liquids	69	189	352	12	675	1,298	42
Pentanes Plus	4	8	0	0	0	11	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	66	181	352	12	675	1,286	41
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	25	64	306	1	454	850	27
Normal Butane/Butylene	41	117	46	11	222	437	14
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	1	(s)	313	0	2	316	10
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	(s)	(s)	249	0	1	251	8
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	(s)	64	0	(s)	66	2
Finished Petroleum Products	985	849	13,995	9	7,094	22,932	740
Finished Motor Gasoline	15	21	2,551	1	76	2,664	86
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	(s)	263	0	0	263	8
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	50	0	346	(s)	175	572	18
Kerosene	1	0	7	0	(s)	9	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	104	52	2,938	0	1,495	4,588	148
Residual Fuel Oil	491	153	2,818	0	1,607	5,069	164
Special Naphthas	5	6	110	(s)	676	797	26
Lubricants	101	53	346	7	81	588	19
Waxes	7	14	37	(s)	21	78	3
Petroleum Coke	179	302	4,573	0	2,948	8,001	258
Asphalt and Road Oil	26	249	7	1	15	298	10
Miscellaneous Products	5	(s)	(s)	0	1	6	(s)
Total	1,055	1,039	14,660	21	10,953	27,728	894

^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-July 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	21,336	21,374	101
Natural Gas Liquids	487	1,610	7,262	42	4,292	13,693	65
Pentanes Plus	19	120	241	0	(s)	381	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	468	1,490	7,021	42	4,292	13,312	63
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	299	608	5,926	8	2,372	9,213	43
Normal Butane/Butylene	169	882	1,095	33	1,920	4,099	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	13	5	2,591	0	251	2,859	13
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9	1	1,287	0	8	1,304	6
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	5	4	1,304	0	243	1,555	7
Finished Petroleum Products	6,133	3,417	96,588	76	57,677	163,892	773
Finished Motor Gasoline	190	236	18,488	18	1,499	20,432	96
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	(s)	944	0	1	946	4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	85	37	1,389	(s)	1,568	3,080	15
Kerosene	335	1	156	0	16	508	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,202	202	18,710	0	17,019	37,133	175
Residual Fuel Oil	1,928	616	18,458	0	11,992	32,994	156
Special Naphthas	74	93	543	2	3,152	3,864	18
Lubricants	934	366	3,471	35	898	5,705	27
Waxes	68	69	251	(s)	110	497	2
Petroleum Coke	1,166	1,074	34,057	14	21,312	57,623	272
Asphalt and Road Oil	109	721	121	7	102	1,060	5
Miscellaneous Products	39	1	1	(s)	9	49	(s)
Total	6,633	5,070	106,441	118	83,556	201,818	952

^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, July 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	1	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	7	44	27	0	220	478
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	22
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	9	229	48	226	(s)	230	364
Chile	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	8	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Colombia	0	0	32	0	0	0	4	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	165
Ecuador	0	0	354	18	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	1	41	5	0	0	(s)	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	1	60	0	0	100	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	257	0	(s)	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	681	489
Jamaica	0	0	42	0	0	0	(s)	867
Japan	0	0	1	0	0	0	319	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	(s)	0	0	6	241	406
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mexico	0	0	531	1,956	0	(s)	22	790
Netherlands	0	0	9	1	0	0	2	414
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	205	0	0	200	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	393	225
Peru	0	0	36	0	0	0	1	130
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	268	0	0	257	1
Russia	0	0	0	59	325	0	1	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,288	703
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Sweden	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	556	0
Virgin Islands	3,182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Total	3,182	11	1,286	2,664	835	9	4,588	5,069

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, July 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	5	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	7	(s)
Australia	0	14	1	138	0	0	153	5
Bahama Islands	(s)	3	0	0	2	0	782	25
Bahrain	0	0	0	110	0	0	110	4
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	10	1	344	(s)	(s)	358	12
Brazil	17	30	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	112	4
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	9	115	22	523	272	21	2,068	67
Chile	2	6	1	0	0	(s)	17	1
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	0	3	(s)	3	(s)
China, Taiwan	1	27	1	4	(s)	(s)	42	1
Colombia	2	5	1	(s)	(s)	1	44	1
Costa Rica	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Dominican Republic	1	11	(s)	89	0	(s)	269	9
Ecuador	0	1	1	0	0	(s)	373	12
Egypt	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	50	2
Finland	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
France	10	1	1	326	2	0	339	11
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	3	10	348	2	(s)	363	12
Ghana	0	(s)	0	38	0	0	39	1
Greece	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Guatemala	(s)	8	1	0	0	0	169	5
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	1	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Hong Kong	(s)	5	1	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
India	2	10	2	0	(s)	0	17	1
Indonesia	0	2	(s)	92	0	0	94	3
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	137	0	0	137	4
Israel	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	260	8
Italy	0	1	(s)	646	0	0	1,817	59
Jamaica	(s)	13	(s)	0	0	(s)	923	30
Japan	674	17	3	1,457	1	2	2,474	80
Korea, Republic of	1	10	1	204	(s)	(s)	872	28
Malaysia	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Mexico	3	68	22	75	4	168	3,640	117
Netherlands	0	9	(s)	683	5	1	1,123	36
Netherlands Antilles	0	92	0	0	0	0	497	16
New Zealand	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	0	3	(s)
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	129	0	0	129	4
Panama	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	621	20
Peru	5	3	2	(s)	(s)	0	178	6
Philippines	0	25	1	0	0	0	40	1
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	60	10	1	0	0	(s)	598	19
Russia	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	386	12
Saudi Arabia	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)
Singapore	(s)	9	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	2,001	65
South Africa	0	1	(s)	116	0	0	116	4
Spain	0	1	(s)	1,400	0	(s)	1,402	45
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Switzerland	7	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Thailand	0	20	(s)	0	0	(s)	21	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	(s)	271	(s)	0	272	9
United Arab Emirates	(s)	1	(s)	52	0	0	53	2
United Kingdom	0	2	1	191	4	(s)	199	6
Uruguay	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Venezuela	1	4	1	258	(s)	125	946	31
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	3,182	103
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	(s)	11	(s)	366	1	1	384	12
Total	797	588	78	8,001	298	322	27,728	894

^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-July 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	187	0
Australia	0	0	2	274	0	(s)	32	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	63	212	128	0	786	544
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	1	1	0	1	20	1
Brazil	0	0	0	231	72	0	1,732	297
Cameroon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	38	126	1,907	647	1,234	150	1,443	2,520
Chile	0	0	113	230	0	1	1,014	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	412	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	0	278	0	0	1	3,254	887
Colombia	0	0	234	224	0	(s)	61	210
Costa Rica	0	(s)	48	251	20	0	461	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	9	176	247	0	0	97	300
Ecuador	0	0	1,826	18	0	0	510	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0
El Salvador	0	112	447	96	0	0	405	1
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	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	42	805	8	20	967	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	182	1
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	121	340	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	369
Israel	0	0	0	0	763	0	1,011	0
Italy	0	0	4	88	0	0	1,471	4,289
Jamaica	0	0	177	0	0	0	36	4,702
Japan	0	0	4	1	1,192	1	766	416
Korea, Republic of	0	0	381	0	0	6	5,920	2,749
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	7
Mexico	0	1	6,021	13,091	(s)	15	143	4,539
Netherlands	0	0	11	39	0	0	9	724
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	285	24	(s)	935	960
New Zealand	0	0	0	174	0	0	(s)	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	263	0	1	2	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	131	(s)	231	96	0	3,310	1,857
Peru	0	0	38	263	(s)	0	457	349
Philippines	0	0	631	0	0	0	845	14
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	8	2,266	93	2	1,462	965
Russia	0	0	0	59	325	0	24	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	0
Singapore	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	5,699	3,974
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	(s)	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	197	0
United Kingdom	0	0	4	5	0	0	4	721
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	609	0	0	0	557	3
Virgin Islands	21,336	0	0	0	0	182	242	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Other	0	(s)	39	(s)	7	3	19	530
Total	21,374	381	13,312	20,432	4,026	508	37,133	32,994

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-July 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	194	3	1	2	3	882	4
Australia	7	70	4	2,174	2	(s)	2,565	12
Bahama Islands	1	22	0	0	8	0	1,764	8
Bahrain	0	1	0	613	0	0	614	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	3	39	3	4,603	3	3	4,677	22
Brazil	542	108	28	730	1	4	3,744	18
Cameroon	0	1	0	35	0	0	37	(s)
Canada	149	913	124	3,004	815	102	13,172	62
Chile	6	72	4	2	0	1	1,442	7
China, People's Republic of	1	79	5	0	9	(s)	507	2
China, Taiwan	9	191	4	24	8	1	4,657	22
Colombia	2	55	4	1	2	2	796	4
Costa Rica	6	45	3	0	0	1	834	4
Denmark	(s)	1	1	275	(s)	3	280	1
Dominican Republic	17	42	3	193	0	1	1,083	5
Ecuador	2	9	5	0	(s)	1	2,377	11
Egypt	(s)	47	0	0	(s)	0	213	1
El Salvador	2	185	1	0	0	0	1,249	6
Finland	(s)	5	(s)	0	1	(s)	8	(s)
France	19	7	13	2,126	9	(s)	2,327	11
French Pacific Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	122	1
Germany, FR	1	47	22	921	14	2	1,015	5
Ghana	0	1	0	204	0	0	205	1
Greece	0	7	(s)	1,044	(s)	(s)	1,053	5
Guatemala	14	41	6	0	0	(s)	2,019	10
Guinea	0	6	0	0	0	0	7	(s)
Honduras	5	40	1	0	49	(s)	640	3
Hong Kong	2	38	8	0	(s)	1	231	1
India	5	177	6	0	8	(s)	657	3
Indonesia	1	9	5	267	1	(s)	283	1
Ireland	0	(s)	2	280	0	(s)	654	3
Israel	(s)	17	(s)	320	0	(s)	2,111	10
Italy	(s)	16	4	5,814	2	1	11,889	55
Jamaica	12	21	1	81	0	1	5,032	24
Japan	1,460	180	27	10,312	8	102	14,467	68
Korea, Republic of	1,181	106	9	1,144	4	5	11,506	54
Malaysia	1	16	1	(s)	1	1	28	(s)
Mexico	12	593	144	525	15	1,429	26,528	125
Netherlands	157	33	3	4,451	28	5	5,460	26
Netherlands Antilles	0	800	0	0	1	(s)	3,006	14
New Zealand	0	13	3	380	(s)	76	645	3
Nigeria	0	7	0	0	0	0	274	1
Norway	0	3	(s)	543	0	0	546	3
Panama	3	51	2	0	21	(s)	5,705	27
Peru	7	73	4	1	2	219	1,412	7
Philippines	(s)	39	6	1	(s)	1	1,536	7
Poland	0	6	(s)	23	0	0	29	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	593	0	0	651	3
Puerto Rico	162	325	7	0	(s)	37	5,328	25
Russia	(s)	10	(s)	0	0	0	417	2
Saudi Arabia	(s)	12	1	36	0	(s)	53	(s)
Singapore	48	269	3	32	2	27	10,054	47
South Africa	0	48	(s)	393	(s)	(s)	442	2
Spain	(s)	4	2	7,787	1	2	8,437	40
Suriname	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Sweden	0	7	1	794	(s)	(s)	807	4
Switzerland	16	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	32	(s)
Thailand	1	49	2	(s)	1	2	1,118	5
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	8	1	0	(s)	(s)	11	(s)
Turkey	(s)	25	(s)	2,823	1	0	3,384	16
United Arab Emirates	(s)	249	(s)	373	1	383	1,203	6
United Kingdom	2	11	7	1,578	18	2	2,352	11
Uruguay	0	9	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	10	(s)
Venezuela	1	46	6	904	6	486	2,618	12
Virgin Islands	0	99	0	0	(s)	1	21,859	103
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Other	4	104	1	2,183	4	4	2,898	14
Total	3,864	5,705	497	57,623	1,060	2,909	201,818	952

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country,
July 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	1,371	32	30	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	283	343	1,715
Algeria	11	32	15	0	0	0	0	0	198	245	257
Kuwait	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	195
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,165	0	16	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	84	100	1,265
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Other OPEC	2,264	0	31	57	31	89	-11	(s)	151	348	2,613
Gabon	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	296
Indonesia	96	0	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	8	5	101
Nigeria	711	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	711
Venezuela	1,162	0	31	57	31	89	-8	(s)	143	343	1,505
Non OPEC	3,527	49	142	13	-22	-103	-245	-12	274	96	3,623
Angola	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	8	295
Argentina	73	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	73
Australia	42	0	0	0	0	0	-4	(s)	(s)	-5	37
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-7	-15	0	(s)	(s)	-25	-25
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	16	0	(s)	0	-11	(s)	20	25	25
Brazil	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	8	4	4
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	1,028	67	50	-7	50	4	-17	-2	30	174	1,202
China, People's Republic of	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	80
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	1	(s)	(s)
Colombia	223	-1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	222
Congo	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Ecuador ^c	87	-11	-1	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-12	75
Egypt	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	21
France	0	0	6	0	0	0	-11	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-11	(s)	2	-9	-9
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	7	(s)	-2	0	-3	0	0	(s)	(s)	-5	2
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	8	8
Italy	0	0	0	0	-22	-16	-21	(s)	4	-55	-55
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	(s)	-28	0	(s)	(s)	-30	-30
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	-10	0	-47	-1	-22	-80	-80
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	-8	-13	-7	(s)	13	-15	-15
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	1,166	-17	-63	5	-1	-25	-2	-2	10	-96	1,070
Netherlands	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	-13	-22	(s)	(s)	-36	-36
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	-7	9	-6	0	0	-3	56	49	49
Norway	256	7	0	0	0	0	-4	(s)	0	3	259
Oman	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	66
Panama	0	0	0	0	-13	-7	0	(s)	(s)	-20	-20
Peru	35	-1	0	0	(s)	-4	(s)	(s)	(s)	-6	29
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-9	0	-8	(s)	0	5	10	-2	-2
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	32	0	-2	-10	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	-4	28
Spain	0	1	9	0	0	0	-45	(s)	(s)	-35	-35
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	10	10	10
Thailand	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	54	0	7	4	(s)	8	0	(s)	(s)	19	73
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	11	-9	(s)	(s)	2	2
United Kingdom	97	7	8	0	(s)	0	-6	(s)	24	33	130
Virgin Islands	-103	0	97	22	51	25	0	(s)	46	240	138
Zaire	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Other	22	-1	35	-8	-42	-28	-28	-3	40	-35	-14
Total	7,163	81	204	70	9	-14	-258	-12	707	787	7,950
Persian Gulf^d	1,360	0	16	0	(s)	0	-5	(s)	84	95	1,454

^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-July 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	1,498	23	7	(s)	6	9	-1	-1	238	281	1,779
Algeria	28	23	2	0	7	9	0	(s)	167	208	237
Kuwait	215	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	1	(s)	5	6	221
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,250	0	5	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	66	71	1,321
United Arab Emirates	5	0	(s)	0	-1	0	-2	-1	(s)	-4	1
Other OPEC	2,031	1	26	46	54	90	-6	(s)	110	321	2,353
Gabon	228	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	228
Indonesia	60	0	0	(s)	0	6	-1	(s)	16	20	80
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	598	0	-1	0	(s)	4	0	(s)	1	4	602
Venezuela	1,146	1	27	46	54	80	-4	(s)	93	297	1,442
Non OPEC	3,535	53	141	32	-49	-75	-262	-16	271	95	3,630
Angola	352	0	0	0	3	5	0	(s)	3	11	363
Argentina	29	0	-2	(s)	-1	0	1	-1	(s)	-3	26
Australia	21	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-12	9
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-4	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	11	0	(s)	(s)	-22	(s)	8	-3	-3
Benin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brazil	0	0	-1	(s)	-8	-1	-3	-1	-2	-16	-16
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	4	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	1	3	7
Canada	1,033	84	54	-6	58	-1	-13	-3	47	219	1,252
China, People's Republic of	49	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-2	47
China, Taiwan	0	-1	0	0	-15	-4	(s)	-1	(s)	-22	-22
Colombia	194	-1	-1	0	(s)	10	(s)	(s)	(s)	8	202
Congo	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	17
Ecuador ^c	121	-9	(s)	0	-2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-11	110
Egypt	32	0	0	0	-1	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	31
France	0	-1	4	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	7	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	0	(s)	2	0	2	(s)	-4	(s)	1	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-5	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
Guatemala	6	(s)	-4	(s)	-5	-1	0	(s)	(s)	-10	-4
India	0	0	0	1	-2	0	0	-1	1	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	1	2	0	-7	-20	-27	(s)	2	-49	-49
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	(s)	-22	(s)	(s)	(s)	-24	-24
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-6	-4	-2	-49	-1	-7	-68	-68
Korea, Republic of	0	-2	0	0	-28	-13	-5	-1	15	-33	-33
Malaysia	3	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	2	5
Mexico	1,005	-18	-62	7	(s)	-20	-2	-3	13	-85	920
Netherlands	0	(s)	11	0	(s)	-3	-21	(s)	3	-10	-10
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	-1	12	-4	-3	0	-4	44	44	44
Norway	251	5	1	0	0	0	-3	(s)	11	15	266
Oman	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	2	21
Panama	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-16	-9	0	(s)	-1	-27	-27
Peru	19	(s)	-1	(s)	-2	1	(s)	(s)	-1	-4	14
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-11	(s)	-7	-5	0	6	4	-13	-13
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	-3	0	(s)	0	-3	-3
Russia	5	0	(s)	-2	(s)	0	0	(s)	5	3	8
Spain	1	(s)	5	0	-3	0	-37	(s)	9	-25	-24
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	4	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	7	7
Thailand	2	(s)	0	0	-3	-2	(s)	(s)	(s)	-5	-3
Trinidad and Tobago	66	0	1	1	(s)	2	0	(s)	1	4	70
Turkey	0	0	0	0	-3	2	-13	(s)	(s)	-14	-14
United Kingdom	362	2	22	0	(s)	2	-7	(s)	15	34	396
Virgin Islands	-101	0	106	29	49	35	0	(s)	49	268	167
Yemen	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	9
Zaire	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	17
Other	19	-7	9	-3	-43	-24	-26	-4	25	-74	-55
Total	7,065	76	174	78	11	24	-269	-17	619	697	7,762
Persian Gulf^d	1,470	0	5	(s)	-1	0	-4	-1	73	71	1,541

^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,
July 1995**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	16,292	67,634	740,913	10,704	70,486	906,029
Refinery	15,435	12,479	46,216	1,989	21,438	97,557
Tank Farms and Pipelines	851	54,049	88,916	7,960	28,444	180,220
Leases	6	1,106	14,111	755	868	16,846
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	591,670	0	0	591,670
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	19,736	19,736
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	167,830	169,470	271,658	16,940	91,162	717,060
Refinery	56,096	62,774	135,754	11,578	64,126	330,328
Bulk Terminal	84,028	68,209	91,973	2,045	21,414	267,669
Pipeline	27,623	35,794	38,827	3,017	5,510	110,771
Natural Gas Processing Plant	83	2,693	5,104	300	112	8,292
Pentanes Plus	29	2,843	5,382	223	49	8,526
Refinery	0	451	392	5	0	848
Bulk Terminal	23	1,548	3,114	2	32	4,719
Pipeline	0	481	847	69	0	1,397
Natural Gas Processing Plant	6	363	1,029	147	17	1,562
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,985	33,611	79,828	1,094	4,203	125,721
Refinery	2,507	4,582	11,234	398	1,252	19,973
Bulk Terminal	2,533	20,495	57,813	80	2,856	83,777
Pipeline	1,868	6,204	6,706	463	0	15,241
Natural Gas Processing Plant	77	2,330	4,075	153	95	6,730
Ethane/Ethylene	14	3,941	26,835	209	0	30,999
Refinery	0	1	820	0	0	821
Bulk Terminal	14	1,963	22,557	0	0	24,534
Pipeline	0	1,224	2,625	206	0	4,055
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	753	833	3	0	1,589
Propane/Propylene	4,074	19,774	24,750	405	1,072	50,075
Refinery	490	2,152	3,087	95	118	5,942
Bulk Terminal	1,727	13,979	17,845	78	885	34,514
Pipeline	1,826	2,774	2,416	142	0	7,158
Natural Gas Processing Plant	31	869	1,402	90	69	2,461
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,694	7,522	21,708	353	2,612	34,889
Refinery	1,862	1,788	5,606	224	856	10,336
Bulk Terminal	792	3,339	13,517	2	1,748	19,398
Pipeline	0	1,860	1,259	75	0	3,194
Natural Gas Processing Plant	40	535	1,326	52	8	1,961
Isobutane/Isobutylene	203	2,374	6,535	127	519	9,758
Refinery	155	641	1,721	79	278	2,874
Bulk Terminal	0	1,214	3,894	0	223	5,331
Pipeline	42	346	406	40	0	834
Natural Gas Processing Plant	6	173	514	8	18	719
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,667	2,427	4,588	321	5,770	14,773
Refinery	1,281	626	2,090	145	4,343	8,485
Bulk Terminal	386	1,788	2,061	152	1,104	5,491
Pipeline	0	13	437	24	323	797
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	14	1	0	23	38
Refinery	0	14	1	0	23	38
Fuel Ethanol	174	2,108	600	150	695	3,727
Refinery	W	321	W	W	W	624
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	285
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	285

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,347	W	3,248	W	5,036	10,072
Refinery	1,077	W	1,765	W	4,216	7,360
Bulk Terminal	W	W	1,046	W	499	1,941
Pipeline	W	W	437	W	321	771
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	12,772	14,322	45,266	2,317	20,582	95,259
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,671	4,167	10,834	604	3,266	21,542
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,837	1,962	6,676	394	3,838	16,707
Heavy Gas Oils	5,007	5,016	17,807	924	9,837	38,591
Residuum	1,257	3,177	9,949	395	3,641	18,419
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,472	11,008	16,346	1,958	6,294	41,078
Refinery	5,190	8,410	14,607	1,958	6,252	36,417
Bulk Terminal	282	999	843	0	14	2,138
Pipeline	0	1,599	896	0	28	2,523
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	77	34	26	0	11	148
Refinery	77	34	26	0	11	148
Finished Motor Gasoline	52,603	42,911	44,851	4,472	21,131	165,968
Refinery	11,546	8,861	17,744	2,059	10,447	50,657
Bulk Terminal	26,074	18,960	9,457	938	8,606	64,035
Pipeline	14,983	15,090	17,650	1,475	2,078	51,276
Reformulated	21,326	2,185	8,769	0	5,673	37,953
Refinery	6,327	541	3,724	0	2,606	13,198
Bulk Terminal	9,524	1,264	2,049	0	2,105	14,942
Pipeline	5,475	380	2,996	0	962	9,813
Oxygenated	278	505	127	68	702	1,680
Refinery	23	348	127	8	3	509
Bulk Terminal	131	157	0	60	698	1,046
Pipeline	124	0	0	0	1	125
Other	30,999	40,221	35,955	4,404	14,756	126,335
Refinery	5,196	7,972	13,893	2,051	7,838	36,950
Bulk Terminal	16,419	17,539	7,408	878	5,803	48,047
Pipeline	9,384	14,710	14,654	1,475	1,115	41,338
Finished Aviation Gasoline	821	300	431	35	540	2,127
Refinery	593	83	381	24	227	1,308
Bulk Terminal	228	192	50	11	313	794
Pipeline	0	25	0	0	0	25
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	292	12	214	206	724
Refinery	0	0	12	134	33	179
Bulk Terminal	0	89	0	0	28	117
Pipeline	0	203	0	80	145	428
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,778	8,001	13,998	712	7,430	39,919
Refinery	1,741	2,982	6,811	346	4,021	15,901
Bulk Terminal	3,166	1,914	2,198	239	2,181	9,698
Pipeline	4,871	3,105	4,989	127	1,228	14,320

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	2,598	1,368	1,206	158	79	5,409
Refinery	188	617	887	158	66	1,916
Bulk Terminal	2,215	708	106	0	9	3,038
Pipeline	195	43	213	0	4	455
Distillate Fuel Oil	51,562	31,378	27,770	2,937	11,451	125,098
Refinery	12,602	9,196	14,604	1,643	6,093	44,138
Bulk Terminal	33,254	13,159	6,093	521	3,875	56,902
Pipeline	5,706	9,023	7,073	773	1,483	24,058
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	16,166	20,631	14,246	2,476	7,871	61,390
Refinery	2,674	4,850	5,586	1,306	4,080	18,496
Bulk Terminal	11,026	9,133	3,945	467	2,713	27,284
Pipeline	2,466	6,648	4,715	703	1,078	15,610
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	35,396	10,747	13,524	461	3,580	63,708
Refinery	9,928	4,346	9,018	337	2,013	25,642
Bulk Terminal	22,228	4,026	2,148	54	1,162	29,618
Pipeline	3,240	2,375	2,358	70	405	8,448
Residual Fuel Oil^c	13,759	2,322	13,973	410	6,411	36,875
Refinery	3,147	1,628	6,434	410	4,747	16,366
Bulk Terminal	10,612	694	7,539	0	1,443	20,288
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	221	221
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	2,537	12	1,092	74	163	3,878
Refinery	486	12	102	74	160	834
Bulk Terminal	2,051	0	990	0	3	3,044
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	4,913	673	4,664	123	800	11,173
Refinery	1,890	393	1,495	123	634	4,535
Bulk Terminal	3,023	280	3,169	0	166	6,638
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	6,309	1,637	8,217	213	5,227	21,603
Refinery	771	1,223	4,837	213	3,953	10,997
Bulk Terminal	5,538	414	3,380	0	1,274	10,606
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	512	623	1,679	0	71	2,885
Refinery	512	623	1,679	0	71	2,885
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	4	1,840	1	139	1,984
Refinery	0	4	1,840	1	139	1,984
Special Naphthas	65	259	1,656	1	52	2,033
Refinery	39	230	1,286	1	52	1,608
Bulk Terminal	26	29	370	0	0	425
Lubricants	2,650	1,860	5,995	0	1,730	12,235
Refinery	816	943	4,743	0	1,189	7,691
Bulk Terminal	1,834	917	1,252	0	541	4,544
Waxes	199	114	416	31	94	854
Refinery	199	114	416	31	94	854
Petroleum Coke	342	2,115	2,052	161	2,471	7,141
Refinery	342	2,115	2,052	161	2,471	7,141
Asphalt and Road Oil	5,810	13,465	3,570	1,889	2,259	26,993
Refinery	2,498	6,835	2,924	1,787	1,936	15,980
Bulk Terminal	3,312	6,630	646	102	323	11,013
Miscellaneous Products	129	213	773	6	189	1,310
Refinery	46	118	326	0	100	590
Bulk Terminal	83	87	431	0	89	690
Pipeline	0	8	16	6	0	30
Total Stocks, All Oils	184,122	237,104	1,012,571	27,644	161,648	1,623,089

^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, July 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	37,620	15,851	154	21,615	2,403	45,856	13,700	32,156	13,759	2,248
Connecticut	1,191	1,191	0	0	107	3,372	482	2,890	35	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	2,125	1,536	0	589	176	2,349	774	1,575	2,290	W
Florida	5,568	0	0	5,568	167	2,168	1,262	906	951	115
Georgia	1,901	0	0	1,901	32	1,246	892	354	252	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,048	712	0	336	171	2,721	731	1,990	673	W
Massachusetts	1,413	1,413	0	0	192	4,392	730	3,662	770	W
New Jersey	8,500	5,677	5	2,818	455	12,395	2,165	10,230	3,794	W
New York	3,772	1,899	75	1,798	243	6,231	1,509	4,722	1,513	W
North Carolina	2,515	0	0	2,515	185	1,691	1,072	619	597	W
Pennsylvania	4,975	1,513	73	3,389	478	4,928	2,090	2,838	1,552	W
Rhode Island	520	520	0	0	W	1,112	246	866	W	W
South Carolina	1,313	0	0	1,313	104	889	614	275	W	W
Virginia	2,568	1,390	1	1,177	71	2,246	1,051	1,195	563	W
West Virginia	211	0	0	211	W	116	82	34	W	W
PAD District II	27,821	1,805	505	25,511	1,325	22,355	13,983	8,372	2,322	17,000
Illinois	4,443	851	0	3,592	196	3,107	2,159	948	615	1,130
Indiana	3,511	426	7	3,078	200	3,062	1,393	1,669	246	W
Iowa	1,026	0	0	1,026	W	1,166	952	214	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,534	0	0	2,534	14	2,350	1,744	606	39	9,923
Kentucky	1,511	221	124	1,166	99	1,151	529	622	W	W
Michigan	2,751	0	13	2,738	105	1,964	1,356	608	152	2,732
Minnesota	1,424	20	211	1,193	W	1,110	740	370	171	W
Missouri	1,310	0	0	1,310	W	609	519	90	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	575	0	1	574	W	775	374	401	W	W
Ohio	3,370	18	5	3,347	346	2,476	1,434	1,042	291	W
Oklahoma	1,897	0	1	1,896	W	1,413	868	545	349	1,060
Tennessee	2,054	0	143	1,911	52	1,344	921	423	230	W
Wisconsin	1,415	269	0	1,146	W	1,828	994	834	19	W
PAD District III	27,201	5,773	127	21,301	993	20,697	9,531	11,166	13,973	22,334
Alabama	1,304	0	0	1,304	29	775	500	275	307	116
Arkansas	664	0	0	664	W	530	259	271	W	W
Louisiana	5,243	299	98	4,846	274	4,609	1,915	2,694	6,470	3,255
Mississippi	2,158	41	0	2,117	16	1,596	614	982	W	1,454
New Mexico	387	0	0	387	W	275	159	116	11	W
Texas	17,445	5,433	29	11,983	621	12,912	6,084	6,828	6,671	17,427
PAD District IV	2,997	0	68	2,929	158	2,164	1,773	391	410	263
Colorado	582	0	68	514	W	364	333	31	W	W
Idaho	234	0	0	234	W	168	120	48	W	W
Montana	1,267	0	0	1,267	W	665	665	0	67	13
Utah	548	0	0	548	W	598	337	261	156	165
Wyoming	366	0	0	366	W	369	318	51	W	58
PAD District V	19,053	4,711	701	13,641	75	9,968	6,793	3,175	6,190	1,072
Alaska	612	0	0	612	W	730	279	451	W	W
Arizona	1,006	0	105	901	W	140	96	44	W	W
California	11,662	4,711	218	6,733	67	6,041	4,831	1,210	3,721	172
Hawaii	692	0	0	692	W	581	146	435	W	W
Nevada	285	0	0	285	W	96	82	14	W	W
Oregon	1,300	0	143	1,157	W	729	501	228	251	W
Washington	3,496	0	235	3,261	W	1,651	858	793	1,012	287
U.S. Total	114,692	28,140	1,555	84,997	4,954	101,040	45,780	55,260	36,654	42,917

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, July 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	147	875	0	168	1,238	689	0	0	56,061
Petroleum Products	8,674	300	0	2,910	4,805	3,030	0	89,271	31,316
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	212	0	0	0	675
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	690	3,557	33	0	1,991	3,203
Unfinished Oils	6	0	0	28	10	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	128	2,341
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,008	198	0	1,196	499	1,241	0	55,045	13,587
Reformulated	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,877	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	452	0
Other	5,983	198	0	1,022	499	1,241	0	41,716	13,587
Finished Aviation Gasoline	22	0	0	0	0	24	0	61	56
Jet Fuel	263	0	0	147	83	1,125	0	11,024	4,317
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
Kerosene-Type	263	0	0	147	83	1,125	0	11,024	4,167
Kerosene	9	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	19
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,349	0	0	511	76	607	0	18,392	6,108
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,827	0	0	186	67	587	0	11,278	4,616
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	522	0	0	325	9	20	0	7,114	1,492
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	331	0	0	1,636	208
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	44
Lubricants	0	9	0	84	0	0	0	711	127
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	246	37	0	0	198	631
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,821	1,175	0	3,078	6,043	3,719	0	89,271	87,377

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,407	941	0	0	0	7,184	0
Petroleum Products	486	1,560	2,516	1,760	680	0	0	447	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	192	196	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,255	1,564	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	147	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	378	1,022	678	0	605	0	0	300	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	378	1,022	678	0	605	0	0	300	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	45	263	78	0	46	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	78	0	46	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	45	263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	63	275	313	0	29	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	63	138	313	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	137	0	0	29	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	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	486	1,560	3,923	2,701	680	0	0	7,631	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,
July 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	65	875	0	1,238	689	0	56,061
Petroleum Products	8,651	0	1,179	4,338	3,030	66,263	26,181
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	212	0	0	675
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	690	3,557	33	1,877	3,203
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,341
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,008	0	251	418	1,241	40,671	10,885
Reformulated	25	0	0	0	0	11,832	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,983	0	251	418	1,241	28,839	10,885
Finished Aviation Gasoline	22	0	0	0	24	22	44
Jet Fuel	263	0	96	83	1,125	8,780	3,982
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
Kerosene-Type	263	0	96	83	1,125	8,780	3,832
Kerosene	9	0	0	0	0	0	19
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,349	0	142	68	607	14,913	5,032
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,827	0	0	59	587	9,640	3,938
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	522	0	142	9	20	5,273	1,094
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,716	875	1,179	5,576	3,719	66,263	82,242

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,407	941	0	6,037	0
Petroleum Products	486	1,560	2,516	1,760	680	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	192	196	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,255	1,564	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	378	1,022	678	0	605	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	378	1,022	678	0	605	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	45	263	78	0	46	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	78	0	46	0	0
Kerosene-Type	45	263	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	63	275	313	0	29	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	63	138	313	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	137	0	0	29	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	486	1,560	3,923	2,701	680	6,037	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, July 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	82	0	0	168	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	23	300	0	1,731	467	0	23,008	988
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	0
Unfinished Oils	6	0	0	28	10	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	93	0	0	0	0	128	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	198	0	945	81	0	14,374	988
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,045	662
Oxygenated	0	0	0	174	0	0	452	0
Other	0	198	0	771	81	0	12,877	326
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	51	0	0	2,244	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	51	0	0	2,244	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	369	8	0	3,479	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	186	8	0	1,638	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	183	0	0	1,841	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	331	0	1,636	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	186	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	331	0	1,450	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0
Lubricants	0	9	0	84	0	0	711	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	246	37	0	198	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	105	300	0	1,899	467	0	23,008	988

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,147
Petroleum Products	2,282	19,738	5,135	0	0	0	447
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	114	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	94	34	0	0	0	0	147
Finished Motor Gasoline	916	12,470	2,702	0	0	0	300
Reformulated	383	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	452	0	0	0	0	0
Other	533	12,018	2,702	0	0	0	300
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	25	12	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	2,244	335	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	2,244	335	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	856	2,623	1,076	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	1,638	678	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	856	985	398	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,636	208	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	186	208	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	1,450	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	85	44	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	402	309	127	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	198	631	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,282	19,738	5,135	0	0	0	1,594

^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, July 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	168	1,022	-854	57,615	2,095	55,520
Petroleum Products	92,181	8,974	83,207	42,506	10,745	31,761
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	867	212	655
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,681	0	2,681	4,458	4,280	178
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	722	1,832	-1,110
Propane/Propylene	2,648	0	2,648	2,757	1,402	1,355
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	412	782	-370
Isobutane/Isobutylene	33	0	33	567	264	303
Unfinished Oils	28	6	22	6	38	-32
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	128	93	35	2,341	0	2,341
Finished Motor Gasoline	56,241	6,206	50,035	20,273	2,936	17,337
Reformulated	12,877	25	12,852	25	0	25
Oxygenated	626	0	626	0	174	-174
Other	42,738	6,181	36,557	20,248	2,762	17,486
Finished Aviation Gasoline	61	22	39	78	24	54
Jet Fuel	11,171	263	10,908	4,658	1,355	3,303
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	228	0	228
Kerosene-Type	11,171	263	10,908	4,430	1,355	3,075
Kerosene	8	9	-1	28	8	20
Distillate Fuel Oil	18,903	2,349	16,554	8,770	1,194	7,576
0.05 percent sulfur and under	11,464	1,827	9,637	6,756	840	5,916
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	7,439	522	6,917	2,014	354	1,660
Residual Fuel Oil	1,636	0	1,636	208	331	-123
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	17	-17	17	0	17
Special Naphthas	85	0	85	44	0	44
Lubricants	795	9	786	127	84	43
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	444	0	444	631	283	348
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	92,349	9,996	82,353	100,121	12,840	87,281

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	10,238	56,061	-45,823	689	2,348	-1,659	0	7,184	-7,184
Petroleum Products	7,312	122,633	-115,321	3,516	4,956	-1,440	2,240	447	1,793
Pentanes Plus	408	675	-267	0	388	-388	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,121	5,194	-73	33	2,819	-2,786	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,499	215	2,284	0	1,174	-1,174	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,204	4,299	-3,095	32	940	-908	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,023	210	813	1	444	-443	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	395	470	-75	0	261	-261	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	240	2,469	-2,229	0	0	0	0	147	-147
Finished Motor Gasoline	997	70,032	-69,035	1,619	1,283	336	1,627	300	1,327
Reformulated	0	12,877	-12,877	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	452	-452	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	997	56,703	-55,706	1,619	1,283	336	1,627	300	1,327
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	117	-117	24	0	24	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	83	15,649	-15,566	1,170	124	1,046	309	0	309
Naphtha-Type	0	150	-150	0	124	-124	46	0	46
Kerosene-Type	83	15,499	-15,416	1,170	0	1,170	263	0	263
Kerosene	0	19	-19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	76	24,838	-24,762	670	342	328	304	0	304
0.05 percent sulfur and under	67	16,095	-16,028	650	313	337	138	0	138
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9	8,743	-8,734	20	29	-9	166	0	166
Residual Fuel Oil	331	1,844	-1,513	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	129	-129	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	9	838	-829	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	37	829	-792	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17,550	178,694	-161,144	4,205	7,304	-3,099	2,240	7,631	-5,391

^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

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."

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics
Explanatory
Notes

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 Availability	Month of Production																	
	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	8-95
Reported State Data^c																		
5-14-94	1582	0																
6-14-94	3882	1507	0															
7-14-94	5957	3771	1593	0														
8-14-94	5974	5845	3776	1574	0													
9-14-94	5977	5856	5926	3748	1515	0												
10-14-94	5985	5867	5938	5020	3680	1502	0											
11-14-94	5986	5869	5949	5849	4950	3650	1541	0										
12-14-94	5986	5868	5949	5858	4954	4954	3689	1614	0									
1-14-95	6323	6217	5949	5863	4963	4966	4996	3757	1530	0								
2-14-95	6341	6217	5949	5865	4966	4969	5003	5068	3679	1645	0							
3-14-95	6341	6217	5949	5865	4967	4968	5007	5075	5036	3839	1592	0						
4-14-95	6377	6254	5985	5918	5819	5853	5919	5983	5941	6057	3626	1593	0					
5-14-95	6522	6395	6044	5980	5877	5911	5976	6040	5999	6129	5872	3660	1540	0				
6-14-95	6523	6397	6126	6055	5887	5911	5976	6040	6001	6125	5978	6023	3572	1538	0			
7-14-95	6552	6425	6154	6083	5914	5939	5979	6043	6004	6129	5981	6081	4925	3254	1536	0		
8-14-95	6552	6425	6503	6431	6336	6014	5979	6043	6004	6129	5988	6098	5893	5884	3469	1513	0	
9-14-95	6729	6598	6675	6598	6506	6532	6255	6317	6277	6409	5988	6101	5897	5917	5906	3463	1417	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production^d																		
9-14-95	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	8	8	8	8	8	17	26	33
Month of Production																		
	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	8-95
Production Estimates																		
Type of Estimate																		
Original ^e	6682	6607	6685	6610	6576	6551	6580	6667	6593	6674	6616	6600	6528	6576	6608	6557	6462	6481
Interim ^f	6719	6634	6658	6567	6528	6547	6551	6578	6542	6686	6596	6703	6606	6561	6572	6540	6449	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	6414	6228	6312	6262	6116	6261	6315	6360	6300	6467	6120	6480	6224	6211	6239	6192	6051	
Revised....	6384	6233	6320	6254	6225	6261	6298	6359	6290	6464	6313	6473	6316	6259	6253	6213		
Final ^g	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	49						
Motor Gas Blending	71	74	87	135	157	140	67						
Product Supplied	7,157	7,505	7,780	7,670	7,898	8,243	7,854						

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	18	14,599	25	15,040	29	15,289	-1	--	--	12
Crude Oil.....	13,610	-5	13,367	-7	13,478	-3	13,816	-4	14,299	-3	--	--	-4
Pentanes Plus	188	0	190	0	174	0	174	0	188	0	--	--	0
LPGs.....	363	0	306	(s)	248	(s)	216	(s)	211	0	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	229	0	184	(s)	103	0	70	0	67	0	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	134	0	123	0	145	(s)	146	(s)	144	0	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	298	2	292	2	257	2	304	3	296	(s)	--	--	2
Unfinished Oils.....	377	-25	317	3	424	(s)	558	6	415	1	--	--	-3
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-224	19	-71	20	20	25	-23	25	-116	1	--	--	18
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	-5	(s)	-5	0	-2	0	-5	0	-2	0	--	--	(s)
Production	17,453	21	17,235	20	17,301	33	17,871	44	18,140	16	--	--	27
Pentanes Plus	322	2	322	(s)	325	(s)	331	1	338	(s)	--	--	1
LPGs.....	1,941	10	1,964	3	2,117	6	2,246	13	2,260	9	--	--	8
Ethane/Ethylene.....	618	3	621	2	605	4	617	5	611	5	--	--	4
Propane/Propylene.....	1,002	5	983	1	1,013	2	1,029	10	1,042	4	--	--	4
Normal Butane/Butylene	137	2	191	1	312	1	365	-1	382	1	--	--	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	184	1	168	(s)	186	(s)	234	-2	225	(s)	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	225	3	286	1	165	3	253	-5	248	4	--	--	1
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-71	32	-74	22	-87	23	-135	24	-157	(s)	--	--	20
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,317	(s)	7,250	-1	7,171	(s)	7,547	3	7,697	(s)	--	--	(s)
Reformulated.....	1,729	50	1,805	42	1,780	37	1,868	21	1,858	0	--	--	30
Oxygenated.....	1,064	29	881	-25	952	-42	861	-22	690	0	--	--	-12
Other	4,524	-79	4,564	-18	4,440	5	4,818	3	5,149	(s)	--	--	-18
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	21	(s)	17	0	20	(s)	20	(s)	21	0	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,412	(s)	1,376	-1	1,281	(s)	1,322	4	1,368	-1	--	--	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	10	(s)	10	-1	9	(s)	4	4	12	0	--	--	1
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,402	(s)	1,366	0	1,272	0	1,318	-1	1,356	-1	--	--	(s)
Kerosene	92	-2	69	0	34	0	20	0	35	0	--	--	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,055	-1	2,954	(s)	3,156	(s)	3,125	1	3,111	-1	--	--	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	909	-6	776	0	778	(s)	789	0	749	(s)	--	--	-1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	187	-14	172	0	155	7	146	6	158	5	--	--	1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	247	0	252	0	265	0	236	0	222	0	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	54	-1	53	-3	49	-3	53	-3	50	(s)	--	--	-2
Lubricants.....	171	(s)	184	-1	170	(s)	175	0	170	(s)	--	--	(s)
Waxes.....	20	0	24	0	23	0	20	0	21	0	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	615	0	611	0	599	0	617	0	638	0	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	280	(s)	331	(s)	405	(s)	409	0	498	(s)	--	--	(s)
Still Gas	615	0	618	0	618	0	649	0	668	0	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	41	-2	50	(s)	57	-3	48	0	45	0	--	--	-1
Imports	7,955	62	8,358	-13	9,020	-33	8,486	-22	8,736	-28	--	--	-7
Crude Oil.....	6,503	5	6,565	-19	7,409	-34	7,073	-35	7,354	-29	--	--	-22
Pentanes Plus	41	0	51	0	45	0	12	0	54	0	--	--	0
LPGs.....	172	0	134	0	111	1	147	0	115	(s)	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	24	0	19	0	11	0	18	0	25	0	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	108	0	94	0	90	1	107	0	73	(s)	--	--	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	0	15	0	6	0	9	0	7	0	--	--	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	22	0	6	0	4	0	12	0	11	0	--	--	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	43	0	32	0	68	0	50	0	41	0	--	--	0
Unfinished Oils.....	289	-8	407	4	310	0	366	0	277	0	--	--	-1
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	6	0	34	0	49	0	42	0	50	0	--	--	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	174	8	223	0	336	0	235	0	286	0	--	--	2
Reformulated.....	102	0	112	0	128	0	100	0	112	0	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	0	8	32	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	3
Other	73	0	79	0	197	0	135	0	174	0	--	--	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	79	0	123	0	99	0	82	0	104	0	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	75	0	123	0	99	0	74	0	96	0	--	--	0
Kerosene	4	(s)	3	(s)	4	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	270	43	287	2	188	0	125	0	108	1	--	--	9
Residual Fuel Oil	194	10	225	0	209	0	126	2	177	0	--	--	3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	17	0	43	0	20	0	9	8	22	0	--	--	2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	116	0	186	0	124	0	162	0	71	0	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	6	4	8	0	4	0	7	0	10	(s)	--	--	1
Lubricants.....	10	0	7	0	12	0	7	0	14	0	--	--	0
Waxes.....	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	7	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	8	0	--	--	1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	23	0	27	0	29	0	41	0	44	0	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • 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	376	1,603,206	-633	1,598,870	-601	1,599,513	-845	1,611,411	-1,017	--	--	-544
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	328,391	86	327,057	-615	337,735	-270	334,701	-27	331,277	15	--	--	-162
Pentanes Plus.....	8,720	-12	7,576	-1	7,536	10	7,740	-10	7,006	0	--	--	-3
LPGs.....	82,809	314	70,054	-54	75,493	-68	85,168	-556	97,139	-21	--	--	-77
Ethane/Ethylene.....	24,655	49	25,168	4	26,406	0	25,875	0	27,118	0	--	--	11
Propane/Propylene.....	35,665	-6	25,560	-82	26,050	-87	30,829	-166	37,156	-21	--	--	-72
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	14,679	123	12,012	14	15,491	14	20,248	-288	24,091	0	--	--	-27
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	7,810	148	7,314	10	7,546	5	8,216	-102	8,774	0	--	--	12
Oth Hydrocns/Oxygenates..	15,858	45	16,307	19	15,318	56	15,200	-160	14,921	-38	--	--	-16
Unfinished Oils.....	95,399	157	99,711	65	99,224	153	97,104	21	99,079	-5	--	--	78
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	44,378	54	45,140	94	43,120	31	40,677	9	40,783	-22	--	--	33
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	139	36	192	0	90	0	122	0	134	0	--	--	7
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	182,768	307	179,519	135	167,735	-3	166,961	153	167,507	-241	--	--	70
Reformulated.....	41,999	322	40,967	358	40,262	-112	39,065	170	38,679	-237	--	--	100
Oxygenated.....	6,064	694	2,437	274	1,382	371	1,247	639	995	995	--	--	595
Other.....	134,705	-709	136,115	-497	126,091	-262	126,649	-656	127,833	-999	--	--	-625
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	2,297	56	2,128	88	2,153	3	2,188	8	2,039	0	--	--	31
Jet Fuel.....	44,029	201	42,803	124	39,290	144	38,817	282	38,173	-6	--	--	149
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	1,035	-174	1,144	-199	914	-154	908	-32	866	0	--	--	-112
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	42,994	375	41,659	323	38,376	298	37,909	314	37,307	-6	--	--	261
Kerosene.....	8,149	-264	7,349	-274	6,504	-302	5,849	-320	5,063	-19	--	--	-236
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	140,417	-132	121,929	-63	115,469	-32	114,573	-12	118,762	-164	--	--	-81
Residual Fuel Oil.....	43,919	-318	36,220	-1	37,764	-2	37,076	13	38,568	2	--	--	-61
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	2,401	-1	2,592	0	3,001	0	2,644	0	2,499	0	--	--	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,316	0	1,909	0	1,712	0	1,526	0	1,511	0	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	2,187	-63	2,200	-72	2,060	-64	2,308	-66	1,821	7	--	--	-52
Lubricants.....	11,388	232	11,849	242	11,688	12	12,263	0	11,806	-16	--	--	94
Waxes.....	919	0	910	0	909	0	891	0	883	0	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	9,656	0	9,487	0	8,956	0	9,460	0	8,669	0	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	22,410	205	24,550	63	29,267	171	30,665	210	30,243	-50	--	--	120
Miscellaneous Products.....	2,133	-527	2,051	-383	2,174	-440	1,909	-390	1,859	-459	--	--	-440
Product Supplied.....	17,167	39	18,355	11	17,403	17	17,102	41	17,241	23	--	--	26
Crude Oil.....	7	(s)	8	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	--	--	(s)
Pentanes Plus.....	173	-1	223	(s)	196	(s)	153	2	227	(s)	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	2,228	-6	2,125	16	1,747	8	1,812	29	1,716	-7	--	--	8
Ethane/Ethylene.....	663	(s)	622	3	577	4	653	5	595	5	--	--	3
Propane/Propylene.....	1,405	3	1,338	4	1,048	3	946	13	882	-1	--	--	4
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	80	-4	96	4	85	1	135	9	165	-9	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	80	-5	69	5	37	(s)	78	2	74	-3	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	-218	11	-64	4	-98	-3	-122	-1	-201	(s)	--	--	2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	3	-1	3	1	6	0	3	0	2	0	--	--	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,157	9	7,505	6	7,780	4	7,670	-2	7,898	13	--	--	6
Reformulated.....	1,859	48	1,954	40	1,923	52	2,008	12	1,976	13	--	--	33
Oxygenated.....	1,121	14	1,037	-10	992	-45	862	-31	694	-11	--	--	-17
Other.....	4,177	-53	4,514	-25	4,865	-3	4,799	16	5,229	11	--	--	-11
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	21	-2	23	-1	19	3	19	(s)	26	(s)	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,559	-18	1,522	2	1,477	-1	1,414	-1	1,474	8	--	--	-2
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	11	6	5	(s)	16	-1	12	(s)	11	-1	--	--	1
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,548	-24	1,516	2	1,461	1	1,403	-1	1,463	9	--	--	-3
Kerosene.....	86	7	101	(s)	59	1	42	1	60	-10	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,335	50	3,689	-1	3,336	-1	3,108	(s)	2,883	5	--	--	11
0.05% & under.....	1,802	57	1,898	-12	1,893	9	1,816	-2	2,009	4	--	--	12
Greater than 0.05%.....	1,533	-7	1,791	11	1,443	-9	1,292	2	874	2	--	--	-1
Residual Fuel Oil.....	839	8	1,069	-11	783	(s)	808	1	762	0	--	--	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	199	-14	208	(s)	161	7	167	14	185	5	--	--	2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	366	0	417	0	396	0	404	0	294	0	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	36	2	27	-3	47	-3	38	-3	68	-2	--	--	-2
Lubricants.....	159	-9	153	-1	165	7	136	(s)	165	(s)	--	--	(s)
Waxes.....	20	0	23	0	22	0	20	0	20	0	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	363	0	374	0	349	0	315	3	393	0	--	--	1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	177	-6	279	5	281	-3	401	-1	549	8	--	--	(s)
Still Gas.....	615	0	618	0	618	0	649	0	668	0	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	42	8	53	-5	53	-2	57	-2	47	2	--	--	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Appendix D

EIA 819M Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

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

EIA-819M

Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

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

Table D1. U.S. Summary, August 1995

Products	August 1995		July 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	2,341	76	2,516	81	^R 21,937	90
Stocks	4,160	--	3,626	--	4,160	--
MTBE						
Production	5,313	171	5,603	181	^R 39,080	^R 161
Stocks	10,070	--	9,970	--	10,069	--

R=Revised data.

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	^R 94	96	91	87	81	76				
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	^R 2,673	3,006	^R 2,958	3,073	^R 3,578	^R 3,274	3,626	4,160				
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	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	209				
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	74				
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	2,149				
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	W				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	431	452	488	397	393	416	396	202	336	171	252	313
1995	587	474	702	516	677	^R 497	600	870				
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	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	137				
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	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	795				

R=Revised data.

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	^R 144	121	168	169	182	181	171				
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	^R 10,585	10,264	9,322	9,300	9,970	10,070				
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	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	1,750				
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	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	W				
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1994	108	122	115	124	124	97	135	147	141	145	135	125
1995	132	^R 128	103	148	147	158	158	151				
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	3,911				
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	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	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	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	4,271				

R=Revised data.

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	^R 144	121	168	169	182	181	171				
Merchant Plants												
1992	65	62	58	48	55	53	63	53	61	76	81	77
1993	63	66	^R 67	87	75	70	89	79	87	^R 76	81	75
1994	63	76	66	73	72	50	73	89	90	81	84	69
1995	76	^R 68	61	86	85	91	90	88				
Captive Plants												
1992	33	32	31	31	35	37	38	38	43	42	47	48
1993	52	48	^R 45	^R 50	57	^R 55	^R 67	^R 62	70	^R 70	67	69
1994	60	64	63	67	67	65	81	^R 78	70	83	66	75
1995	73	^R 76	60	^R 83	84	91	91	83				

R=Revised data.

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Glossary

Pipelines carry 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) $(CH_3)_3COC_2H_5$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ethane (C_2H_6) . A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

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

Ethylene (C_2H_4) . An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of 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 (C_2H_5OH) . An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenates definition.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Imports. Receipts of 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.

 

Use PC Electronic Data Reporting Option (PEDRO) to electronically transmit your survey data to the EIA.

User Friendly

Save Resources

Improve Quality

Save Time

For more information call PEDRO Support at (202) 586-9659
Energy Information Administration
Washington, DC 20585