Petroleum Supply Monthly

November 1995
With Data for September 1995

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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 the discovery of oil at Spindletop hill in 1901 which started the Texas oil boom. Several companies got their start or became preeminent by selling Spindletop crude oil, including Gulf, Texaco, and the Sun Oil Company. The Pew family and their Sun Oil Company arrived in Texas six days after the first gusher at Spindletop. J. Edgar Pew believed that production of oil was not enough, so the Sun Oil Company began building refineries, storage facilities, and pipeline networks; this photo shows four teams of horses moving a boiler on a Sun lease in the early days of Spindletop.

Photograph Courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute.

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Petroleum Supply Monthly

November 1995

With Data for September 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.

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
Weekly Petroleum Status Report		
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. 8th-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)
Winter Fuels Report (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
Propane Data (April through September)		
Second Wednesday of the month (9:00 a.m.)	EPUB	Propane Stocks
Petroleum Supply Monthly		
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
Oxygenate Data		
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)
Imports Data		
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

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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 by the 8th of the month

Winter Fuels Report, propane and distillate highlights and distillate data updated Wednesday at 5:00 p.m. All other data updated Thursday at 5:00 p.m. (October through March)

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

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

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

Electric Power Monthly, updated the first week of the month

Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month

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

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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.

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Heating Fuel Outlook: Winter 1990-91	July 1990
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1990
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U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
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Highlights

Steady economic growth and the start of the winter fuels season--oxygenated motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and propane--helped sustain strong total demand for refined petroleum products (measured as products supplied) for October 1995.¹ Total estimated demand for petroleum products averaged 17.9 million barrels per day, the highest October level since 1979 (Table H1).

Other October 1995 highlights include:

- Demand for finished motor gasoline reached an October-record high level, while stocks remained unusually low.
- Kerosene-type jet fuel demand set a record October high as the military switchover from naphtha-type jet fuel neared completion and passenger airlines continued their airfare wars.
- Domestic crude oil production dropped markedly through the month due, in part, to preventive production shut-downs related to Hurricanes Opal and Roxanne in the Gulf of Mexico and declining Alaskan production.

Motor Gasoline

Finished motor gasoline demand averaged 7.9 million barrels per day, a record high level for October. Production of motor gasoline also reached a record October high of 7.5 million barrels per day. Finished motor gasoline imports of 0.3 million barrels per day were within the normal range for this time of year. Finished motor gasoline stocks fell to 156 million barrels, the lowest October level in decades. A brief analysis of motor gasoline imports and the role they play in meeting demand immediately follows this month's Highlights.

The continued low level of finished motor gasoline stocks reflects a notable change in the gasoline market--because of the varied gasoline types and grades required by states' responses to the Clean Air Amendments of 1990, refiners and marketers of motor gasoline employ "just-in-time" inventory management techniques that reduce overhead/operating costs and allow for greater flexibility in meeting regional gasoline requirements. Despite the low stock levels, prices of motor gasoline are at record-low levels. Industry analysts attribute the low prices to several factors: low methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether prices (used as a blendstock for gasoline), low crude oil prices, and heightened competition at the retail level.²

The oxygenated gasoline market has lost several areas that petitioned the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to leave the seasonal program. EPA redesignated Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey, Baltimore, Maryland, Washington, DC, Northern Virginia, and Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina as having met attainment levels for carbon monoxide emissions.³ All of these areas, except for Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina, are still required to use reformulated gasoline (RFG) year-round, but do not have to switch to oxygenated program reformulated gasoline in winter months. Raleigh-Durham is not an RFG area and will continue to use conventional gasoline without required winter oxygenates. The New York City metropolitan area is now the only region on the East Coast that has a winter oxygenated fuel season. Officials in New Jersey were thwarted again in their attempts to withdraw Northern New Jersey counties from the oxy-fuel season, as the U.S. Court of Appeals upheld the lower court's ruling that the season would start as required on November 1, 1995.

RFG proponents are pushing for the EPA to allow three regions in Texas--Austin, Corpus Christi, and San Antonio--to opt-in to the federal RFG program, even though the regions are in ozone attainment. Officials from the two regions contend that they are seeking a cost-effective method of preventing further deterioration of air quality in the areas.⁴

Distillate Fuel Oil

October demand for distillate fuel oil averaged 3.3 million barrels per day, a record high for the month. The high demand level can be partially attributed to increased trucking activity in the Midwest as barges and railcars are already filled to capacity.⁵ This year's sizable corn harvest, in addition to last year's record harvest, has grain elevators overflowing in the Midwest.⁶ The demand for truck transportation has exceeded the supply of available trucks in some agricultural marketing areas. Terry E. Branstad, Governor of Iowa, issued a proclamation suspending strict compliance with permit and fee requirements so that oversize and overweight loads of soybeans, hay, straw, stover, and corn are allowed to move freely on State Highways for a 30 day period beginning November 10, 1995.⁷

As a result of the strong demand, production of distillate fuel oil reached 3.2 million barrels per day, only slightly lower than the record October level set in 1993. Distillate fuel oil imports of 0.2 million barrels per day were within the normal seasonal range. Inventories of distillate fuel oil totaled 130 million barrels,

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

²"Prices at the Pump Taking the Plunge," *Washington Post*, November 10, 1995, pp. B1 and B9.

³"Changes in Oxygenated Fuel Program Continue After Start-Up," *Oxy-Fuel News*, November 6, 1995, pp. 1 and 4.

⁴"EPA Considers RFG Opt-In Rule for Attainment Areas," *21st Century Fuels*, October 1995, p. 13.

⁵"Rail Officials to Farmers: Bottlenecks and Bumper Crops Go Hand-in-Hand," *The Journal of Commerce*, September 18, 1995, p. 2B.

⁶"Grain Exports Growing Despite Smaller Harvest," *The Journal of Commerce*, November 7, 1995, pp. 1A and 12A.

⁷"Proclamation of Disaster Emergency," Terry E. Branstad, Executive Department, State of Iowa, November 10, 1995.

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

Category	1995			1994	January - October	
	Estimated October	September	Difference ^a	October	1995	1994
Products Supplied	17.9	18.0	-0.1	17.7	17.8	17.7
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.9	7.8	0.1	7.6	7.8	7.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.3	3.3	(a)	3.1	3.2	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.8	(a)	0.9	0.8	1.0
Jet Fuel	1.6	1.5	(a)	1.6	1.5	1.5
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.3	4.6	-0.2	4.7	4.3	4.4
Crude Oil Inputs	13.7	14.4	-0.7	13.5	14.0	13.8
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	91.4	90.2	-4.6	90.5	93.2	94.3
Imports	8.6	9.7	-1.3	8.8	8.8	9.0
Crude Oil	7.0	8.0	-1.0	7.1	7.3	7.1
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(a)
Other	7.0	8.0	-1.0	7.1	7.3	7.0
Products	1.5	1.7	-0.2	1.7	1.6	2.0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(a)	0.2	0.2	0.3
Jet Fuel	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^b	0.7	1.0	-0.2	0.9	0.8	0.9
Exports	0.8	0.8	(a)	1.0	0.9	0.9
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.7	0.7	(a)	0.9	0.8	0.8
Total Net Imports	7.8	8.9	-1.3	7.8	7.9	8.1
Stock Change^c	-0.6	0.2	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	0.1
Crude Oil	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.1	(a)
Products	-0.7	0.2	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1	(a)
Total Stocks (million barrels)	1,605	1,616	-13	1,673	--	--
Crude Oil	886	897	(a)	935	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	692	692	0	592	--	--
Other	305	305	(a)	343	--	--
Products	709	722	-13	738	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline	156	159	-3	162	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	130	132	-2	146	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil	38	40	-1	43	--	--
Jet Fuel	39	41	-3	44	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^b	346	350	-4	343	--	--

^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.

(a) = 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, Capacities¹ 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	13,168	14,008	14,467	14,519	14,480	14,618	14,380	13,660	14,101	14,107
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	14,718	14,873	14,411	14,376	14,970	16,050	16,087	16,039	15,081	15,086	15,081	15,019
Idle Capacity ³	339	196	617	786	192	112	120	126	128	126	136	288
Idle Three Months or Less	302	119	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	15,182	15,163	15,185	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	90.6	93.5	93.9
Operable Capacity	89.8	88.7	87.6	92.4	95.4	95.8	95.5	95.4	94.4	89.8	92.7	92.6
1995												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,808	13,635	13,582	13,940	14,430	14,701	14,404	14,392	14,588	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,036	15,130	15,263	15,111	15,151	15,205	15,052	15,251	15,169	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity ³	362	305	177	319	224	176	332	155	185	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	260	202	74	206	167	120	239	62	105	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	106	103	104	113	57	50	93	83	60	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,397	15,436	15,440	15,430	15,376	15,376	15,383	15,406	15,334	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.8	89.5	89.0	92.3	96.2	96.7	95.7	94.4	96.2	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	89.7	87.7	88.0	90.3	93.9	95.5	93.8	93.4	95.1	NA	NA	NA

¹ Capacities are on a calendar day basis.

² Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

³ Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

NA = Not Available

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 2B.

the lowest level recorded for October since 1989. Heating oil market analysts are watching high-sulfur distillate fuel oil stock levels closely. At month's end, inventories of high-sulfur distillate fuel oil totaled 68 million barrels, significantly lower than October 1994. This was not wholly unexpected as refiners and marketers ended up with a surplus of the fuel after the relatively mild 1994-1995 winter.

Residual Fuel Oil

Demand for residual fuel oil averaged 0.8 million barrels per day, at least a post 1950 low for October. Residual fuel oil production dropped to 0.7 million barrels per day, the lowest October level since 1971. Imports followed the trend, averaging 0.2 million barrels per day, the lowest level for October in many decades. Stocks fell to the lowest October level since 1952, totaling 39 million barrels.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel skyrocketed to a record October high of 1.6 million barrels per day. The increasing growth in this market can be attributed to increased demand from

domestic airlines. Production of 1.4 million barrels per day also represented a record level for October. Stock levels, at 38 million barrels, were on the low-end of the normal seasonal range.

Propane

Inventories of propane stood at 56.4 million barrels at the end of October, a level well within the average range for this time of year. Although temperatures were at near normal levels during October, continued declines in petrochemical demand for propane contributed to one of the lowest stock draws for this month in recent years. The October stock draw measured a relatively modest 0.7 million barrels.

Crude Oil

Imports of crude oil averaged 7.0 million barrels per day, about 2 percent lower than October 1994. As world oil prices stayed low, Alaskan output declined, and activity in the Gulf of Mexico was reduced because of Hurricanes Opal and Roxanne, domestic crude oil production dropped sharply from the October 1994 level, averaging 6.4 million barrels per day. Crude oil stocks totaled 305 million barrels, the lowest level for any month since

February 1979. Refiners use "just-in-time" inventory management techniques for crude oil, too. This tactic has gained popularity as refiners seek to reduce operating costs and capitalize on lower crude oil prices in the future.⁸

Imports of Motor Gasoline

Introduction

Over the years, motor gasoline imports have played a small but important role in meeting United States demand for motor gasoline. From 1990 to June 1995, imports have made up about 4 percent of total motor gasoline demand. However, because of the absence of product pipelines into parts of the East Coast (PADD I) —i.e., into New England and Florida—imports are vital in meeting motor gasoline demand in the area. A disruption in these imports, or even a change in import patterns, can be of critical importance to the area.

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAA90), and specifically the regulations on oxygenated and reformulated gasoline resulting from the Act, have affected the sources, the levels, and the logistical patterns of motor gasoline imports. Until these regulations went into effect, there was little or no difference in the types of motor gasoline imported into the different areas of the United States. This situation, however, has changed. This sidebar examines the changes in the sources and patterns of motor gasoline imports.

Summary

Some of the changes in motor gasoline imports began in 1992 with the initiation of the regulations on oxygenated gasoline, and became apparent in 1993 with the incorporation of oxygenated gasoline in EIA data. Even more dramatic changes, however, have been revealed in the first six months of 1995, with the implementation of the regulations on reformulated gasoline. The following are some of the major findings:

- The volume of motor gasoline imports has declined substantially in the past eighteen months.
- Imports are arriving from fewer countries of origin and at fewer ports of entry. In addition, fewer companies are doing the importing. As the number of import participants has declined, the importance of the remaining active participants has increased. Imports from Europe continue to account for a large percentage of motor gasoline imports.
- Price differentials of five to seven cents per gallon between New York Harbor spot prices and Rotterdam spot prices are generally regarded as sufficient to make shipment of gasoline from Europe to New York Harbor profitable. Despite an average price differential of over eight cents per gallon in the first half of 1995, imports from Europe have been at relatively low levels. This suggests that the restrictive regulatory

requirements for gasoline have changed the arbitrage thresholds.

- In the first six months of 1995, imports by PADD I account for over 96 percent of motor gasoline imports into the United States. Imports of reformulated gasoline account for over 42 percent of total motor gasoline imports.
- From 1990 through June 1995, imports of motor gasoline into the United States have accounted for an average of 4 percent of national gasoline demand. During this same period, imports of motor gasoline into PADD I have accounted for more than 11 percent of the gasoline demand in PADD I. During the summer driving season, imports of motor gasoline into PADD I have accounted for 13 percent of PADD I demand.
- To comply with the new regulations, some companies are finding it preferable to import motor gasoline blending components rather than the finished product.

Detailed Discussion of Findings

The volume of motor gasoline imports has declined substantially in the past eighteen months, from 355.8 thousand barrels per day (mb/d) in 1994 to 267.4 mb/d in the first six months of 1995. The main reason for the decline in imports is that, as a consequence of the new regulations resulting from the CAA90, domestic refiners have undertaken a costly construction program to upgrade their facilities and make compliant gasoline but most foreign refiners have not. For various economic reasons, these foreign refiners have concluded that the expenditures needed to produce motor gasoline capable of meeting the requirements of the CAA90 (especially the requirements for reformulated gasoline) simply would not be profitable.

Most of the gasoline being imported into the country is still other finished (i.e., conventional) gasoline. In the first six months of 1995, imports of conventional motor gasoline are 148.0 mb/d (55.3 percent of the total motor gasoline imports into the country). Not surprisingly, however, imports of RFG are substantial, at 112.5 mb/d (42.1 percent of the total). Imports of oxygenated gasoline continue to be minimal and are 6.8 mb/d (2.5 percent of the total).

PADD I continues to account for most of the imports of motor gasoline into the United States. In the first six months of 1995, PADD I accounts for 96.3 percent of the total motor gasoline imports into the United States. PADD I accounts for 100 percent of the imports of oxygenated gasoline into the country, and 100 percent of the imports of reformulated gasoline.

In 1995, three companies began importing motor gasoline blending components in lieu of the finished product. In addition, companies have begun bringing in motor gasoline blending components in larger volumes.

⁸"Gasoline Demand Boosts U.S. September Sales," *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, October 23, 1995, p.3.

Imports by Country of Origin

In recent months, the number of countries from which motor gasoline imports are entering the United States has declined dramatically. For the first six months of 1995, motor gasoline has been imported from 14 countries. In contrast, from 1990 to 1994, motor gasoline was imported from a range of 20 to 27 countries, and the average number of countries imported from in a given year was 23.

As the number of countries of origin has declined, the average volume coming in from each country being actively imported from has increased. From 1990 to 1994, the average volume coming in from each country being actively imported from ranged from a low of 11.8 mb/d (in 1993) to a high of 14.9 mb/d (in 1991). In 1995 the average volume per country being actively imported from has increased to 19.1 mb/d.

Imports by Company

In recent years, the number of companies importing motor gasoline has also declined substantially. From 1990 to 1992, the number of companies importing motor gasoline ranged from 51 to 58, and averaged 55. In 1993, the number of companies importing motor gasoline dropped to 40. In 1994, the number of companies importing motor gasoline increased to 45, but in the first six months of 1995, this number has declined precipitously to 25.

In 1995, as noted above, the number of companies importing motor gasoline declined precipitously, from 45 in 1994 to 25 in 1995. As the number of companies doing the importing has declined, the average volume imported by them has increased. Between 1990 and 1992, the average volume imported by a company (for the companies actively importing) ranged from 5.2 mb/d to 5.9 mb/d. In 1993, the average volume imported by a company (for the companies actively importing) increased to 6.2 mb/d, and in 1994 the average volume was 7.9 mb/d. In the first six months of 1995, the average volume imported by a company (for the companies actively importing) has increased to 10.7 mb/d.

Imports by Port of Entry

In recent months the number of ports of entry from which motor gasoline imports are entering the United States has declined dramatically. For the first six months of 1995, motor gasoline imports have entered the country from 36 ports of entry. In contrast, from 1990 to 1994, motor gasoline entered the country from an average of 67 ports.

As the number of ports of entry has declined, the average volume of total motor gasoline imports coming in at each port has increased. From 1990 to 1994, the average volume of total motor gasoline imports coming in at each active port of entry ranged from a low of 3.9 mb/d (in 1993) to a high of 5.6 mb/d (in 1994). For the first six months of 1995, the average volume for each active port of entry was 7.4 mb/d.

Imports from Europe

For the period 1990 to June 1995, motor gasoline imports from Europe account for a substantial portion—21 percent to 35 percent—of the total motor gasoline imports.

The price differential between spot prices in New York Harbor (in the United States) and spot prices in Rotterdam (in Europe) can serve as a gauge of the extent to which imports of motor gasoline into the United States from Europe are affected by spot prices. That is, as spot prices in Europe are lower relative to spot prices in New York, one would expect imports of motor gasoline from Europe into the United States to increase. Similarly, as spot prices in Europe are higher relative to spot prices in New York, one would expect imports of motor gasoline from Europe into the United States to decrease. From 1990 to 1994, the spot prices in New York have been almost consistently higher than the spot prices in Rotterdam.

However, in the first six months of 1995, the price differential between New York and Rotterdam spot prices has moved from an average of about 5 cents per gallon in 1994 to an average of about 8 cents in the first half of 1995 (New York prices in both cases being higher). In the same six-month period, however, the level of imports from Europe have declined, from 127.5 mb/d to 71.7 mb/d.

The explanation for this anomaly is that in the first six months of 1995, motor gasoline imports in general have declined dramatically, from 355.8 mb/d in 1994 to 267.4 mb/d, and have declined despite record demand for motor gasoline in the first half of the year. Improving European demand in 1995, compared to 1994, accounts for part of the decline in imports. As noted above, however, the main reason for the decline in motor gasoline imports in 1995 is the new regulations resulting from the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, and especially the regulations on reformulated gasoline.

Motor Gasoline Imports (By Type of Gasoline) as Percentage of Motor Gasoline Demand (By Type of Gasoline)

For the first six months of 1995, Table 1 summarizes motor gasoline imports by type of gasoline as a percentage of total finished motor gasoline imports. The table also summarizes motor gasoline demand by type of gasoline as a percentage of total finished motor gasoline demand. The table shows that, for the total United States, demand for RFG makes up 25.5 percent of the total demand for motor gasoline. Imports of RFG, however, make up 42.1 percent of the imports of motor gasoline into the United States. This suggests that a large percent of the domestic demand for RFG is being satisfied through imports.

For the total United States, demand for other finished (i.e., conventional) gasoline makes up 62.4 percent of the total demand for motor gasoline. Imports of conventional gasoline, however, make up 55.4 percent of all the imports of motor gasoline. This suggests that, in comparison to RFG, for example, a greater percentage (or proportion) of the demand for conventional

Exhibit 10. Finished Motor Gasoline Demand and Imports by SubPADD and Percent of Regional Total Demand for Each Gasoline Type, and Percent Each Gasoline Type Contributes to Imports, June 1995 Year-to-Date

	Demand	Imports	% of Total Finished Demand	% of Imports
PADD IA, Total Finished.....	324.8	92.6	-	-
PADD IB, Total Finished.....	891.0	84.3	-	-
PADD IC, Total Finished.....	1415.1	80.5	-	-
PADD I, Total Finished.....	2631.0	257.3	-	-
PADD II, Total Finished.....	2313.0	2.8	-	-
PADD III, Total Finished.....	1191.0	6.2	-	-
PADD IV, Total Finished.....	246.0	0.4	-	-
PADD V, Total Finished.....	1326.0	0.6	-	-
Total U.S., Total Finished.....	7709.0	267.4	-	-
PADD IA, Other Finished.....	106.9	15.6	33.5%	16.9%
PADD IB, Other Finished.....	163.4	46.3	18.3%	54.9%
PADD IC, Other Finished.....	1240.7	76.1	87.7%	94.6%
PADD I, Other Finished.....	1513.0	138.0	57.5%	53.6%
PADD II, Other Finished.....	1491.0	2.8	64.5%	100.0%
PADD III, Other Finished.....	863.0	6.2	72.5%	100.0%
PADD IV, Other Finished.....	218.0	0.4	88.6%	100.0%
PADD V, Other Finished.....	722.0	0.6	54.4%	100.0%
Total U.S., Other Finished.....	4808.0	148.0	62.4%	55.4%
PADD IA, Oxygenated.....	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PADD IB, Oxygenated.....	0.0	3.1	0.0%	3.6%
PADD IC, Oxygenated.....	80.0	3.7	5.7%	4.6%
PADD I, Oxygenated.....	80.0	6.8	3.0%	2.6%
PADD II, Oxygenated.....	614.0	0.0	26.5%	0.0%
PADD III, Oxygenated.....	81.0	0.0	5.8%	0.0%
PADD IV, Oxygenated.....	28.0	0.0	11.4%	0.0%
PADD V, Oxygenated.....	130.0	0.0	9.8%	0.0%
Total U.S., Oxygenated.....	935.0	6.8	12.1%	2.5%
PADD IA, RFG.....	215.9	76.9	66.5%	83.1%
PADD IB, RFG.....	727.6	34.9	81.7%	41.5%
PADD IC, RFG.....	84.5	0.6	6.7%	0.8%
PADD I, RFG.....	1038.0	112.5	39.5%	43.7%
PADD II, RFG.....	207.0	0.0	8.9%	0.0%
PADD III, RFG.....	247.0	0.0	20.7%	0.0%
PADD IV, RFG.....	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PADD V, RFG.....	476.0	0.0	35.8%	0.0%
Total U.S., RFG.....	1967.0	112.5	25.5%	42.1%

Sources: PADD-level demand and imports from *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, August 1995; subPADD demand from population-weighted estimates; imports from IPS database.

gasoline is being satisfied through domestic sources, and there is (again compared to RFG) relatively less reliance on imports.

For the total United States, demand for oxygenated gasoline makes up 12.1 percent of the total demand for motor gasoline in the United States. Imports of oxygenated gasoline, however, make up

only 2.5 percent of all the imports of total finished motor gasoline. This suggests that, relative to the role of imports in meeting the domestic demand for both conventional gasoline and RFG, imports of oxygenated gasoline play a much smaller role in meeting the domestic demand for oxygenated gasoline.

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 ^e and Petroleum Products
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	9 290	9 -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,648	1,660	138	-283	15,296	9 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	9 214	9 -234	15,231	1,464
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,566
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	60	-153	16,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,269	8,660	1,581	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,006	8,349	1,666	128	-87	16,685	1,507
1988 Average	9,618	8,140	1,625	1	-39	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,569	-35	142	16,986	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	-66	17,033	9 1,592
1993 January	9,254	6,961	1,737	295	9 560	16,173	9 1,618
February	8,907	6,943	1,777	219	-796	17,334	1,602
March	8,967	6,974	1,793	212	-602	17,576	1,580
April	8,897	6,881	1,602	523	366	16,781	1,617
May	8,800	6,847	1,732	147	915	16,608	1,650
June	8,747	6,795	1,753	2	573	17,096	1,667
July	8,657	6,699	1,741	6	497	17,357	1,682
August	8,720	6,756	1,747	-505	299	17,332	1,676
September	8,652	6,712	1,732	-439	86	17,650	1,585
October	8,693	6,839	1,768	328	403	17,323	1,689
November	8,947	6,912	1,670	251	-320	17,760	1,666
December	8,868	6,858	1,579	-53	-1,198	17,853	1,647
Average	8,636	6,847	1,736	81	70	17,237	-
1994 January	8,694	6,817	1,616	90	-906	18,072	1,622
February	8,611	6,770	1,633	-97	-1,190	18,337	1,566
March	8,675	6,746	1,669	324	-379	17,313	1,584
April	8,524	6,612	1,679	-68	284	17,489	1,591
May	8,614	6,698	1,711	-253	954	17,181	1,612
June	8,596	6,611	1,733	-104	497	17,615	1,624
July	8,550	6,501	1,763	148	824	17,485	1,654
August	8,526	6,544	1,760	-129	291	18,117	1,669
September	8,670	6,609	1,792	227	579	17,490	1,664
October	8,683	6,658	1,748	265	-607	17,719	1,673
November	8,768	6,626	1,615	102	390	17,315	1,667
December	8,842	6,760	1,607	-292	-813	18,319	1,653
Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	-2	17,716	-
1995 January	E 8,664	E 6,596	1,773	-279	-117	17,157	1,541
February	E 8,632	E 6,703	1,774	-48	-1,315	16,385	1,503
March	E 8,625	E 6,606	1,773	344	-484	17,403	1,589
April	E 8,690	E 6,561	1,799	-101	123	17,102	1,600
May	E 8,663	E 6,572	1,785	-111	494	17,241	1,611
June	E 8,698	E 6,540	1,740	-135	39	18,149	1,609
July	E 8,600	E 6,449	1,761	-415	885	17,118	1,623
August	E 8,611	E 6,482	1,730	-247	-71	17,893	1,613
September	RE 8,444	RE 6,380	R 1,773	R -62	R 222	R 18,011	R 1,618
October	E 8,497	PE 6,447	E 1,742	E 100	E -656	E 17,668	E 1,605
10-Mo. Average	E 8,596	PE 6,530	E 1,763	E -99	E -78	E 17,632	-
1994 10-Mo. Average	8,614	6,655	1,710	41	43	17,697	-
1993 10-Mo. Average	8,852	6,839	1,769	78	238	17,110	-

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports ¹
	Total	Crude Oil ²	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1981 Average	5,998	4,398	1,599	598	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	816	296	579	4,294
1983 Average	6,061	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,428	2,011	722	181	541	4,716
1985 Average	5,067	3,291	1,888	781	204	577	4,289
1986 Average	5,224	4,179	2,646	766	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	5,576	4,874	2,904	784	181	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	6,843	2,217	869	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	6,894	2,123	867	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,827	6,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,826
1992 Average	7,868	6,683	1,808	980	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	6,815
March	8,265	6,488	1,797	970	139	831	7,316
April	8,788	6,928	1,840	1,067	73	994	7,701
May	8,983	6,809	1,854	1,082	112	970	7,881
June	8,505	7,201	1,804	900	150	750	7,906
July	9,219	7,289	1,930	1,001	62	938	8,218
August	8,429	6,841	1,789	829	55	774	7,600
September	8,531	6,681	1,950	902	107	795	7,629
October	8,187	7,181	2,015	881	62	819	8,316
November	8,903	6,997	1,906	960	67	913	7,923
December	8,645	6,838	1,807	1,250	63	1,186	7,394
Average	8,520	6,787	1,833	1,008	98	904	7,618
1994 January	7,993	6,946	2,048	927	110	817	7,066
February	8,538	6,313	2,226	862	118	766	7,657
March	8,574	6,372	2,202	938	40	898	7,638
April	8,968	6,956	2,013	968	120	749	8,100
May	9,213	7,198	2,016	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	7,668	1,925	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	8,983	7,193	1,670	1,208	118	1,090	7,655
Average	8,986	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054
1995 January	7,955	6,503	1,452	978	113	865	6,977
February	8,368	6,685	1,793	1,082	95	967	7,296
March	9,020	7,408	1,612	946	68	880	8,073
April	8,498	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	8,845	7,265	1,579	894	103	792	7,950
August	9,024	7,415	1,609	821	61	759	8,203
September	R 9,726	R 8,041	R 1,685	R 805	R 75	R 731	R 8,921
October	E 8,453	E 7,003	E 1,451	E 806	E 69	E 718	E 7,648
10-Mo. Average	E 8,819	E 7,281	E 1,558	E 808	E 93	E 616	E 7,910
1994 10-Mo. Average	9,038	7,053	1,985	909	96	813	8,129
1993 10-Mo. Average	8,580	6,751	1,829	980	106	873	7,610

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

¹ 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, September 1994 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, September 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, September 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 September 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 304.9 million barrels, occurring in September 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	5,572	1,899	4,599	258	4,141	63	5
1982 Average	5,649	1,898	3,458	186	3,323	71	3
1983 Average	5,588	1,714	3,329	224	3,096	114	2
1984 Average	5,579	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	155	2
1985 Average	5,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	1
1986 Average	5,592	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(a)
1987 Average	5,345	1,952	4,574	73	4,501	145	(a)
1988 Average	5,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	188	(a)
1989 Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	59	5,787	200	(a)
1990 Average	7,335	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(a)
1991 Average	7,417	1,796	5,762	0	5,762	185	(a)
1992 Average	7,171	1,714	5,063	10	5,073	258	(a)
1993 January	6,561	1,854	6,292	0	5,292	118	(a)
February	6,943	1,829	6,155	0	5,155	182	(a)
March	6,974	1,639	5,488	32	5,456	101	0
April	6,581	1,597	6,928	112	6,817	333	(a)
May	6,547	1,559	6,809	0	6,809	443	0
June	6,795	1,520	7,201	0	7,201	293	0
July	6,588	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	(a)
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	-95	0
Average	6,547	1,582	5,787	18	5,772	158	(a)
1994 January	6,917	1,658	5,945	0	5,945	734	0
February	6,770	1,597	5,313	0	5,313	77	0
March	6,746	1,583	5,372	99	5,273	242	(a)
April	6,512	1,504	5,955	31	5,925	302	(a)
May	6,588	1,578	7,188	0	7,188	280	0
June	6,511	1,517	7,358	17	7,341	393	(a)
July	6,501	1,495	7,857	0	7,857	228	0
August	6,544	1,500	7,488	0	7,488	409	0
September	6,809	1,514	7,868	0	7,868	54	0
October	6,658	1,604	7,135	0	7,135	136	0
November	6,528	1,518	7,034	0	7,034	516	0
December	6,790	1,636	7,193	0	7,193	-166	0
Average	6,582	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	(a)
1995 January	E 6,596	E 1,675	6,503	0	6,503	352	0
February	E 6,703	E 1,576	6,565	0	6,565	155	0
March	E 6,505	E 1,525	7,409	0	7,409	-117	(a)
April	E 6,551	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	(a)
July	E 6,449	E 1,401	7,265	0	7,265	360	(a)
August	E 6,482	E 1,432	7,415	0	7,415	189	(a)
September	PE 5,380	PE 1,377	R 6,041	0	R 6,041	R (a)	R (a)
October	PE 6,441	PE 1,478	E 7,003	E 0	E 7,003	E 425	E 0
10-Mo. Average	PE 6,539	PE 1,487	E 7,261	E 0	E 7,261	E 291	E (a)
1994 10-Mo. Average	5,535	1,555	7,055	15	7,038	286	(a)
1993 10-Mo. Average	5,839	1,554	5,761	16	5,743	202	(a)

^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	338	* -46	12,470	228	^d 56	584	239	363
1982	Average	174	-38	11,774	226	^d 59	^a 644	294	* 350
1983	Average	234	* -20	11,685	184	66	720	379	344
1984	Average	185	4	12,044	181	64	736	451	345
1985	Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986	Average	50	28	12,718	154	49	843	512	331
1987	Average	80	49	12,654	151	34	890	641	349
1988	Average	82	-61	13,245	155	40	890	660	330
1989	Average	58	30	13,401	142	28	921	680	341
1990	Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	536	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	19	201	12,665	156	10	906	576	332
	March	68	154	13,200	139	11	915	578	337
	April	136	387	13,538	73	9	930	582	349
	May	13	134	13,828	112	10	935	582	353
	June	21	-20	14,129	150	8	935	583	352
	July	19	-13	14,136	82	9	935	583	352
	August	24	-529	13,844	55	8	920	584	335
	September	52	-481	13,841	107	8	906	586	321
	October	19	309	13,729	82	10	917	588	330
	November	18	233	13,686	67	10	924	587	337
	December	9	-62	13,571	83	16	922	587	335
	Average	34	47	13,613	96	10	-	-	-
1994	January	4	87	13,286	110	10	926	587	338
	February	(s)	-87	13,130	116	12	923	587	335
	March	99	228	12,985	40	10	933	590	342
	April	31	-98	13,809	120	9	931	591	339
	May	(s)	-253	14,272	119	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	14,481	72	7	920	592	329
	September	0	227	14,234	81	9	927	592	335
	October	0	255	13,529	138	8	936	592	343
	November	(s)	102	13,968	102	7	938	592	346
	December	(s)	-282	13,951	118	10	929	592	337
	Average	13	5	13,886	90	9	-	-	-
1995	January	(s)	-279	13,610	113	7	920	592	328
	February	(s)	-48	13,567	95	8	919	592	327
	March	(s)	344	13,478	68	7	928	592	338
	April	(s)	-101	13,818	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)	-416	14,380	103	7	906	592	314
	August	(s)	-247	14,245	61	6	898	592	307
	September	(s)	R -82	R 14,402	R 75	8	R 897	592	R 305
	October ^a	(s)	E 100	E 13,674	E 88	E 7	E 896	E 592	E 305
	10-Mo. Average	(s)	E -66	E 13,957	E 93	E 7	-	-	-
1994	10-Mo. Average	15	26	13,847	96	9	-	-	-
1993	10-Mo. Average	38	49	13,610	105	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	(a)	0	0	0	319	317
1982 Average	170	90	3	3	8	2	26	23
1983 Average	240	176	10	18	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	296	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988 Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989 Average	269	60	449	441	167	165	0	0
1990 Average	280	63	619	614	86	79	0	0
1991 Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992 Average	198	24	0	0	51	38	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	318	300	0	0
April	258	26	0	0	279	279	0	0
May	228	3	0	0	222	222	0	0
June	168	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	446	431	0	0
October	317	60	0	0	630	626	0	0
November	222	62	0	0	466	470	0	0
December	169	25	0	0	484	484	0	0
Average	220	24	0	0	355	344	0	0
1994 January	224	8	0	0	309	309	0	0
February	226	20	0	0	423	423	0	0
March	276	0	0	0	476	476	0	0
April	245	30	0	0	291	236	0	0
May	261	0	0	0	382	382	0	0
June	178	2	0	0	255	256	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	198	19	0	0	252	252	0	0
April	251	31	0	0	171	164	0	0
May	163	38	0	0	208	204	0	0
June	277	39	0	0	260	258	0	0
July	257	11	0	0	195	196	0	0
August	286	66	0	0	180	175	0	0
September	250	20	0	0	187	182	0	0
9-Mo. Average	245	31	0	0	213	207	0	0
1994 9-Mo. Average	249	17	0	0	344	342	0	0
1993 9-Mo. Average	214	14	0	0	303	294	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 ^a		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	61	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average	7	7	882	890	92	81	854	796
1983	Average	(8)	0	337	331	30	18	632	559
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(9)	0	168	132	45	38	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	616	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	66	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,539	1,416
1989	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	Average	4	4	1,338	1,185	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,864	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	1,348	0	0	1,987	1,555
	April	0	0	1,644	1,515	17	17	2,196	1,837
	May	0	0	1,524	1,381	59	59	2,034	1,646
	June	0	0	1,540	1,413	68	68	2,010	1,748
	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	1,161	0	0	1,966	1,612
	October	0	0	1,115	968	0	0	1,961	1,574
	November	0	0	1,281	1,152	1	0	1,888	1,673
	December	0	0	1,330	1,205	0	0	1,983	1,713
	Average	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,080	1,651
1994									
	January	0	0	1,320	1,175	0	0	1,854	1,482
	February	0	0	1,071	1,023	0	0	1,719	1,467
	March	0	0	1,132	1,055	0	0	1,667	1,531
	April	0	0	1,585	1,428	4	0	2,087	1,696
	May	0	0	1,438	1,394	0	0	2,082	1,767
	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	1,960	1,615
	September	0	0	1,466	1,364	40	40	2,125	1,796
	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	16	2,040	1,699
	Average	0	0	1,402	1,287	13	11	1,976	1,636
1995									
	January	0	0	1,309	1,251	20	20	1,828	1,391
	February	0	0	1,181	1,134	13	13	1,697	1,536
	March	0	0	1,535	1,410	0	0	1,963	1,691
	April	0	0	1,375	1,321	0	0	1,798	1,516
	May	0	0	1,281	1,237	0	0	1,853	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
	August	0	0	1,340	1,245	10	10	1,828	1,496
	September	0	0	1,464	1,357	29	0	1,931	1,558
	9-Mo. Average	0	0	1,338	1,261	9	5	1,806	1,508
1994	9-Mo. Average	0	0	1,586	1,257	11	10	1,961	1,626
1993	9-Mo. Average	1	0	1,472	1,340	18	16	2,008	1,664

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1961 - 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
1961 Average	48	34	35	35	304	316	6	0
1962 Average	42	32	40	40	249	228	35	35
1963 Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1964 Average	65	47	66	67	343	304	10	10
1965 Average	67	56	62	61	314	292	27	27
1966 Average	77	64	26	25	314	297	19	18
1967 Average	29	23	35	35	285	282	98	98
1968 Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	¹ (a)	¹ (a)
1969 Average	80	80	60	49	183	156	0	0
1960 Average	40	36	64	64	114	96	0	0
1961 Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1962 Average	63	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1963 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	79	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	66	55	0	0
August	121	121	152	152	85	60	0	0
September	49	49	211	211	61	40	0	0
October	146	135	242	242	131	82	0	0
November	115	106	143	136	74	34	0	0
December	84	64	191	191	166	114	0	0
Average	81	79	152	151	81	65	0	0
1964 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)	298	299	89	68	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	90	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
1965 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	35	0	0
June	(c)	(c)	357	357	96	51	0	0
July	(c)	(c)	296	296	104	96	0	0
August	(c)	(c)	246	246	122	96	0	0
September	(c)	(c)	216	216	94	68	0	0
9-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	226	226	88	63	0	0
1964 9-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	168	167	117	96	0	0
1963 9-Mo. Average	60	57	136	137	68	61	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^{c,d}	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC ^c			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	620	611	408	147	1,478	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	614	610	412	155	1,291	996	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,982	1,477
1984	Average	218	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,048	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	606	308	1,388	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	783	418	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	754	439	1,981	1,281	3,520	2,666
1989	Average	815	800	873	486	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,378
1990	Average	900	784	1,025	655	2,052	1,630	4,286	3,514
1991	Average	708	683	1,036	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	Average	681	665	1,170	626	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	3,828
	April	892	871	1,314	1,023	2,483	2,158	4,682	3,996
	May	760	741	1,264	982	2,331	2,040	4,365	3,666
	June	848	827	1,292	999	2,418	2,075	4,428	3,821
	July	893	880	1,384	1,068	2,596	2,273	4,513	3,811
	August	562	549	1,383	1,135	2,318	2,037	4,172	3,552
	September	514	498	1,273	1,050	2,087	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	589	1,230	952	2,260	1,910	4,242	3,624
	Average	740	722	1,300	1,019	2,364	2,028	4,384	3,667
1994	January	310	274	1,211	801	1,806	1,400	3,660	2,892
	February	576	557	1,224	946	2,116	1,770	3,634	3,237
	March	441	402	1,201	902	1,908	1,474	3,790	3,008
	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	4,408	3,771
	June	842	837	1,469	1,088	2,689	2,303	4,518	3,838
	July	703	684	1,296	1,029	2,393	2,116	4,506	3,881
	August	1,037	1,010	1,255	982	2,552	2,245	4,508	3,861
	September	578	575	1,428	1,108	2,281	1,939	4,388	3,725
	October	566	559	1,385	1,101	2,284	1,984	4,304	3,693
	November	486	478	1,432	1,084	2,242	1,872	4,171	3,488
	December	739	739	1,405	1,183	2,411	2,171	4,461	3,840
	Average	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,277	1,844	4,247	3,580
1995	January	683	675	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	887	878	1,499	1,208	2,396	2,073	4,379	3,754
	April	467	469	1,374	1,100	2,099	1,808	3,897	3,324
	May	603	592	1,488	1,193	2,372	2,028	4,025	3,505
	June	696	696	1,479	1,208	2,628	2,313	4,463	3,833
	July	711	711	1,538	1,162	2,848	2,264	4,363	3,636
	August	482	483	1,447	1,162	2,296	1,965	4,126	3,480
	September	651	641	1,655	1,288	2,817	2,411	4,747	3,970
	9-Mo. Average	617	609	1,476	1,163	2,409	2,088	4,215	3,570
1994	9-Mo. Average	650	634	1,399	1,004	2,264	1,921	4,226	3,543
1993	9-Mo. Average	782	765	1,309	1,008	2,367	2,040	4,375	3,704

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		Bahamas 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	46	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	16	6
1982 Average	44	42	5	(a)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	3
1983 Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984 Average	90	86	38	26	88	0	60	(a)	630	341	46	15
1985 Average	110	104	37	21	40	9	61	0	776	468	89	38
1986 Average	112	102	41	30	37	9	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987 Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	606	82	63
1988 Average	212	203	84	59	32	0	96	0	999	661	88	82
1989 Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	78
1990 Average	237	236	53	47	17	0	40	0	934	643	90	77
1991 Average	254	254	26	21	35	6	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992 Average	338	336	19	17	36	6	20	0	1,066	797	95	84
1993 January	354	354	(a)	0	18	0	3	0	1,052	778	60	60
February	348	348	0	0	26	0	22	0	1,096	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	46	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	262	262	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	66
December	379	379	58	53	30	0	10	0	1,255	964	61	61
Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	61	59
1994 January	338	338	12	0	28	0	11	0	1,242	905	61	78
February	295	295	0	0	79	0	12	0	1,374	994	44	44
March	291	295	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	56	0	96	0	1,190	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	356	347	13	13	20	0	38	0	1,357	1,059	64	64
September	456	448	35	35	17	0	21	0	1,300	1,031	63	63
October	286	286	22	22	16	0	18	0	1,236	982	18	18
November	326	328	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,251	988	79	79
December	402	380	0	0	6	0	8	8	1,368	1,064	40	40
Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	963	66	64
1995 January	273	262	21	21	6	0	0	0	1,349	1,009	64	82
February	348	336	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,310	965	21	21
March	427	418	0	0	7	0	0	0	1,206	891	54	54
April	412	402	33	33	0	0	0	0	1,240	899	65	66
May	419	407	21	21	0	0	0	0	1,405	1,167	36	36
June	371	358	10	10	0	0	0	0	1,418	1,169	26	26
July	295	287	42	42	0	0	8	0	1,266	1,028	80	80
August	367	355	0	0	0	0	9	0	1,346	1,062	40	40
September	444	444	0	0	8	0	27	0	1,293	993	73	73
9-Mo. Average	373	363	17	17	3	0	5	0	1,314	1,032	61	61
1994 9-Mo. Average	328	319	18	16	36	6	36	0	1,268	975	72	70
1993 9-Mo. Average	323	323	14	13	23	0	34	0	1,148	876	47	46

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Colombia		Ecuador ^b		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	1	0	--	--	11	0	35	33	522	468	30	(a)
1982	Average	5	0	--	--	18	(a)	20	18	686	646	35	(a)
1983	Average	10	0	--	--	18	(a)	4	3	828	766	65	3
1984	Average	8	0	--	--	45	(a)	1	0	748	689	65	3
1985	Average	23	0	--	--	60	(a)	3	1	818	715	56	0
1986	Average	87	57	--	--	76	0	12	11	899	821	54	0
1987	Average	148	115	--	--	84	1	13	12	656	602	68	0
1988	Average	134	106	--	--	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989	Average	172	136	--	--	34	3	39	36	757	716	49	0
1990	Average	182	140	--	--	56	2	41	40	755	689	65	0
1991	Average	183	123	--	--	47	3	24	24	807	759	29	0
1992	Average	126	182	--	--	55	2	10	10	630	787	26	0
1993	January	188	157	--	--	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	--	--	25	0	21	10	917	846	10	0
	June	176	143	--	--	25	0	0	0	987	969	10	0
	July	204	184	--	--	25	0	11	11	943	878	21	0
	August	131	101	--	--	80	0	14	14	862	808	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	(a)	0
	December	134	85	--	--	0	0	28	28	908	837	8	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	16	957	926	43	0
	March	188	167	37	37	18	0	13	0	1,087	1,014	43	0
	April	241	197	52	52	13	0	3	0	987	963	24	0
	May	106	75	85	85	19	0	0	0	975	934	79	0
	June	112	101	72	72	12	0	10	10	1,040	974	28	0
	July	127	127	144	144	36	0	36	36	926	889	35	0
	August	181	161	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	181	146	91	91	22	0	10	6	984	938	32	0
1995	January	191	181	130	130	4	0	21	21	942	909	0	0
	February	156	148	107	107	1	0	0	0	919	858	17	0
	March	257	238	104	104	8	0	0	0	1,006	961	29	0
	April	193	183	146	146	13	0	7	0	993	963	3	0
	May	171	163	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
	August	330	311	116	104	0	0	0	0	1,185	1,156	21	0
	September	252	256	61	61	0	0	14	14	1,305	1,238	0	0
	9-Mo. Average	225	212	114	113	5	0	5	4	1,089	1,048	14	0
1994	9-Mo. Average	182	141	88	86	25	0	13	9	985	940	41	0
1993	9-Mo. Average	173	143	--	--	34	0	10	9	887	836	13	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
	Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^b		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981 Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	6	(a)	1	(a)	133	102
1982 Average	175	0	102	102	60	0	1	0	3	(a)	112	92
1983 Average	189	0	86	86	40	0	1	(a)	2	(a)	98	83
1984 Average	186	0	114	112	42	0	13	(a)	11	0	94	87
1985 Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(a)	29	1	113	98
1986 Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(a)	53	0	125	93
1987 Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	66	0	106	76
1988 Average	38	0	67	62	22	0	28	0	68	0	97	71
1989 Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0	94	73
1990 Average	31	0	102	95	32	0	45	1	47	0	98	78
1991 Average	81	0	62	74	27	0	29	1	33	0	88	72
1992 Average	65	0	127	119	26	0	16	6	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	66
May	81	0	222	222	38	0	32	32	42	0	68	51
June	56	0	180	180	29	0	77	51	20	0	77	66
July	52	0	215	215	49	0	157	134	41	0	62	53
August	58	0	180	181	30	0	26	0	37	0	50	37
September	101	0	113	113	28	0	57	29	54	0	70	66
October	122	0	115	93	30	0	178	123	33	0	69	64
November	90	0	162	166	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	38	37	0	74	66
1994 January	189	0	101	96	26	0	11	0	28	0	90	80
February	119	0	189	188	19	0	14	0	31	0	82	80
March	112	0	108	108	21	0	34	34	37	0	68	54
April	73	0	205	194	17	0	0	0	45	0	76	66
May	70	0	169	169	21	0	32	32	63	0	66	58
June	69	0	178	158	42	0	133	133	50	0	108	79
July	121	0	276	267	43	0	82	82	26	0	69	66
August	114	0	206	198	23	0	21	15	38	0	85	55
September	95	0	347	336	17	0	6	0	66	0	64	66
October	77	0	310	300	20	0	30	30	95	0	79	66
November	96	0	214	196	6	0	0	0	22	0	58	55
December	43	0	125	123	10	0	0	0	26	0	74	74
Average	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	57	0	77	62
1995 January	75	0	200	170	8	0	0	0	7	0	91	91
February	58	0	194	184	7	0	0	0	9	0	80	80
March	68	0	241	209	13	0	0	0	18	0	70	70
April	0	0	316	291	9	0	0	0	16	7	55	65
May	86	0	292	292	19	0	12	0	25	0	61	63
June	50	0	370	370	16	0	15	0	27	0	78	74
July	65	0	263	266	17	0	41	32	10	0	73	64
August	62	0	279	264	26	0	198	96	17	0	74	53
September	33	0	384	358	12	0	50	32	19	0	73	66
9-Mo. Average	55	0	280	284	14	0	26	18	16	1	71	63
1994 8-Mo. Average	107	0	187	184	25	0	37	33	40	0	80	81
1993 8-Mo. Average	73	0	147	144	31	0	43	31	36	0	72	64

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	183	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	454	441	316	0	308	174	2,966	1,754	5,113	3,486
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	5,057	3,201
1986	Average	360	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	5,224	4,178
1987	Average	362	304	272	0	469	196	3,617	2,274	5,678	4,874
1988	Average	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,632	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,487	8,061	5,243
1990	Average	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average	136	106	243	0	282	137	3,635	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	Average	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,576	7,838	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	296	244	0	393	166	3,944	2,859	8,285	6,488
	April	413	337	245	0	472	243	4,067	2,933	8,768	6,928
	May	522	495	279	0	363	152	4,298	3,123	8,663	6,809
	June	456	406	290	0	561	405	4,377	3,390	8,905	7,201
	July	282	247	202	0	600	299	4,705	3,477	9,219	7,269
	August	343	323	258	0	556	356	4,257	3,098	8,429	6,641
	September	286	217	184	0	652	251	4,468	3,124	8,531	6,581
	October	363	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	482	240	4,266	3,100	8,628	6,787
1994	January	205	161	276	0	361	181	4,333	3,053	7,993	5,945
	February	280	232	351	0	441	111	4,705	3,077	8,539	6,313
	March	459	394	325	0	453	191	4,784	3,386	8,574	6,372
	April	377	282	325	0	496	212	4,561	3,227	8,988	6,955
	May	404	345	312	0	643	390	4,805	3,427	9,213	7,198
	June	637	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	368	0	513	249	5,007	3,627	9,510	7,486
	September	736	717	360	0	409	287	5,307	4,143	9,893	7,888
	October	370	323	313	0	350	212	4,484	3,444	8,788	7,136
	November	818	507	292	0	257	169	4,636	3,545	8,707	7,034
	December	305	255	369	0	414	254	4,411	3,352	8,863	7,193
	Average	456	396	328	0	458	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063
1995	January	266	228	283	0	209	131	4,126	3,215	7,955	6,803
	February	362	359	322	0	300	143	4,244	3,211	8,358	6,666
	March	663	621	298	0	174	91	4,641	3,655	8,020	7,409
	April	491	450	284	0	314	143	4,589	3,748	8,486	7,073
	May	405	366	203	0	286	155	4,711	3,849	8,798	7,354
	June	520	418	268	0	368	253	5,123	4,123	9,565	7,957
	July	137	97	240	0	441	277	4,482	3,630	8,845	7,265
	August	288	249	264	0	396	261	4,898	3,954	9,024	7,415
	September	427	386	223	0	312	180	4,979	4,072	9,726	8,041
	9-Mo. Average	396	352	264	0	304	183	4,645	3,720	8,851	7,280
1994	9-Mo. Average	488	406	329	0	457	250	4,841	3,486	9,067	7,043
1993	9-Mo. Average	340	296	244	0	453	238	4,146	3,009	8,521	6,713

^aIncludes 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.

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

^cOn 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.

^dExcludes 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.

^eImports from other States in the former U.S.S.R. may be included in imports from Russia for the years 1991 through 1992.

^fA 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, September 1994 - Present

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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, September 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 193.1 million barrels, occurring in August 1995.

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 (MMBbl Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
	Total Production ^b	Imports ^c	Stock Change ^d	Exports	Product Supplied ^e	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
						Total ^f	Finished	
1981 Average	6,405	157	-28	2	6,569	253	203	--
1982 Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,538	235	194	--
1983 Average	6,340	247	-45	10	6,522	222	185	--
1984 Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,853	243	206	--
1985 Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,851	223	190	--
1986 Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,094	233	194	--
1987 Average	6,841	384	-18	35	7,206	225	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	287	3	82	7,188	219	182	--
1992 Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,269	218	179	--
1993 January	7,228	204	652	142	8,639	240	196	15
February	7,144	216	149	99	7,112	245	202	14
March	6,904	177	-417	109	7,389	230	189	15
April	7,128	263	-168	111	7,435	225	184	15
May	7,445	323	93	90	7,585	225	187	17
June	7,442	251	-86	81	7,700	221	184	18
July	7,337	300	-240	92	7,785	216	177	20
August	7,335	283	-329	77	7,864	202	167	21
September	7,573	267	148	85	7,807	208	171	19
October	7,394	210	142	80	7,382	212	178	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	6,890	236	194	11
February	6,790	281	-281	77	7,275	227	186	11
March	6,780	382	-341	88	7,395	213	176	13
April	7,195	487	28	73	7,564	213	176	15
May	7,348	446	85	64	7,844	216	179	18
June	7,455	483	-72	88	7,922	212	177	18
July	7,380	455	-127	76	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	498	108	7,464	218	177	20
December	7,867	265	-23	231	7,824	215	176	17
Average	7,312	368	-31	97	7,801	--	--	--
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	16
April	7,547	235	-26	139	7,670	208	167	15
May	7,687	286	18	67	7,896	208	168	15
June	7,868	347	-121	91	8,243	205	164	14
July	7,718	290	68	86	7,954	207	168	16
August	7,634	275	-343	103	8,151	193	155	16
September	R 7,785	R 219	R 122	R 94	R 7,788	R 199	R 159	15
October	E 7,529	E 282	E 144	E 95	E 7,859	E 196	E 159	NA
10-Mo. Average	E 7,553	E 267	E -69	E 97	E 7,762	--	--	--
1994 10-Mo. Average	7,202	379	-63	82	7,582	--	--	--
1993 10-Mo. Average	7,284	248	-7	97	7,452	--	--	--

^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 base 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, September 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, September 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	2,513	173	^d -38	5	2,529	192	-	-
1982 Average	2,508	93	-35	74	2,571	^d 179	-	-
1983 Average	2,458	174	^d -124	84	2,500	140	-	-
1984 Average	2,581	272	57	51	2,545	161	-	-
1985 Average	2,667	200	-48	67	2,558	144	-	-
1986 Average	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	-	-
1987 Average	2,731	255	-85	88	2,976	134	-	-
1988 Average	2,859	302	-30	89	3,122	124	-	-
1989 Average	2,899	308	-89	97	3,167	188	-	-
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	2,915	224	-727	301	3,465	110	12	99
March	2,919	235	-420	164	3,420	97	11	87
April	3,047	209	71	241	2,945	89	12	88
May	2,994	153	108	355	2,585	103	12	91
June	3,093	168	241	158	2,853	110	16	95
July	3,186	130	348	296	2,674	121	21	100
August	3,100	159	243	195	2,820	128	44	84
September	3,205	137	102	287	2,973	131	48	84
October	3,432	242	453	237	2,963	145	55	90
November	3,474	214	127	342	3,215	149	54	85
December	3,382	180	-267	453	3,357	141	54	77
Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	-	-	-
1994 January	3,114	181	-754	332	3,698	117	55	62
February	3,018	276	-521	235	3,581	103	49	54
March	3,095	318	-113	220	3,307	99	51	49
April	3,249	228	108	252	3,115	103	57	46
May	3,317	202	318	289	2,912	112	61	51
June	3,285	182	237	188	3,082	120	82	58
July	3,191	154	472	220	2,883	134	69	65
August	3,157	211	142	193	3,063	139	57	71
September	3,285	193	205	140	3,133	145	58	78
October	3,203	159	40	256	3,098	146	57	79
November	3,270	165	45	211	3,180	147	70	77
December	3,232	187	-88	284	3,203	145	73	73
Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,182	-	-	-
1995 January	3,055	270	-152	141	3,335	140	68	71
February	2,854	287	-660	212	3,689	122	63	59
March	3,156	188	-208	216	3,336	115	58	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	178	-132	137	3,284	115	58	56
July	3,041	157	332	148	2,718	125	61	64
August	3,130	171	186	84	3,031	131	61	70
September	^R 3,288	^R 142	^R 28	^R 110	^R 3,286	^R 132	^R 63	^R 68
October	^E 3,222	^E 162	^E -70	^E 167	^E 3,287	^E 130	^E 61	^E 68
10-Mo. Average	^E 3,121	^E 178	^E -51	^E 159	^E 3,181	-	-	-
1996 10-Mo. Average	3,195	209	17	231	3,156	-	-	-
1997 10-Mo. Average	3,972	184	16	249	2,992	-	-	-

^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 base 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, September 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, September 1994 - Present

Note: The Observed Minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 35.1 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 ^d	
1981 Average	1,321	808	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982 Average	1,070	776	-32	208	1,746	^d 88
1983 Average	852	698	^d -55	185	1,421	48
1984 Average	891	681	12	190	1,389	53
1985 Average	882	810	-7	197	1,202	50
1986 Average	888	689	-8	147	1,418	47
1987 Average	885	686	(s)	188	1,284	47
1988 Average	926	644	-6	208	1,378	46
1989 Average	954	628	-2	215	1,370	44
1990 Average	960	604	13	211	1,229	49
1991 Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992 Average	882	375	-20	193	1,094	43
1993 January	820	386	44	133	1,028	44
February	840	332	-74	113	1,132	42
March	818	360	-47	152	1,073	40
April	898	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	351	48	88	1,126	48
December	869	467	-129	98	1,387	44
Average	835	373	4	123	1,080	-
1994 January	809	532	4	54	1,272	44
February	852	597	-159	127	1,481	40
March	859	426	81	175	1,050	42
April	846	282	-85	110	1,083	40
May	880	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	988	41
September	800	222	117	141	764	44
October	755	190	-45	134	856	43
November	835	248	19	182	881	44
December	671	173	-55	115	988	42
Average	826	314	-8	126	1,021	-
1995 January	909	194	50	203	838	44
February	776	225	-275	208	1,088	36
March	778	209	60	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	798	149	25	164	759	37
August	799	177	28	122	825	38
September	^R 810	^R 219	^R 64	^R 124	^R 840	^R 40
October	^E 731	^E 169	^E -12	^E 92	^E 820	^E 39
10-Mo. Average	^E 789	^E 182	^E -9	^E 143	^E 838	-
1994 10-Mo. Average	820	394	-4	128	1,038	-
1993 10-Mo. Average	825	365	14	138	1,046	-

^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, September 1994 - Present

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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, September 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, 1961 - 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		
1961 Average	988	775	38	-4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1962 Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	37	31
1963 Average	1,822	817	23	(8)	6	1,046	836	38	32
1964 Average	1,132	819	62	9	9	1,175	993	42	35
1965 Average	1,188	993	39	-4	13	1,218	1,006	40	34
1966 Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,106	50	43
1967 Average	1,343	1,138	67	(8)	24	1,386	1,181	50	42
1968 Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1969 Average	1,493	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990 Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,622	1,340	52	46
1991 Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
1992 Average	1,399	1,264	62	-16	43	1,454	1,319	43	39
1993 January	1,437	1,308	69	-54	134	1,498	1,399	41	36
February	1,440	1,316	110	53	17	1,460	1,337	43	38
March	1,463	1,332	76	-16	101	1,453	1,336	42	38
April	1,391	1,266	68	-23	69	1,413	1,299	41	37
May	1,427	1,302	75	42	60	1,401	1,286	43	38
June	1,547	1,407	111	63	45	1,530	1,362	45	41
July	1,466	1,359	94	42	71	1,488	1,336	47	43
August	1,358	1,257	100	-96	42	1,514	1,413	43	40
September	1,338	1,241	106	-89	18	1,497	1,357	41	38
October	1,329	1,242	143	-27	20	1,479	1,389	41	37
November	1,388	1,301	105	8	29	1,453	1,357	41	38
December	1,469	1,382	106	-13	66	1,493	1,441	40	36
Average	1,432	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,367	--	--
1994 January	1,466	1,394	116	29	40	1,504	1,480	41	39
February	1,374	1,331	138	-43	35	1,519	1,473	40	38
March	1,322	1,272	120	-60	14	1,507	1,444	38	36
April	1,437	1,386	138	20	12	1,544	1,489	38	36
May	1,461	1,403	112	108	9	1,448	1,402	42	40
June	1,461	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	1,496	91	39	10	1,595	1,536	44	42
September	1,444	1,419	149	47	31	1,615	1,461	45	44
October	1,434	1,406	110	-27	18	1,532	1,520	44	43
November	1,442	1,433	93	(9)	19	1,516	1,494	44	43
December	1,543	1,533	114	96	33	1,536	1,526	47	46
Average	1,446	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,460	--	--
1995 January	1,412	1,402	79	-101	33	1,559	1,546	44	43
February	1,376	1,356	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	1,316	82	-16	5	1,414	1,403	39	38
May	1,368	1,356	104	-21	18	1,474	1,463	38	37
June	1,406	1,395	99	62	11	1,434	1,395	40	39
July	1,449	1,435	97	19	27	1,500	1,465	41	40
August	1,419	1,411	90	-32	21	1,519	1,506	40	39
September	R 1,466	R 1,480	R 155	R 56	R 20	R 1,646	R 1,489	R 41	R 41
October	E 1,432	E 1,426	E 124	E -57	E 31	E 1,582	E 1,577	E 39	E 38
10-Mo. Average	E 1,394	E 1,364	E 105	E -26	E 20	E 1,503	E 1,462	--	--
1994 10-Mo. Average	1,436	1,395	120	12	18	1,527	1,474	--	--
1993 10-Mo. Average	1,421	1,303	99	-8	60	1,469	1,349	--	--

^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 1961, 1963, 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, August 1994 - Present

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

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

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

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

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981 Average	746	70	⁰ 18	5	18	773	76
1982 Average	771	83	-89	4	31	796	^c 54
1983 Average	730	44	⁰ -24	4	43	781	^c 48
1984 Average	806	67	⁰ 7	4	30	833	58
1985 Average	816	67	-50	3	46	863	39
1986 Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987 Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988 Average	863	108	7	8	31	923	50
1989 Average	862	111	-62	11	24	990	32
1990 Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	40
1991 Average	913	91	-3	(s)	28	962	46
1992 Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993 January	968	79	-212	1	31	1,227	32
February	964	82	-255	(s)	37	1,264	25
March	966	85	-108	(s)	32	1,129	22
April	980	108	238	(s)	40	808	29
May	951	96	268	0	30	750	37
June	967	75	265	0	23	754	45
July	963	118	256	0	26	800	53
August	960	115	178	0	27	871	59
September	969	132	92	0	17	992	61
October	954	107	-11	0	13	1,059	61
November	963	138	-126	0	17	1,209	57
December	953	102	-196	0	26	1,226	51
Average	963	103	34	(s)	28	1,006	--
1994 January	889	141	-566	0	19	1,577	34
February	906	128	-306	0	30	1,311	25
March	938	87	13	0	29	984	26
April	978	83	168	0	20	852	31
May	976	80	306	0	20	741	41
June	978	117	247	0	20	827	48
July	977	151	221	0	22	895	55
August	980	135	107	0	28	960	58
September	1,008	133	77	0	20	1,044	60
October	954	164	-176	0	24	1,289	66
November	1,002	137	-43	0	27	1,155	54
December	1,034	127	-233	0	29	1,366	48
Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	--
1995 January	1,002	108	-350	0	65	1,405	36
February	983	94	-361	0	100	1,336	26
March	1,013	90	16	(s)	39	1,048	26
April	1,029	107	159	0	31	946	31
May	1,042	73	204	0	29	882	37
June	1,038	114	187	0	27	838	43
July	1,011	73	235	0	27	822	50
August	1,008	107	176	0	24	916	56
September	1,023	145	51	0	26	1,092	57
9-Mo. Average	1,017	101	38	(s)	39	1,040	--
1994 9-Mo. Average	859	118	34	0	23	1,021	--
1993 9-Mo. Average	965	99	62	(s)	29	953	--

^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.

Sources: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, August 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, August 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	*18	289	42	1,488	136
1982 Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^b 94
1983 Average	1,642	190	^c -4	253	73	1,509	^c 101
1984 Average	1,697	166	^c -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average	1,805	242	80	302	42	1,812	103
1987 Average	1,746	190	-16	304	38	1,812	97
1988 Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,866	97
1989 Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,868	90
1990 Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,898	98
1991 Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,869	92
1992 Average	1,872	131	-10	300	40	1,768	89
1993 January	1,845	126	-492	444	38	1,980	73
February	1,929	138	-309	383	55	1,968	65
March	2,103	124	63	256	47	1,871	86
April	2,172	161	472	250	69	1,842	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	1,809	124
August	2,105	168	442	269	45	1,517	138
September	1,984	210	204	312	35	1,844	144
October	1,899	200	-154	381	21	1,851	139
November	1,789	181	-527	489	21	2,007	123
December	1,710	168	-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	68
April	2,093	116	323	218	29	1,639	76
May	2,120	136	478	243	32	1,503	91
June	2,155	178	480	251	41	1,562	105
July	2,169	229	353	246	40	1,769	116
August	2,170	188	296	236	37	1,799	125
September	2,073	208	104	264	66	1,854	128
October	1,926	230	-269	322	40	2,064	120
November	1,827	199	-228	401	35	1,919	113
December	1,998	169	-452	389	41	2,179	99
Average	2,012	183	-78	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	76
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	199	65	1,701	111
July	2,205	123	489	213	41	1,583	126
August	2,174	169	322	217	57	1,747	138
September	2,054	195	17	300	29	1,903	136
9-Mo. Average	2,133	149	134	252	58	1,837	-
1994 9-Mo. Average	2,032	177	80	269	38	1,822	-
1993 9-Mo. Average	2,059	152	202	293	48	1,667	-

^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.

Sources: 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 ^a (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	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	1,858	^c 216
1983 Average	2,497	362	^c -6	712	236	1,877	^c 217
1984 Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	238	2,007	198
1985 Average	2,532	650	22	886	227	1,847	206
1986 Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987 Average	2,737	543	-1	829	284	2,187	200
1988 Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989 Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,295	213
1990 Average	2,842	708	-32	867	289	2,402	201
1991 Average	2,828	875	18	936	277	2,289	204
1992 Average	2,928	707	-3	908	263	2,470	^c 207
1993 January	3,147	726	^c 739	829	271	1,933	229
February	2,853	773	111	1,067	282	2,176	233
March	2,887	826	245	843	268	2,356	240
April	2,835	753	-29	1,033	315	2,368	239
May	2,941	834	80	1,048	278	2,369	242
June	3,099	654	-239	1,084	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	2,581	224
November	3,080	795	-222	1,355	309	2,433	217
December	2,816	678	-376	1,403	349	2,117	206
Average	3,335	770	-2	1,061	306	2,426	-
1994 January	2,712	838	511	585	256	2,198	222
February	2,780	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	-84	1,009	288	2,617	225
June	3,131	726	-103	887	331	2,742	222
July	3,158	748	80	759	381	2,704	225
August	3,093	797	-48	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	2,652	782	-298	1,049	386	2,478	215
Average	2,973	781	24	881	328	2,616	-
1995 January	2,819	583	383	634	324	2,041	227
February	2,914	602	236	722	320	2,436	234
March	2,797	659	-8	873	329	2,273	234
April	2,843	689	-106	1,008	366	2,283	231
May	2,965	692	-72	780	339	2,501	228
June	3,099	649	-135	893	403	2,688	224
July	3,276	783	-48	1,069	326	2,692	223
August	3,246	727	-233	1,119	372	2,714	216
September	3,216	758	-84	1,045	348	2,643	214
9-Mo. Average	3,019	690	-7	908	345	2,453	-
1994 9-Mo. Average	2,972	789	69	811	325	2,528	-
1993 9-Mo. Average	3,096	773	77	1,002	286	2,445	-

^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 September 1995).

- EIA, *Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System* (except domestic crude oil production) (October 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 October 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:

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"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

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

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

Note 3. Figures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detailed Statistics

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

 

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, September 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 41,323	E 1,377	E 408,318	E 1,488
(2) Lower 48 States	E 150,084	E 5,002	E 1,378,050	E 5,051
(3) Total U.S.	E 191,387	E 6,380	E 1,786,368	E 6,540
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	241,234	8,041	1,990,227	7,290
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	2,236	75	25,511	93
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	238,998	7,967	1,964,716	7,197
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	5	(6)	2	(9)
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	1,956	62	32,174	118
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-188	-6	-1,851	-7
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	10	(9)	47,826	175
(12) Total Other Sources	1,868	66	75,151	285
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	432,070	14,402	3,828,230	14,023
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	56,263	1,875	526,175	1,927
(15) Net Imports ^c	1,890	56	9,533	35
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^d	821	27	1,238	5
(17) Total NGL Supply	58,764	1,959	536,946	1,967
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-920	-31	-1,045	-4
(19) Net Imports	14,587	486	114,279	419
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	5,698	189	35,337	140
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^e	24,191	806	205,489	753
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	183	6	1,840	7
(23) Total Other Liquids	43,673	1,486	356,900	1,315
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	534,513	17,817	4,724,076	17,304
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	33,848	1,128	300,927	1,102
(26) Exports	21,456	715	221,939	813
(27) Imports (Net)	12,392	413	78,988	289
(28) Total New Supply of Products	546,905	18,230	4,803,063	17,594
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-8,562	-219	3,209	12
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	540,343	18,011	4,806,272	17,506
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	233,652	7,788	2,125,200	7,785
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	98,582	3,286	868,046	3,180
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	25,185	840	229,212	840
(34) Jet Fuel	45,357	1,545	407,822	1,494
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	57,082	1,903	501,524	1,837
(36) Other ^d	79,291	2,643	672,529	2,453
(37) Crude Oil	183	6	1,840	7
(38) Total Products Supplied	540,343	18,011	4,806,272	17,506
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	304,858	--	304,858	--
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	591,688	--	591,688	--
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	158,978	--	158,978	--
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	131,892	--	131,892	--
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	39,674	--	39,674	--
(44) Jet Fuel	41,342	--	41,342	--
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	136,203	--	136,203	--
(46) Other ^d	213,626	--	213,626	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,518,041	--	1,518,041	--
(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 60 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,
September 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	191,387	--	241,234	10	-1,861	3	432,070	2,236	183	696,526
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	53,194	18,099	7,540	--	-313	--	14,799	686	64,261	143,644
Pentanes Plus	10,486	--	1,690	--	-621	--	5,809	18	7,178	7,441
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42,708	18,899	5,842	--	506	--	8,990	869	67,062	136,203
Ethane/Ethylene	16,673	845	432	--	-2,472	--	0	0	20,422	27,477
Propane/Propylene	15,451	15,227	4,364	--	1,530	--	0	756	32,756	57,056
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,823	2,642	674	--	2,405	--	4,291	113	1,330	42,787
Isobutane/isobutylene	5,651	285	372	--	-965	--	4,899	0	2,574	8,903
Other Liquids	5,858	--	16,012	--	920	--	25,537	445	-6,232	149,247
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	7,046	--	1,429	--	-1,093	--	9,243	319	0	15,157
Unfinished Oils	--	--	11,860	--	89	--	17,846	0	-6,285	94,253
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp	-1,388	--	1,939	--	1,863	--	-1,438	126	0	39,659
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp	--	--	0	--	81	--	-114	0	53	178
Finished Petroleum Products	3,069	477,696	28,006	--	6,054	--	--	20,588	462,131	428,624
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,069	230,468	6,577	--	3,647	--	--	2,615	233,652	158,976
Reformulated	--	58,701	3,712	--	794	--	--	(a)	59,618	34,847
Oxygenated	15,810	10,949	0	--	2,311	--	--	6	25,443	4,306
Other	-13,741	162,818	2,865	--	542	--	--	2,809	148,591	119,825
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	891	6	--	-43	--	--	0	940	2,143
Jet Fuel	--	43,975	4,649	--	1,680	--	--	687	46,357	41,342
Naphtha-Type	--	187	1,387	--	-109	--	--	(a)	1,693	567
Kerosene-Type	--	43,788	3,262	--	1,789	--	--	587	44,664	40,775
Kerosene	--	1,545	16	--	773	--	--	16	772	6,020
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	96,634	4,258	--	828	--	--	3,484	96,582	131,892
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	64,355	2,069	--	2,431	--	--	760	63,213	63,202
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	34,279	2,189	--	-1,605	--	--	2,704	36,369	68,490
Residual Fuel Oil	--	24,286	6,355	--	1,919	--	--	3,727	25,195	39,674
Naphtha For Petro Feed Use	--	4,275	395	--	-371	--	--	0	5,041	2,732
Other Oils For Petro Feed Use	--	7,739	4,117	--	-78	--	--	0	11,934	1,684
Special Naphthas	--	1,315	178	--	-117	--	--	573	1,037	2,006
Lubricants	--	5,622	164	--	469	--	--	564	4,853	12,493
Waxes	--	878	26	--	-263	--	--	84	883	848
Petroleum Coke	--	19,178	234	--	-364	--	--	8,442	11,334	7,334
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	18,157	821	--	-2,227	--	--	287	20,918	20,153
Still Gas	--	19,846	0	--	0	--	--	0	19,846	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,190	10	--	203	--	--	6	989	1,526
Total	263,306	496,597	291,792	10	4,600	3	472,406	24,155	540,343	1,618,041

^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.

(a) = 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-September 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 1,785,363	--	1,990,227	47,826	-32,176	11	3,628,230	25,511	1,840	896,526
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	481,918	191,938	50,626	--	36,349	--	119,061	16,362	563,610	143,644
Pentanes Plus	91,499	--	9,948	--	-1,238	--	50,285	415	51,985	7,441
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	390,419	191,938	40,578	--	36,587	--	68,776	15,948	501,824	136,203
Ethane/Ethylene	167,641	5,839	4,781	--	2,188	--	0	0	168,073	27,477
Propane/Propylene	141,058	136,558	27,814	--	10,528	--	2	10,708	283,994	57,056
Normal Butane/Butylene	40,455	45,890	4,426	--	29,040	--	29,740	5,242	32,748	42,757
Isobutane/Isobutylene	51,265	3,653	3,758	--	833	--	39,034	0	15,809	8,903
Other Liquids	38,337	--	117,829	--	1,045	--	197,038	3,559	-45,467	149,247
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	65,114	--	12,298	--	-2,015	--	77,724	1,709	0	15,157
Unfinished Oils	--	--	92,908	--	2,874	--	136,413	0	-46,379	94,253
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp	-26,776	--	12,623	--	97	--	-16,098	1,846	0	39,669
Aviation Gasoline Blend Comp	--	--	0	--	89	--	-1,001	0	912	178
Finished Petroleum Products	44,257	4,157,880	280,349	--	-39,796	--	--	206,992	4,296,290	428,624
Finished Motor Gasoline	44,257	2,018,343	72,526	--	-16,514	--	--	26,440	2,125,200	158,978
Reformulated	--	499,038	30,962	--	-8,015	--	--	682	537,333	34,847
Oxygenated	174,790	47,230	1,229	--	-3,714	--	--	746	228,217	4,306
Other	-130,533	1,472,076	40,335	--	-4,785	--	--	25,011	1,361,650	119,825
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	5,266	47	--	-146	--	--	0	8,447	2,143
Jet Fuel	--	378,218	28,049	--	-5,821	--	--	5,267	407,822	41,342
Naphtha-Type	--	2,877	3,854	--	-615	--	--	1,063	5,081	567
Kerosene-Type	--	376,542	24,195	--	-5,205	--	--	4,202	401,741	40,775
Kerosene	--	11,964	372	--	-1,941	--	--	533	13,744	6,020
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	848,806	49,036	--	-13,431	--	--	43,228	868,045	131,692
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	511,864	18,585	--	-8,621	--	--	10,236	528,895	63,202
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	336,942	30,451	--	-4,810	--	--	32,993	339,210	68,490
Residual Fuel Oil	--	217,122	50,205	--	-2,378	--	--	40,493	229,212	39,574
Naphtha For Petro Feed Use	--	44,732	5,864	--	477	--	--	0	50,118	2,732
Other Oils For Petro Feed Use	--	69,100	38,345	--	275	--	--	0	107,170	1,684
Special Naphthas	--	13,785	1,874	--	-223	--	--	5,184	10,708	2,006
Lubricants	--	47,802	2,638	--	921	--	--	7,030	42,444	12,493
Waxes	--	6,138	361	--	-80	--	--	673	5,906	848
Petroleum Coke	--	171,368	1,117	--	-1,873	--	--	75,404	98,954	7,334
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	131,771	9,878	--	1,582	--	--	1,675	138,390	20,163
Still Gas	--	179,150	0	--	0	--	--	0	179,150	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	12,315	64	--	-645	--	--	66	12,678	1,525
Total	2,349,676	4,349,818	2,418,931	47,826	-35,579	11	4,144,329	251,416	4,585,272	1,818,041

^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,
September 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 6,380	-	6,941	(s)	-62	(s)	14,492	75	6
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,774	630	261	-	-10	-	493	39	2,142
Pentanes Plus	350	-	57	-	-27	-	194	1	239
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,424	630	195	-	17	-	300	29	1,903
Ethane/Ethylene	556	28	14	-	-82	-	0	0	681
Propane/Propylene	515	508	145	-	51	-	0	25	1,092
Normal Butane/Butylene	164	85	22	-	80	-	143	4	44
Isobutane/Isobutylene	169	10	12	-	-32	-	157	0	86
Other Liquids	189	-	600	-	31	-	651	16	-208
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	235	-	47	-	-38	-	308	11	0
Unfinished Oils	-	-	388	-	3	-	595	0	-210
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-46	-	65	-	62	-	-48	4	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-	-	0	-	2	-	-4	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	102	15,923	934	-	202	-	-	686	16,071
Finished Motor Gasoline	102	7,662	219	-	122	-	-	94	7,788
Reformulated	-	1,890	124	-	26	-	-	(s)	1,967
Oxygenated	590	365	0	-	77	-	-	(s)	846
Other	-458	5,427	86	-	18	-	-	94	4,953
Finished Aviation Gasoline	-	30	(s)	-	-1	-	-	0	31
Jet Fuel	-	1,406	155	-	56	-	-	20	1,545
Naphtha-Type	-	6	47	-	-4	-	-	(s)	56
Kerosene-Type	-	1,480	106	-	60	-	-	20	1,489
Kerosene	-	52	1	-	26	-	-	1	26
Distillate Fuel Oil	-	3,268	142	-	28	-	-	116	3,256
0.05 percent sulfur and under	-	2,145	69	-	81	-	-	26	2,107
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	-	1,143	73	-	-54	-	-	90	1,179
Residual Fuel Oil	-	610	219	-	64	-	-	124	840
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	-	143	13	-	-12	-	-	0	188
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	-	258	137	-	-3	-	-	0	396
Special Naphthas	-	44	5	-	-4	-	-	19	35
Lubricants	-	184	5	-	16	-	-	19	156
Waxes	-	23	1	-	-9	-	-	3	29
Petroleum Coke	-	639	8	-	-12	-	-	281	378
Asphalt and Road Oil	-	606	27	-	-74	-	-	10	697
Still Gas	-	662	0	-	0	-	-	0	662
Miscellaneous Products	-	40	(s)	-	7	-	-	(s)	33
Total	6,444	16,553	9,726	(s)	160	(s)	15,747	806	16,011

^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 60,000 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-September 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	6,540	--	7,290	175	-118	(s)	14,023	93	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,765	703	185	--	129	--	436	60	2,028
Pentanes Plus	335	--	36	--	-5	--	184	2	190
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,430	703	149	--	134	--	252	58	1,837
Ethane/Ethylene	577	21	18	--	8	--	0	0	608
Propane/Propylene	517	500	101	--	39	--	(s)	38	1,040
Normal Butane/Butylene	148	188	18	--	84	--	109	19	120
Isobutane/Isobutylene	188	13	14	--	3	--	143	0	69
Other Liquids	140	--	432	--	4	--	722	13	-167
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	239	--	45	--	-7	--	285	6	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	340	--	11	--	500	0	-170
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-98	--	46	--	(s)	--	-59	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-4	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	162	15,230	864	--	-146	--	--	755	15,737
Finished Motor Gasoline	162	7,393	268	--	-60	--	--	97	7,785
Reformulated	--	1,828	113	--	-29	--	--	2	1,968
Oxygenated	640	173	5	--	-14	--	--	3	829
Other	-478	5,392	148	--	-18	--	--	82	4,968
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	23	(s)	--	-1	--	--	0	24
Jet Fuel	--	1,388	103	--	-21	--	--	19	1,494
Naphtha-Type	--	10	14	--	-2	--	--	4	22
Kerosene-Type	--	1,379	89	--	-19	--	--	15	1,472
Kerosene	--	44	1	--	-7	--	--	2	60
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,109	180	--	-49	--	--	158	3,180
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,875	68	--	-32	--	--	37	1,937
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	1,234	112	--	-18	--	--	121	1,243
Residual Fuel Oil	--	795	184	--	-9	--	--	148	840
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	164	21	--	2	--	--	0	184
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	253	140	--	1	--	--	0	393
Special Naphthas	--	51	7	--	-1	--	--	19	39
Lubricants	--	175	9	--	3	--	--	26	155
Waxes	--	22	1	--	(s)	--	--	2	22
Petroleum Coke	--	628	4	--	-7	--	--	276	362
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	483	35	--	6	--	--	6	507
Still Gas	--	858	0	--	0	--	--	0	658
Miscellaneous Products	--	45	(s)	--	-2	--	--	(s)	48
Total	8,508	15,933	8,861	175	-130	(s)	15,181	921	17,905

^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-818M, "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,
September 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	807	—	50,178	-4,376	-760	-2,807	0	49,656	0	0	15,216
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	800	1,102	785	—	3,168	-585	—	501	33	5,876	3,106
Pentanes Plus	94	—	318	—	0	-58	—	44	2	422	175
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	706	1,102	469	—	3,168	-497	—	457	31	5,454	7,931
Ethane/Ethylene	251	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	251	15
Propane/Propylene	307	1,298	430	—	2,958	-185	—	0	30	5,148	4,935
Normal Butane/Butylene	110	-190	27	—	153	-279	—	246	1	132	2,839
Isobutane/Isobutylene	38	-8	12	—	57	-33	—	211	0	-77	142
Other Liquids	994	—	4,208	—	52	571	—	6,331	(a)	-1,658	19,787
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,054	—	556	—	0	-181	—	1,791	(a)	0	2,190
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1,715	—	0	-369	—	3,794	0	-1,710	11,835
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-70	—	1,937	—	52	1,074	—	845	0	0	5,847
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	47	—	-99	0	52	115
Finished Petroleum Products	120	54,357	20,414	—	77,841	3,304	—	—	494	148,935	145,124
Finished Motor Gasoline	120	25,307	8,462	—	47,571	611	—	—	14	78,835	48,519
Reformulated	—	15,445	3,712	—	11,632	1,437	—	—	0	29,352	18,894
Oxygenated	504	0	0	—	829	-7	—	—	(a)	1,440	398
Other	-384	9,862	2,750	—	35,010	-819	—	—	14	48,043	29,387
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	29	0	—	87	-85	—	—	0	212	729
Jet Fuel	—	2,885	2,625	—	11,741	1,150	—	—	84	16,017	10,670
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	2,885	2,625	—	11,741	1,150	—	—	84	16,017	10,670
Kerosene	—	52	16	—	84	466	—	—	1	-316	3,126
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	12,629	3,811	—	15,197	-317	—	—	22	31,931	57,815
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	6,714	1,902	—	9,502	302	—	—	5	18,811	16,126
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	6,914	1,909	—	5,695	-619	—	—	18	15,119	41,689
Residual Fuel Oil	—	5,074	5,321	—	1,981	2,019	—	—	151	11,188	15,544
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	186	264	—	-25	-66	—	—	0	490	520
Special Naphthas	—	63	1	—	100	21	—	—	6	137	82
Lubricants	—	537	150	—	757	-11	—	—	105	1,350	2,508
Waxes	—	131	23	—	0	11	—	—	11	132	193
Petroleum Coke	—	1,474	0	—	0	9	—	—	60	1,385	363
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,912	739	—	357	-468	—	—	13	5,463	4,826
Sulf Gas	—	2,018	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	2,018	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	62	2	—	11	-35	—	—	6	104	127
Total	2,712	55,459	75,565	-6,376	80,301	513	0	53,488	527	153,162	166,233

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

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

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

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

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

(a) = 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-815, "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-September 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	7,560	--	387,070	20,381	-7,372	-338	0	408,087	0	0	15,218
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	7,029	14,713	6,192	--	27,119	837	--	2,148	567	53,503	8,106
Pentanes Plus	500	--	316	--	0	107	--	108	24	677	175
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,228	14,713	4,876	--	27,119	730	--	2,037	542	49,827	7,931
Ethane/Ethylene	2,241	0	0	--	0	15	--	0	0	2,226	15
Propane/Propylene	2,722	12,565	4,618	--	28,161	-693	--	0	372	46,275	4,935
Normal Butane/Butylene	951	2,590	149	--	839	1,303	--	1,035	170	1,741	2,839
Isobutane/isobutylene	304	-442	111	--	329	-85	--	1,002	0	-815	142
Other Liquids	5,710	--	38,297	--	2,248	1,037	--	54,855	57	-9,698	19,787
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	11,417	--	4,617	--	0	-1,991	--	17,973	52	0	2,190
Unfinished Oils	--	--	23,100	--	77	2,091	--	31,721	0	-10,635	11,835
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-5,707	--	10,680	--	2,169	896	--	6,141	5	0	5,647
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	41	--	-980	0	939	115
Finished Petroleum Products	5,525	463,666	195,663	--	700,300	-17,863	--	--	7,378	1,361,749	145,124
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,525	225,479	70,274	--	418,451	-4,944	--	--	214	725,458	48,619
Reformulated	--	139,246	30,962	--	106,947	-4,164	--	--	0	281,319	18,894
Oxygenated	8,178	1,380	1,229	--	5,677	-1,723	--	--	6	18,162	338
Other	-1,653	84,873	38,063	--	305,827	943	--	--	210	425,877	29,387
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	63	2	--	531	-324	--	--	0	820	729
Jet Fuel	--	22,945	22,668	--	102,268	-2,489	--	--	171	150,199	10,670
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-4	--	--	1	3	0
Kerosene-Type	--	22,945	22,688	--	102,268	-2,485	--	--	170	150,198	10,670
Kerosene	--	1,718	114	--	506	-1,265	--	--	338	3,373	3,128
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	111,428	45,542	--	154,430	-8,279	--	--	1,399	318,275	57,815
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	43,499	17,120	--	83,561	-5,962	--	--	1,064	149,078	16,126
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	67,927	28,422	--	70,869	-2,317	--	--	335	169,200	41,688
Residual Fuel Oil	--	42,407	43,971	--	12,677	-2,242	--	--	2,139	99,059	15,544
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,914	914	--	-11	145	--	--	0	2,672	520
Special Naphthas	--	711	785	--	819	-22	--	--	87	2,250	82
Lubricants	--	4,883	2,378	--	7,163	-43	--	--	1,133	13,324	2,608
Waxes	--	1,271	258	--	0	7	--	--	92	1,430	193
Petroleum Coke	--	13,350	0	--	0	-264	--	--	1,510	12,004	363
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	24,891	8,818	--	3,323	1,931	--	--	148	34,963	4,826
Still Gases	--	17,125	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	17,125	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	473	19	--	63	-194	--	--	49	702	127
Total	26,852	463,369	626,222	20,381	722,283	-16,446	0	466,007	5,052	1,422,556	188,233

^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-815, "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, September 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	—	1,673	-213	-25	-64	0	1,585	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs	27	37	25	—	108	-19	—	17	1	198
Pentanes Plus	3	—	11	—	0	-2	—	1	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	37	16	—	108	-17	—	15	1	182
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	43	14	—	88	-6	—	0	1	172
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-6	1	—	5	-9	—	8	(s)	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	(s)	(s)	—	2	-1	—	7	0	-3
Other Liquids	33	—	140	—	2	19	—	211	(s)	-55
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	35	—	19	—	0	-6	—	50	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	57	—	0	-12	—	126	0	-57
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-2	—	65	—	2	30	—	28	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	2	—	-3	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	4	1,812	890	—	2,895	110	—	—	18	4,984
Finished Motor Gasoline	4	844	215	—	1,588	20	—	—	(s)	2,628
Reformulated	—	516	124	—	388	48	—	—	0	978
Oxygenated	17	0	0	—	31	(s)	—	—	(s)	48
Other	-13	329	92	—	1,167	-27	—	—	(s)	1,601
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	3	-3	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	96	88	—	391	38	—	—	3	534
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	96	88	—	391	38	—	—	3	534
Kerosene	—	2	1	—	3	16	—	—	(s)	-11
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	421	127	—	507	-11	—	—	1	1,084
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	190	63	—	317	10	—	—	(s)	560
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	230	64	—	190	-21	—	—	1	504
Residual Fuel Oil	—	189	211	—	65	67	—	—	5	373
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	6	9	—	-1	-2	—	—	0	16
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	3	1	—	—	(s)	5
Lubricants	—	18	6	—	25	(s)	—	—	4	45
Waxes	—	4	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	—	49	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	3	46
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	130	25	—	12	-16	—	—	(s)	182
Still Gas	—	67	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	67
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	3
Total	90	1,849	2,520	-213	2,677	17	0	1,783	18	5,105

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LPG = Liquefied Petroleum 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-815, "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-September 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production ^E	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	28	—	1,418	75	-27	-1	0	1,485	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	28	54	18	—	99	3	—	8	2	185
Pentanes Plus	3	—	1	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	54	18	—	99	3	—	7	2	182
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	46	17	—	96	-2	—	0	1	170
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	9	1	—	2	5	—	4	1	6
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-2	(s)	—	1	(s)	—	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	21	—	140	—	8	4	—	291	(s)	-36
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	42	—	17	—	0	-7	—	56	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	85	—	(s)	8	—	116	0	-39
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-21	—	28	—	8	3	—	22	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-4	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	24	1,717	717	—	2,555	-66	—	—	27	5,081
Finished Motor Gasoline	24	826	257	—	1,533	-18	—	—	1	2,657
Reformulated	—	510	113	—	392	-16	—	—	0	1,030
Oxygenated	30	5	5	—	21	-6	—	—	(s)	67
Other	-6	311	139	—	1,120	8	—	—	1	1,560
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	(s)	—	2	-1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	84	83	—	376	-9	—	—	1	550
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	84	83	—	375	-8	—	—	1	550
Kerosene	—	6	(s)	—	2	-6	—	—	1	12
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	408	167	—	566	-30	—	—	5	1,166
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	159	63	—	306	-22	—	—	4	546
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	249	104	—	260	-8	—	—	1	620
Residual Fuel Oil	—	155	161	—	46	-8	—	—	8	363
Petrochemical Feedstocks	—	7	3	—	(s)	1	—	—	0	10
Special Naphthas	—	3	3	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	8
Lubricants	—	18	9	—	26	(s)	—	—	4	49
Waxes	—	5	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	49	0	—	0	-1	—	—	6	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	91	32	—	12	7	—	—	1	128
Sulfur Gas	—	83	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	83
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	3
Total	90	1,771	2,294	75	2,646	-60	0	1,703	29	5,211

^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,
September 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 17,032	—	22,957	98	58,055	-1,749	0	99,901	0	0	63,172
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,585	3,630	1,882	—	899	1,745	—	3,230	99	10,102	42,342
Pentanes Plus	1,409	—	28	—	413	-287	—	1,386	16	730	2,627
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,157	3,630	1,859	—	486	2,033	—	1,844	83	9,372	39,715
Ethane/Ethylene	2,341	0	12	—	-1,195	-684	—	0	0	1,842	2,598
Propane/Propylene	3,118	3,372	1,521	—	1,139	81	—	0	59	9,010	22,781
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,118	495	187	—	57	2,449	—	835	24	-1,251	11,127
Isobutane/Isobutylene	580	-37	139	—	405	187	—	1,209	0	-229	3,114
Other Liquids	-949	—	7	—	1,852	-182	—	2,126	(s)	-1,054	27,322
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	980	—	0	—	0	57	—	923	(s)	0	2,475
Unfinished Oils	—	—	5	—	0	-321	—	1,380	0	-1,054	13,515
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-1,929	—	2	—	1,852	109	—	-184	0	0	11,364
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-7	—	7	0	0	25
Finished Petroleum Products	3,207	106,828	411	—	24,428	674	—	—	592	133,506	99,596
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,207	55,903	78	—	13,412	1,009	—	—	27	71,564	41,021
Reformulated	—	7,334	0	—	0	-285	—	—	0	7,519	1,637
Oxygenated	12,776	2,348	0	—	-183	-126	—	—	4	15,083	353
Other	-9,559	48,221	78	—	13,595	1,420	—	—	23	48,882	39,131
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	121	4	—	185	12	—	—	0	299	393
Jet Fuel	—	6,285	0	—	2,807	17	—	—	22	9,033	7,723
Naphtha-Type	—	9	0	—	59	-47	—	—	0	115	251
Kerosene-Type	—	6,256	0	—	2,748	64	—	—	22	8,918	7,472
Kerosene	—	637	0	—	39	306	—	—	(s)	370	1,636
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	24,225	108	—	7,588	935	—	—	67	30,999	31,489
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	16,825	118	—	6,584	968	—	—	0	22,557	21,112
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	7,400	72	—	1,004	-33	—	—	67	8,442	10,367
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,879	36	—	-283	70	—	—	61	1,301	2,329
Petrochemical Feedstocks *	—	1,332	24	—	44	-48	—	—	0	1,448	690
Special Naphthas	—	348	30	—	41	-61	—	—	4	376	221
Lubricants	—	713	14	—	154	48	—	—	52	781	1,865
Waxes	—	73	3	—	0	-308	—	—	12	372	103
Petroleum Coks	—	4,036	0	—	0	246	—	—	80	3,700	2,188
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	7,216	28	—	440	-1,359	—	—	267	8,786	9,760
Sill Gas	—	4,227	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,227	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	253	6	—	0	7	—	—	(s)	252	193
Total	27,858	110,758	25,267	98	85,234	709	0	105,257	591	142,666	232,432

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

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-815, "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–September 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 156,617	—	208,576	5,482	486,254	-13,124	0	868,424	38	0	63,172
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	82,724	38,861	18,656	—	4,045	12,388	—	27,486	1,951	102,408	42,942
Pentanes Plus	12,274	—	285	—	6,199	304	—	11,592	149	6,713	2,627
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	70,450	38,861	18,271	—	-2,154	12,084	—	15,867	1,802	95,695	39,715
Ethane/Ethylene	24,532	1	1,827	—	-10,645	-770	—	0	0	16,585	2,693
Propane/Propylene	30,049	31,332	13,438	—	5,065	5,000	—	2	825	74,055	22,781
Normal Butane/Butylene	10,549	6,990	1,126	—	-848	6,647	—	5,431	977	4,702	11,127
Isobutane/isobutylene	5,320	618	1,762	—	4,274	1,207	—	10,434	0	353	3,114
Other Liquids	-12,786	—	58	—	18,994	1,651	—	8,042	6	-8,334	27,322
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	8,578	—	14	—	0	589	—	8,022	1	0	2,476
Unfinished Oils	—	—	31	—	653	-1,003	—	7,985	0	-5,298	13,518
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-21,364	—	11	—	18,341	1,960	—	-8,976	4	0	11,304
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	25	—	11	0	-36	25
Finished Petroleum Products	34,646	911,104	3,602	—	208,222	-7,986	—	—	4,782	1,158,783	98,596
Finished Motor Gasoline	34,646	480,882	851	—	118,423	-5,734	—	—	289	641,249	41,021
Reformulated	—	55,646	0	—	713	-2,299	—	—	0	58,658	1,537
Oxygenated	132,640	19,398	0	—	-1,874	-22	—	—	37	150,317	353
Other	-98,192	405,870	851	—	110,584	-4,413	—	—	252	432,274	39,131
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	805	31	—	925	-44	—	—	0	1,805	393
Jet Fuel	—	82,330	0	—	27,272	-580	—	—	59	60,123	7,723
Naphtha-Type	—	7	0	—	718	-3	—	—	(8)	728	251
Kerosene-Type	—	82,323	0	—	26,554	-577	—	—	59	79,395	7,472
Kerosene	—	4,499	0	—	271	-96	—	—	2	4,804	1,635
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	207,029	1,223	—	57,121	-3,319	—	—	388	286,304	31,469
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	135,094	759	—	45,627	-2,732	—	—	3	186,209	21,112
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	70,935	464	—	10,494	-587	—	—	285	82,095	10,357
Residual Fuel Oil	—	15,732	288	—	-2,268	60	—	—	836	12,836	2,329
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	12,842	273	—	194	434	—	—	0	12,875	690
Special Naphthas	—	3,431	417	—	706	-75	—	—	100	4,529	221
Lubricants	—	8,117	145	—	1,629	267	—	—	467	7,157	1,665
Waxes	—	968	54	—	0	8	—	—	91	943	103
Petroleum Coke	—	35,668	0	—	0	753	—	—	1,266	33,649	2,188
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	51,781	284	—	1,691	1,287	—	—	1,263	51,408	9,766
Still Gas	—	36,018	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	36,018	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,982	38	—	58	-10	—	—	1	3,085	193
Total	260,803	949,965	230,789	5,482	713,515	-7,154	0	905,925	6,786	1,254,857	232,432

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

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 #—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, September 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 566	—	766	3	1,935	-54	0	3,330	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	285	128	63	—	30	59	—	106	3	337
Pentanes Plus	47	—	1	—	14	-10	—	46	1	24
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	239	128	62	—	18	68	—	61	3	312
Ethane/Ethylene	78	0	(s)	—	-40	-23	—	0	0	61
Propane/Propylene	104	112	51	—	38	3	—	0	2	300
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	17	6	—	2	82	—	21	1	-42
Isobutane/Isobutylene	19	-1	5	—	16	6	—	40	0	-8
Other Liquids	-32	—	(s)	—	62	-5	—	71	(s)	-36
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	33	—	0	—	0	2	—	31	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	0	-11	—	46	0	-35
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-64	—	(s)	—	62	4	—	-6	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	107	3,964	14	—	914	29	—	—	20	4,450
Finished Motor Gasoline	107	1,963	3	—	447	34	—	—	1	2,385
Reformulated	—	244	0	—	0	-10	—	—	0	254
Oxygenated	426	78	0	—	-5	-4	—	—	(s)	502
Other	-319	1,541	3	—	453	47	—	—	1	1,629
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	6	(s)	—	—	0	10
Jet Fuel	—	209	0	—	94	1	—	—	1	301
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	2	-2	—	—	0	4
Kerosene-Type	—	206	0	—	92	2	—	—	1	297
Kerosene	—	21	0	—	1	10	—	—	(s)	12
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	808	6	—	253	31	—	—	2	1,033
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	561	4	—	219	32	—	—	0	752
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	247	2	—	33	-1	—	—	2	281
Residual Fuel Oil	—	56	1	—	-9	2	—	—	2	43
Petrochemical Feedstocks *	—	44	1	—	1	-2	—	—	0	48
Special Naphthas	—	6	1	—	1	-2	—	—	(s)	13
Lubricants	—	24	(s)	—	5	2	—	—	2	26
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	-10	—	—	(s)	12
Petroleum Coke	—	135	0	—	0	8	—	—	3	123
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	241	1	—	15	-45	—	—	9	293
Still Gas	—	141	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	141
Miscellaneous Products	—	8	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	8
Total	929	3,992	642	3	2,941	24	0	3,509	23	4,762

^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-September 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	571	—	764	20	1,761	-46	0	3,185	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	303	142	66	—	15	45	—	101	7	375
Pentanes Plus	45	—	1	—	23	1	—	42	1	25
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	258	142	67	—	-5	44	—	68	7	361
Ethane/Ethylene	90	(s)	7	—	-39	-3	—	0	0	61
Propane/Propylene	110	115	49	—	19	18	—	(s)	3	271
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	25	4	—	-3	24	—	20	4	17
Isobutane/isobutylene	19	2	7	—	16	4	—	38	0	1
Other Liquids	-47	—	(s)	—	62	6	—	33	(s)	-23
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	31	—	(s)	—	0	2	—	29	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	2	-4	—	29	0	-23
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-78	—	(s)	—	60	7	—	-28	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	127	2,337	13	—	755	-29	—	—	17	4,248
Finished Motor Gasoline	127	1,761	3	—	434	-25	—	—	1	2,349
Reformulated	—	204	0	—	3	-8	—	—	0	215
Oxygenated	487	71	0	—	-7	(s)	—	—	(s)	551
Other	-390	1,467	3	—	438	-16	—	—	1	1,563
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	182	0	—	100	-2	—	—	(s)	293
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Kerosene-Type	—	182	0	—	97	-2	—	—	(s)	291
Kerosene	—	16	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	(s)	18
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	756	4	—	209	-12	—	—	1	963
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	499	3	—	171	-10	—	—	(s)	682
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	250	2	—	38	-2	—	—	1	301
Residual Fuel Oil	—	55	1	—	-8	(s)	—	—	3	47
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	—	4	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	131	0	—	0	3	—	—	5	123
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	190	1	—	7	5	—	—	5	188
Still Gas	—	132	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	132
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Total	855	3,460	845	20	2,614	-26	0	3,318	25	4,597

^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,
September 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	92,425	—	184,849	3,386	-90,299	3,616	0	196,886	0	0	742,275
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	36,896	10,933	4,556	—	-1,099	-2,556	—	7,835	493	45,214	86,086
Pentanes Plus	6,389	—	1,314	—	-14	-468	—	2,914	(s)	5,243	4,423
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	30,309	10,933	3,241	—	-1,085	-2,087	—	5,021	493	39,971	81,673
Ethane/Ethylene	13,102	845	420	—	2,261	-1,789	—	0	0	18,417	24,558
Propane/Propylene	10,361	8,978	2,226	—	-3,358	1,315	—	0	421	16,474	27,395
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,518	851	391	—	268	-411	—	2,344	72	2,023	24,903
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,329	259	204	—	-259	-1,202	—	2,677	0	3,057	4,827
Other Liquids	3,700	—	8,832	—	-1,604	1,574	—	12,317	443	-3,706	66,400
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,140	—	0	—	0	-556	—	3,378	318	0	6,399
Unfinished Oil	—	—	8,832	—	0	1,497	—	11,042	0	-3,707	45,581
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	580	—	0	—	-1,904	620	—	-2,089	125	0	15,454
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	13	—	-14	0	1	26
Finished Petroleum Products	-493	217,580	6,036	—	-106,797	3,737	—	—	13,328	99,650	123,678
Finished Motor Gasoline	-493	103,254	0	—	-63,606	2,614	—	—	2,694	33,848	45,816
Reformulated	—	20,182	0	—	-11,632	90	—	—	(s)	8,460	9,083
Oxygenated	672	1,310	0	—	-748	154	—	—	0	1,080	293
Other	-1,166	81,782	0	—	-61,226	2,370	—	—	2,694	24,308	36,440
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	478	0	—	-279	67	—	—	0	130	446
Jet Fuel	—	21,800	1,411	—	-15,703	276	—	—	396	6,837	14,363
Naphtha-Type	—	9	1,997	—	0	-17	—	—	0	1,423	2
Kerosene-Type	—	21,791	14	—	-15,703	292	—	—	396	5,414	14,361
Kerosene	—	754	0	—	-123	-3	—	—	13	621	1,004
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	43,980	0	—	-23,530	1,084	—	—	1,707	17,709	29,273
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	28,603	0	—	-16,463	1,420	—	—	447	10,253	16,354
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	15,377	0	—	-7,067	-366	—	—	1,260	7,456	12,919
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10,671	0	—	-1,878	-41	—	—	2,563	8,851	15,052
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	10,030	4,190	—	-19	-380	—	—	0	14,561	2,927
Special Naphthas	—	940	146	—	-141	-68	—	—	119	894	1,643
Lubricants	—	3,392	0	—	-911	300	—	—	236	1,946	8,319
Waxes	—	422	0	—	0	73	—	—	42	307	454
Petroleum Coke	—	8,638	234	—	0	-277	—	—	5,635	3,614	2,443
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	4,010	44	—	-797	-71	—	—	4	3,324	2,925
Still Gas	—	8,751	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	8,751	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	662	1	—	-11	194	—	—	0	458	1,012
Total	132,330	226,913	174,282	3,386	-160,049	6,271	0	217,106	14,285	141,158	1,018,447

^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 II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-September 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production ^a	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^b	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^c	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^d	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^e	
Crude Oil	848,865	—	1,275,219	8,440	-399,143	-4,068	0	1,745,652	0	0	742,275
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	325,752	111,114	22,945	—	-2,608	19,423	—	51,642	5,117	389,021	88,095
Pentanes Plus	54,738	—	7,705	—	-2,950	-1,602	—	25,010	242	35,844	4,423
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	272,014	111,114	15,239	—	342	21,025	—	35,632	7,675	333,177	61,673
Ethane/Ethylene	120,977	5,838	2,854	—	22,019	2,947	—	0	0	148,741	24,558
Propane/Propylene	83,376	78,036	8,450	—	-23,267	5,099	—	0	6,681	144,215	27,385
Normal Butane/Butylenes	18,531	24,295	2,701	—	3,950	12,859	—	14,318	1,214	21,188	24,903
Isobutane/Isobutylenes	39,130	2,845	1,234	—	-2,340	-480	—	22,314	0	19,035	4,827
Other Liquids	31,686	—	65,923	—	-19,033	1,782	—	104,942	3,235	-30,281	65,400
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	30,519	—	180	—	0	-759	—	29,618	1,640	0	5,339
Unfinished Oils	—	—	64,711	—	-730	2,574	—	91,697	0	-30,290	45,581
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	1,169	—	2,032	—	-18,303	-46	—	-16,651	1,595	0	15,454
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	13	—	-22	0	9	26
Finished Petroleum Products	117	1,896,751	55,656	—	-935,675	-2,995	—	—	121,947	685,796	123,576
Finished Motor Gasoline	117	899,077	1,121	—	-553,937	175	—	—	24,318	321,888	45,616
Reformulated	—	174,613	0	—	-107,660	267	—	—	882	85,964	9,063
Oxygenated	12,881	8,566	0	—	-3,855	-1,169	—	—	596	18,144	293
Other	-12,743	715,898	1,121	—	-442,422	1,057	—	—	23,040	287,757	38,440
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3,604	0	—	-1,557	163	—	—	0	1,884	445
Jet Fuel	—	168,384	3,784	—	-140,343	-2,298	—	—	3,119	48,994	14,363
Naphtha-Type	—	338	3,639	—	-270	-335	—	—	350	3,082	2
Kerosene-Type	—	165,046	145	—	-140,073	-1,953	—	—	2,189	45,902	14,361
Kerosene	—	4,565	256	—	-798	-703	—	—	170	4,575	1,004
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	374,467	159	—	-215,841	930	—	—	21,881	135,174	29,273
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	219,226	0	—	-133,971	980	—	—	5,405	78,660	16,354
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	155,241	159	—	-82,870	-60	—	—	16,276	56,514	12,919
Residual Fuel Oil	—	94,241	5,331	—	-10,409	-57	—	—	23,297	65,823	13,052
Petrochemical Feedstocks *	—	94,886	42,882	—	-183	147	—	—	0	137,448	2,927
Special Naphthas	—	9,121	658	—	-1,525	-149	—	—	683	7,720	1,643
Lubricants	—	29,450	70	—	-5,746	722	—	—	4,130	15,922	6,319
Waxes	—	3,177	23	—	0	-44	—	—	329	2,815	454
Petroleum Coke	—	78,399	942	—	0	-982	—	—	44,094	36,109	2,443
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	32,174	394	—	-5,214	-505	—	—	128	27,731	2,925
Still Gas	—	82,707	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	82,707	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	8,479	26	—	-121	-424	—	—	1	6,907	1,012
Total	1,265,625	2,609,865	1,420,743	8,440	-1,351,459	14,242	0	1,912,136	133,296	1,234,536	1,616,447

^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-815, "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, September 1985
(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 3,081	--	5,182	113	-1,878	117	0	8,582	0	9
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,223	364	152	--	-37	-85	--	265	16	1,507
Pentanes Plus	213	--	44	--	(8)	-16	--	97	(8)	176
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,010	364	106	--	-36	-70	--	187	16	1,332
Ethane/Ethylene	437	28	14	--	75	-60	--	0	0	614
Propane/Propylene	345	239	74	--	-112	44	--	0	14	549
Normal Butane/Butylene	84	28	13	--	9	-14	--	78	2	87
Isobutane/isobutylene	144	9	7	--	-9	-40	--	89	0	102
Other Liquids	128	--	294	--	-63	52	--	411	15	-124
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	106	--	0	--	0	-19	--	118	11	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	294	--	0	60	--	368	0	-124
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	19	--	0	--	-63	21	--	-70	4	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(8)	--	(8)	0	(8)
Finished Petroleum Products	-18	7,268	201	--	-3,550	125	--	--	444	3,322
Finished Motor Gasoline	-18	3,442	0	--	-2,120	87	--	--	90	1,128
Reformulated	--	873	0	--	-388	3	--	--	(8)	292
Oxygenated	22	44	0	--	-25	5	--	--	0	36
Other	-39	2,725	0	--	-1,708	79	--	--	90	810
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	16	0	--	-9	2	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	727	47	--	-623	9	--	--	13	228
Naphtha-Type	--	(8)	47	--	0	-1	--	--	0	47
Kerosene-Type	--	728	(8)	--	-623	10	--	--	13	190
Kerosene	--	25	0	--	-4	(8)	--	--	(8)	21
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,468	0	--	-784	34	--	--	67	600
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	953	0	--	-549	47	--	--	15	342
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	513	0	--	-235	-13	--	--	42	249
Residual Fuel Oil	--	382	0	--	-56	-1	--	--	85	222
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	334	140	--	-1	-12	--	--	0	485
Special Naphthas	--	31	5	--	-5	-2	--	--	4	30
Lubricants	--	113	0	--	-30	10	--	--	8	85
Waxes	--	14	0	--	0	2	--	--	1	10
Petroleum Coke	--	288	8	--	0	-9	--	--	184	120
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	134	1	--	-27	-2	--	--	(8)	111
Sulfur Gas	--	292	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	292
Miscellaneous Products	--	22	(8)	--	(8)	8	--	--	0	16
Total	4,411	7,850	5,809	113	-5,336	206	0	7,237	476	4,705

^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.

(8) = 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-September 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	3,106	—	4,671	31	-1,426	-15	0	6,394	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,197	407	84	—	-10	71	—	226	30	1,352
Pentanes Plus	201	—	28	—	-11	-6	—	92	1	131
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	998	407	58	—	1	77	—	134	29	1,220
Ethane/Ethylene	443	21	10	—	81	11	—	0	0	545
Propane/Propylene	342	286	31	—	-86	21	—	0	24	628
Normal Butane/Butylene	86	69	10	—	14	47	—	52	4	78
Isobutane/Isobutylene	143	10	5	—	-9	-2	—	62	0	70
Other Liquids	116	—	248	—	-76	7	—	384	12	-111
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	112	—	1	—	0	-3	—	109	6	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	237	—	-3	9	—	336	0	-111
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	4	—	7	—	-57	(s)	—	-61	6	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	(s)	6,985	204	—	-3,442	-11	—	—	447	3,281
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	3,293	4	—	-2,029	1	—	—	89	1,179
Reformulated	—	640	0	—	-394	1	—	—	2	242
Oxygenated	47	31	0	—	-14	-4	—	—	2	66
Other	-47	2,622	4	—	-1,621	4	—	—	84	871
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	13	0	—	-6	1	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	983	14	—	-514	-8	—	—	11	179
Naphtha-Type	—	1	13	—	-1	-1	—	—	3	11
Kerosene-Type	—	681	1	—	-513	-7	—	—	8	168
Kerosene	—	17	1	—	-3	-3	—	—	1	17
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,372	1	—	-794	3	—	—	79	495
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	803	0	—	-491	4	—	—	20	289
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	569	1	—	-304	(s)	—	—	60	206
Residual Fuel Oil	—	345	20	—	-38	(s)	—	—	85	241
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	348	157	—	-1	1	—	—	0	503
Special Naphthas	—	33	2	—	-6	-1	—	—	3	29
Lubricants	—	108	(s)	—	-32	3	—	—	15	58
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	267	3	—	0	-3	—	—	162	132
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	118	1	—	-19	-2	—	—	(s)	102
Still Gas	—	303	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	303
Miscellaneous Products	—	24	(s)	—	(s)	-2	—	—	(s)	25
Total	4,420	7,382	5,204	31	-4,950	52	0	7,004	488	4,522

^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, September 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 13,936	—	3,709	336	-1,266	125	0	13,599	0	0	10,676
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,041	298	315	—	-2,968	109	—	335	0	1,230	1,466
Pentanes Plus	881	—	45	—	-398	-5	—	103	0	399	191
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,190	286	270	—	-2,569	114	—	232	0	831	1,297
Ethane/Ethylene	979	0	0	—	-1,066	1	—	0	0	-89	211
Propane/Propylene	1,361	260	186	—	-742	43	—	0	0	1,042	479
Normal Butane/Butylene	524	49	89	—	-478	54	—	89	0	21	439
Isobutane/isobutylene	307	-23	15	—	-283	16	—	143	0	-149	158
Other Liquids	287	—	0	—	0	-154	—	467	0	-26	3,893
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	66	—	0	—	0	17	—	49	0	0	242
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	54	—	-28	0	-26	2,199
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	221	—	0	—	0	-225	—	446	0	0	1,452
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-171	14,385	234	—	1,793	-467	—	—	0	18,701	8,173
Finished Motor Gasoline	-171	7,130	19	—	827	-102	—	—	(g)	7,707	3,566
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	504	138	0	—	2	12	—	—	0	632	72
Other	-676	6,992	19	—	825	-114	—	—	(g)	7,076	3,464
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	20	0	—	6	-3	—	—	0	29	27
Jet Fuel	—	643	0	—	937	-108	—	—	0	1,688	691
Naphtha-Type	—	163	0	—	-69	-18	—	—	0	92	97
Kerosene-Type	—	480	0	—	1,026	-90	—	—	0	1,596	594
Kerosene	—	26	0	—	0	4	—	—	0	22	186
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	4,065	205	—	223	-61	—	—	0	4,574	2,195
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	3,210	51	—	222	-85	—	—	0	3,568	1,630
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	855	154	—	1	4	—	—	0	1,006	365
Residual Fuel Oil	—	245	0	—	0	-8	—	—	0	253	358
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	17	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	17	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(g)	(g)	1
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	-6	0
Waxes	—	-9	0	—	0	-24	—	—	0	15	12
Petroleum Coke	—	368	0	—	0	-103	—	—	0	472	71
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,202	10	—	0	-39	—	—	1	1,250	1,072
Still Gas	—	809	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	606	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	66	0	—	0	-3	—	—	0	71	6
Total	13,094	14,671	4,258	336	-2,443	-367	0	14,390	0	17,905	24,410

^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.

(g) = 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-815, "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-September 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Refry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 103,585	—	33,276	7,118	-18,866	-1,238	0	128,621	0	0	10,875
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	36,831	2,461	3,246	—	-28,558	163	—	3,397	47	10,375	1,486
Pentanes Plus	7,328	—	1,841	—	-3,248	-5	—	1,074	0	4,851	181
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	29,503	2,461	1,605	—	-25,307	168	—	2,323	47	5,724	1,287
Ethane/Ethylene	9,890	0	0	—	-11,374	-4	—	0	0	-1,490	211
Propane/Propylene	12,309	2,558	1,080	—	-7,923	86	—	0	8	7,933	479
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,483	233	448	—	-3,741	90	—	1,346	39	-51	439
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,831	-330	57	—	-2,283	-4	—	977	0	-668	169
Other Liquids	1,140	—	0	—	0	-745	—	1,955	0	-70	3,883
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	439	—	0	—	0	-40	—	479	0	0	242
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	200	—	-130	0	-70	2,199
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	701	—	0	—	0	-906	—	1,606	0	0	1,452
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-323	133,364	1,691	—	11,227	-3,097	—	—	89	146,857	8,173
Finished Motor Gasoline	-323	66,179	126	—	2,274	-1,204	—	—	18	69,441	3,556
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	3,776	2,322	0	—	52	-605	—	—	15	8,641	72
Other	-4,100	63,657	126	—	2,222	-699	—	—	4	62,800	3,484
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	162	0	—	101	-15	—	—	0	268	27
Jet Fuel	—	8,207	0	—	7,724	-177	—	—	(a)	16,108	691
Naphtha-Type	—	2,206	0	—	-943	-160	—	—	0	1,423	97
Kerosene-Type	—	6,001	0	—	8,867	-17	—	—	(a)	14,685	584
Kerosene	—	436	0	—	-68	94	—	—	0	274	186
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	35,535	1,386	—	1,798	-680	—	—	0	39,089	2,195
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	28,277	292	—	1,389	-458	—	—	0	30,416	1,830
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	7,258	1,106	—	-193	-502	—	—	0	8,673	365
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,782	0	—	0	-41	—	—	0	2,823	358
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	186	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	186	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	2	-2	1
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	46	-46	0
Waxes	—	73	0	—	0	-15	—	—	(a)	88	12
Petroleum Coke	—	3,828	0	—	0	-34	—	—	14	3,848	71
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	9,623	67	—	0	-723	—	—	8	10,405	1,072
Still Gas	—	5,529	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	5,529	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	634	0	—	0	-12	—	—	(a)	846	5
Total	141,234	135,825	38,113	7,118	-36,025	-4,905	0	131,873	135	159,182	24,410

^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.

(a) = 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, September 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 365	--	124	11	-42	4	0	453	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs	135	10	11	--	-99	4	--	11	0	41
Pentanes Plus	28	--	2	--	-13	(s)	--	3	0	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	106	10	9	--	-86	4	--	8	0	28
Ethane/Ethylene	33	0	0	--	-36	(s)	--	0	0	-3
Propane/Propylene	48	9	6	--	-25	1	--	0	0	35
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	2	2	--	-16	2	--	3	0	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	1	--	-9	1	--	5	0	-5
Other Liquids	19	--	0	--	0	-6	--	16	0	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	--	0	--	0	1	--	2	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	2	--	-1	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	7	--	0	--	0	-6	--	15	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-6	480	8	--	60	-16	--	--	(s)	557
Finished Motor Gasoline	-6	236	1	--	21	-3	--	--	(s)	257
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	17	8	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	21
Other	-22	233	1	--	21	-4	--	--	(s)	236
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	21	0	--	31	-4	--	--	0	56
Naphtha-Type	--	5	0	--	-3	-1	--	--	0	3
Kerosene-Type	--	16	0	--	34	-3	--	--	0	53
Kerosene	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	136	7	--	7	-3	--	--	0	152
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	107	2	--	7	-3	--	--	0	119
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	29	5	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	34
Residual Fuel Oil	--	8	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	8
Petrochemical Feedstocks *	--	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	(s)	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	1
Petroleum Coke	--	12	0	--	0	-3	--	--	0	16
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	40	(s)	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	42
Still Gas	--	20	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	563	480	142	11	-61	-13	0	480	(s)	557

^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.

LPG = Liquefied Petroleum 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-September 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Origin ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 379	--	122	20	-68	-6	0	463	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	135	9	12	--	-106	1	--	12	(s)	38
Pentanes Plus	27	--	6	--	-12	(s)	--	4	0	17
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	108	9	6	--	-93	1	--	9	(s)	21
Ethane/Ethylene	36	0	0	--	-42	(s)	--	0	0	-5
Propane/Propylene	45	9	4	--	-29	(s)	--	0	(s)	29
Normal Butane/Butylene	16	1	2	--	-14	(s)	--	5	(s)	(s)
Isobutane/isobutylene	10	-1	(s)	--	-8	(s)	--	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	4	--	0	--	0	-3	--	7	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	2	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	(s)	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	3	--	0	--	0	-3	--	6	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-1	488	6	--	41	-11	--	--	(s)	645
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1	242	(s)	--	8	-4	--	--	(s)	254
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	14	9	0	--	(s)	-2	--	--	(s)	24
Other	-15	234	(s)	--	8	-3	--	--	(s)	230
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	30	0	--	28	-1	--	--	(s)	69
Naphtha-Type	--	8	0	--	-3	-1	--	--	0	5
Kerosene-Type	--	22	0	--	32	(s)	--	--	(s)	54
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	130	6	--	4	-4	--	--	0	143
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	104	1	--	6	-2	--	--	0	111
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	27	4	--	-1	-2	--	--	0	32
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	--	14	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	25	(s)	--	0	-3	--	--	(s)	38
Still Gas	--	20	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Total	517	488	140	26	-132	-16	0	483	(s)	583

^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, September 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	71,187	—	9,531	2,565	-4,739	-945	9	75,089	2,236	183	64,987
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,089	2,748	3	—	0	942	—	2,798	261	1,839	5,032
Pentanes Plus	1,743	—	0	—	0	-3	—	1,362	0	394	35
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,346	2,748	3	—	0	945	—	1,436	261	1,455	5,997
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	284	1,319	1	—	0	275	—	0	248	1,082	1,476
Normal Butane/Butylene	653	1,337	0	—	0	592	—	977	15	406	3,459
Isobutane/Isobutylene	408	92	2	—	0	77	—	459	0	-94	662
Other Liquids	1,035	—	1,066	—	0	-909	—	4,296	1	212	31,845
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,508	—	867	—	0	-430	—	3,102	1	0	4,911
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1,098	—	0	-772	—	1,858	0	212	21,120
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-170	—	0	—	0	265	—	-458	1	0	5,802
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	8	—	-8	0	0	12
Finished Petroleum Products	406	84,048	921	—	2,735	-1,394	—	—	5,185	83,338	52,055
Finished Motor Gasoline	406	38,874	18	—	1,995	-485	—	—	79	41,698	19,986
Reformulated	—	13,740	0	—	0	-448	—	—	0	14,188	5,333
Oxygenated	2,353	7,153	0	—	0	2,278	—	—	1	7,228	3,250
Other	-1,948	17,981	18	—	1,995	-2,315	—	—	79	20,293	11,383
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	245	2	—	0	-23	—	—	0	270	549
Jet Fuel	—	12,362	613	—	218	346	—	—	85	12,782	7,895
Naphtha-Type	—	6	0	—	30	-27	—	—	(9)	63	217
Kerosene-Type	—	12,376	613	—	188	373	—	—	85	12,719	7,578
Kerosene	—	76	0	—	0	0	—	—	2	74	68
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	13,736	64	—	522	-746	—	—	1,688	13,289	10,940
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	10,008	0	—	175	-174	—	—	328	10,024	7,780
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	3,733	64	—	347	-571	—	—	1,360	3,346	3,160
Residual Fuel Oil	—	6,417	198	—	0	-121	—	—	931	5,805	6,391
Petrochemical Feedstocks*	—	450	84	—	0	25	—	—	0	459	279
Special Naphthas	—	64	1	—	0	-9	—	—	444	-370	59
Lubricants	—	550	0	—	0	132	—	—	164	584	1,801
Waxes	—	61	0	—	0	-15	—	—	19	57	86
Petroleum Coke	—	4,661	0	—	0	-239	—	—	2,738	2,162	2,269
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,817	0	—	0	-300	—	—	12	2,105	1,664
Still Gas	—	4,240	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,240	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	145	1	—	0	40	—	—	2	104	188
Total	75,317	88,796	12,420	2,565	-3,003	-2,305	9	82,163	8,664	85,572	154,619

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

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

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

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

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

(a) = 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-818M, "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-September 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 670,103	--	66,067	6,394	-70,043	-13,409	11	676,626	23,473	1,840	64,947
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26,563	24,769	567	--	0	2,538	--	24,418	5,582	21,301	5,532
Pentanes Plus	16,859	--	0	--	0	-42	--	12,501	(s)	3,900	35
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	12,224	24,769	567	--	0	2,580	--	11,917	5,681	17,402	5,597
Ethane/Ethylene	11	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	11	0
Propane/Propylene	2,602	12,065	23	--	0	394	--	0	2,940	11,518	1,476
Normal Butane/Gutylene	5,931	11,742	0	--	0	2,051	--	7,610	2,842	5,170	3,459
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,580	952	564	--	0	195	--	4,307	0	704	652
Other Liquids	12,585	--	12,583	--	-207	-2,560	--	26,344	253	914	31,845
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	14,161	--	7,487	--	0	205	--	21,432	10	0	4,911
Unfinished Oils	--	--	5,066	--	0	-968	--	5,140	0	914	21,120
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-1,576	--	0	--	-207	-1,808	--	-218	243	0	5,802
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	10	--	-10	0	0	12
Finished Petroleum Products	3,289	746,005	3,837	--	21,325	-7,862	--	--	71,816	711,103	62,055
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,289	346,726	164	--	14,789	-3,807	--	--	1,599	357,165	19,996
Reformulated	--	129,533	0	--	0	-1,539	--	--	0	131,372	5,339
Oxygenated	17,134	15,818	0	--	0	-295	--	--	98	32,952	3,250
Other	-13,845	201,577	164	--	14,789	-1,673	--	--	1,506	202,842	11,383
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,631	14	--	0	75	--	--	0	1,570	549
Jet Fuel	--	109,353	1,577	--	3,079	-307	--	--	1,818	112,398	7,895
Naphtha-Type	--	129	215	--	495	-113	--	--	114	835	217
Kerosene-Type	--	109,227	1,362	--	2,584	-194	--	--	1,604	111,583	7,678
Kerosene	--	728	2	--	0	-11	--	--	24	717	88
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	120,349	714	--	4,094	-1,803	--	--	19,760	107,200	10,940
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	84,756	414	--	2,394	-459	--	--	3,763	84,272	7,780
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	35,581	300	--	1,700	-1,344	--	--	15,997	22,928	3,160
Residual Fuel Oil	--	51,960	715	--	0	-118	--	--	14,223	48,570	6,391
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	4,004	130	--	0	26	--	--	0	4,108	279
Special Naphthas	--	552	14	--	0	23	--	--	4,312	-3,789	59
Lubricants	--	7,352	0	--	-36	-25	--	--	1,855	6,066	1,801
Waxes	--	629	25	--	0	-36	--	--	182	529	86
Petroleum Cokes	--	40,123	175	--	0	-1,466	--	--	26,420	13,344	2,269
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	13,302	313	--	0	-409	--	--	128	13,895	1,564
Still Gas	--	37,771	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	37,771	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,545	3	--	0	-5	--	--	14	1,539	186
Total	714,560	770,774	103,064	6,394	-48,324	-21,313	11	729,398	103,224	735,158	154,519

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

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-815, "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, September 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	2,340	—	318	96	-191	-32	(e)	2,502	75	6
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	193	92	(6)	—	0	31	—	93	9	61
Pentanes Plus	58	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	45	0	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	92	(s)	—	0	32	—	48	9	49
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	9	44	(s)	—	0	9	—	0	8	36
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	45	0	—	0	20	—	33	1	14
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	3	(s)	—	0	3	—	15	0	-1
Other Liquids	55	—	66	—	0	-30	—	143	(s)	7
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	60	—	28	—	0	-14	—	103	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	37	—	0	-26	—	55	0	7
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-6	—	0	—	0	10	—	-15	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	14	2,892	31	—	91	-46	—	—	208	2,778
Finished Motor Gasoline	14	1,296	1	—	87	-18	—	—	3	1,390
Reformulated	—	458	0	—	0	-15	—	—	0	473
Oxygenated	78	298	0	—	0	78	—	—	(s)	241
Other	-66	599	1	—	87	-77	—	—	3	676
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	0	9
Jet Fuel	—	413	20	—	7	12	—	—	3	426
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	1	-1	—	—	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type	—	413	20	—	6	12	—	—	3	424
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	468	2	—	17	-25	—	—	56	446
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	333	0	—	6	-6	—	—	11	334
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	124	2	—	12	-19	—	—	45	112
Residual Fuel Oil	—	214	7	—	0	-4	—	—	31	193
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	15	1	—	0	1	—	—	0	15
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	15	-12
Lubricants	—	29	0	—	0	4	—	—	5	19
Waxes	—	2	0	—	0	-1	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke	—	155	0	—	0	-8	—	—	91	72
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	61	0	—	0	-10	—	—	(s)	70
Still Gas	—	141	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	141
Miscellaneous Products	—	5	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	3
Total	2,511	2,893	414	96	-100	-77	(s)	2,738	289	2,652

^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-818M, "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-September 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	2,455	—	316	23	-257	-49	(s)	2,496	93	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	105	91	2	—	0	9	—	96	21	78
Pentanes Plus	60	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	40	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	91	2	—	0	9	—	44	21	64
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	44	(s)	—	0	1	—	0	10	42
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	43	0	—	0	8	—	28	10	19
Isobutane/isobutylene	13	4	2	—	0	1	—	16	0	3
Other Liquids	46	—	46	—	-1	-9	—	96	1	3
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	52	—	27	—	0	1	—	79	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	19	—	0	-4	—	19	0	3
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-8	—	0	—	-1	-7	—	-1	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	12	2,733	14	—	60	-29	—	—	263	2,505
Finished Motor Gasoline	12	1,270	1	—	54	-14	—	—	6	1,345
Reformulated	—	474	0	—	0	-7	—	—	0	481
Oxygenated	63	57	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	121
Other	-51	738	1	—	54	-6	—	—	6	743
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	401	6	—	11	-1	—	—	7	412
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	1	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Kerosene-Type	—	400	5	—	9	-1	—	—	7	408
Kerosene	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	441	9	—	15	-7	—	—	72	303
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	311	2	—	9	-2	—	—	14	308
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	130	1	—	6	-6	—	—	59	84
Residual Fuel Oil	—	227	3	—	0	(s)	—	—	52	179
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	15	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	15
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	16	-14
Lubricants	—	27	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	5	22
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke	—	147	1	—	0	-5	—	—	104	49
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	49	1	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	51
Still Gas	—	138	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	138
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,617	2,823	376	23	-177	-78	(s)	2,672	378	2,599

^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	July 1995		January-July 1995	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 840	E 27	E 5,970	E 28
Florida	479	15	E 3,522	E 17
New York	E 25	E 1	E 185	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 158	E 5	E 1,157	E 5
Virginia	1	(a)	7	(a)
West Virginia	164	5	1,214	6
Adjustment ^a	12	(a)	-115	-1
PAD District II	E 17,438	E 563	E 121,170	E 572
Illinois	1,320	43	9,690	46
Indiana	220	7	1,881	8
Kansas	3,594	116	25,690	121
Kentucky	119	4	2,091	10
Michigan	E 1,019	E 33	E 7,148	E 34
Missouri	10	(a)	70	(a)
Nebraska	309	10	2,244	11
North Dakota	2,418	78	E 16,793	E 79
Ohio	E 635	E 20	E 4,821	E 23
Oklahoma	7,231	233	50,785	240
South Dakota	105	3	801	4
Tennessee	29	1	219	1
Adjustment ^a	429	14	-962	-4
PAD District III	E 98,859	E 3,121	E 659,930	E 3,112
Alabama	1,624	52	E 11,012	E 52
Arkansas	E 745	E 24	E 5,112	E 24
Louisiana ^b	E 10,282	E 332	E 70,879	E 334
Mississippi	1,829	53	11,436	54
New Mexico	E 5,512	E 178	E 38,401	E 181
Texas ^b	46,251	1,492	325,785	1,537
Federal Offshore PAD District III	29,929	965	E 197,785	E 933
Adjustment ^a	888	29	-572	-3
PAD District IV	E 11,443	E 388	E 81,882	E 382
Colorado	E 2,263	E 73	E 16,759	E 74
Montana	1,370	44	9,275	44
Utah	1,642	53	11,677	55
Wyoming	6,444	206	45,662	215
Adjustment ^a	-275	-9	-1,220	-6
PAD District V	E 73,350	E 2,386	E 525,619	E 2,479
Alaska ^b	E 43,444	E 1,401	E 320,599	E 1,512
South Alaska	1,360	44	8,908	42
North Slope	42,084	1,356	311,690	1,470
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	0	0	1	(a)
Arizona	7	(a)	39	(a)
California ^b	23,517	759	161,319	761
Nevada	111	4	820	4
Federal Offshore PAD District V	6,078	196	41,326	195
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	192	6	1,518	7
U.S. Total^b	E 199,930	E 6,449	E 1,393,841	E 6,574

^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 - 7,897; California: State - 1,697; Louisiana: State - E1,844; Texas: State - 105; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E47,551.

(a) = 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, September 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.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	135	665	800	484	348	7,726	8,558
Pentanes Plus	14	80	94	104	99	1,206	1,409
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	121	595	706	390	247	5,520	7,167
Ethane	49	202	251	81	0	2,280	2,341
Propane	44	263	307	203	148	2,767	3,118
Normal Butane	28	82	110	67	99	952	1,118
Isobutane	0	38	38	59	0	521	580
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	5	43	48	96	46	2,094	2,238
Pentanes Plus	0	4	4	12	13	223	248
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5	39	44	84	33	1,871	1,988
Ethane	0	0	0	15	0	571	586
Propane	3	24	27	43	22	670	735
Normal Butane	2	11	13	13	11	386	410
Isobutane	0	4	4	13	0	244	257

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	18,883	4,251	6,290	729	4,735	35,896	4,041	3,089	53,194
Pentanes Plus	3,342	891	1,491	219	646	6,369	851	1,743	10,466
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,341	3,590	6,789	510	4,109	30,309	3,180	1,348	42,708
Ethane	6,639	1,698	2,829	94	1,948	13,102	978	1	16,073
Propane	5,440	896	2,319	220	1,386	10,361	1,381	294	15,451
Normal Butane	2,283	-1,180	826	130	479	2,518	524	653	4,923
Isobutane	1,006	2,146	815	66	296	4,328	307	408	5,661
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	284	1,743	1,822	169	90	4,106	248	137	6,771
Pentanes Plus	156	338	195	30	12	731	107	12	1,102
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	128	1,405	1,627	136	78	3,374	138	126	5,669
Ethane	16	500	8	106	11	641	2	0	1,229
Propane	68	446	363	12	49	938	72	104	1,878
Normal Butane	29	302	1,029	12	10	1,382	47	9	1,861
Isobutane	15	157	227	6	8	413	17	12	703

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

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	43,641	3,015	46,656	57,092	11,959	20,650	89,701
Natural Gas Liquids	501	0	501	1,519	473	939	3,230
Pentanes Plus	44	0	44	493	400	493	1,386
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	457	0	457	1,325	73	446	1,844
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	246	0	246	462	0	183	635
Isobutane	211	0	211	873	73	263	1,209
Other Liquids	6,239	92	6,331	1,966	537	-79	2,126
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,791	0	1,791	640	170	113	923
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	22	0	22	7	0	29	36
Oxygenates	W	W	1,769	633	170	84	887
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	650
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,664	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oil (net)	3,693	101	3,794	1,650	128	-399	1,380
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	854	-9	845	-829	239	206	-184
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-99	0	-99	7	0	0	7
Total Input to Refineries	50,381	3,107	53,488	70,578	12,969	21,710	105,257
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,417	101	1,518	2,331	399	706	3,435
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,475	97	1,572	2,362	378	703	3,443
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	96.1	103.4	96.6	98.7	105.4	100.4	99.8
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	553	19	572	829	131	206	1,166
Catalytic Hydrocracking	62	4	66	131	0	8	139
Delayed and Fluid Coking	68	0	68	146	64	68	278
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.65	1.12	0.67	1.12	1.70	0.73	1.11
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.78	34.01	31.92	33.58	29.26	35.69	33.55
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,475	97	1,572	2,362	378	703	3,443
Operating	1,475	97	1,572	2,362	378	695	3,436
Idle	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	216	0	0	216

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
September 1995 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	15,911	96,909	76,516	5,577	2,843	190,659	13,568	75,668	432,070
Natural Gas Liquids	1,028	3,935	2,529	201	244	7,935	335	2,798	14,769
Pentanes Plus	488	1,585	454	184	145	2,914	103	1,362	6,809
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	540	2,270	2,075	37	99	5,021	232	1,436	8,890
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	416	925	1,062	2	0	2,344	89	977	4,291
Isobutane	126	1,345	1,073	35	99	2,677	143	459	4,599
Other Liquids	-14	6,272	4,093	-137	103	12,317	467	4,298	25,537
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	103	2,291	981	0	23	3,378	49	3,102	9,243
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	81	220	368	0	0	669	2	505	1,235
Oxygenates	22	2,071	593	W	W	2,709	47	2,595	5,008
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	795
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
MTBE	W	1,934	W	W	W	2,488	W	2,471	6,856
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	334
Unfinished Oils (net)	-416	7,532	3,766	38	33	11,042	-28	1,659	17,846
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	299	-1,650	-810	-175	47	-2,089	446	-456	-1,438
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-1	-13	0	0	-14	0	-8	-114
Total Input to Refineries	16,923	106,216	83,138	5,641	3,190	217,108	14,380	82,163	472,405
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	533	3,213	2,581	175	95	6,597	455	2,581	14,588
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,307	2,657	220	95	6,870	508	2,941	15,334
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	90.0	97.2	97.1	79.8	100.2	96.0	89.6	87.8	95.1
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	157	1,299	902	18	31	2,406	134	737	5,014
Catalytic Hydrocracking	50	210	226	0	0	486	4	452	1,148
Delayed and Fluid Coking	4	353	372	11	0	740	27	483	1,618
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.73	1.16	1.26	1.68	0.57	1.17	1.38	1.19	1.13
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	37.42	31.99	29.21	30.41	39.28	31.41	34.57	25.55	31.00
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,307	2,657	220	95	6,870	508	2,941	15,334
Operating	592	3,280	2,657	212	95	6,835	508	2,818	15,169
Idle	0	27	0	8	0	35	0	122	165
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	277	0	0	0	0	277	0	40,938	41,429

^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 calendar day 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,
September 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	1,118	-15	1,102	2,813	318	699	3,830
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	1,280	18	1,298	2,417	298	557	3,372
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-164	-26	-190	372	19	104	485
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/isobutylene	2	-8	-6	24	1	-82	-37
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	24,140	1,167	25,307	37,833	6,899	11,371	55,909
Reformulated	15,445	0	15,445	8,554	780	0	7,334
Oxygenated	0	0	0	1,041	1,260	47	2,348
Other	8,695	1,167	9,862	30,238	4,859	11,324	46,221
Finished Aviation Gasoline	28	0	28	65	43	10	121
Jet Fuel	2,852	33	2,885	4,044	1,031	1,190	6,265
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
Kerosene-Type	2,852	33	2,885	4,036	1,031	1,190	6,256
Commercial	2,852	20	2,872	3,767	1,031	934	5,732
Military	0	13	13	268	0	256	524
Kerosene	10	42	52	409	58	170	637
Distillate Fuel Oil	11,845	783	12,628	15,438	2,934	6,853	24,225
0.05 percent sulfur and under	5,059	655	5,714	10,198	2,185	4,464	16,825
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	6,786	128	6,914	5,242	769	1,389	7,400
Residual Fuel Oil	4,889	85	4,974	1,323	242	112	1,679
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	607	48	655	0	0	17	17
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	4,060	39	4,099	365	0	0	368
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	322	0	322	957	242	95	1,294
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	185	0	185	500	0	53	638
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	721	0	58	779
Special Naphthas	31	32	63	153	0	65	248
Lubricants	290	247	537	491	0	222	713
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	290	247	537	491	0	222	713
Waxes	0	131	131	62	0	21	73
Petroleum Coke	1,460	24	1,474	2,583	648	605	4,036
Marketable	568	0	568	1,523	472	570	2,565
Catalyst	892	24	906	1,060	176	235	1,471
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,466	425	3,912	5,023	1,292	901	7,216
Still Gas	1,870	148	2,018	2,852	426	849	4,227
Miscellaneous Products	24	38	62	140	54	59	253
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	24	38	62	140	54	59	253
Total	52,319	3,140	55,459	74,478	13,745	22,558	110,781
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)*	-1,938	-33	-1,971	-3,897	-776	-828	-6,501

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
September 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	435	5,483	3,878	61	78	10,933	286	2,748	18,899
Ethane/Ethylene	2	712	180	1	0	845	0	0	846
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	851
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	184
Propene/Propylene	472	4,902	3,510	54	40	8,978	260	1,318	15,227
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10,543
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,584
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	812	-1	4	14	851	48	1,337	2,542
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2,554
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-12
Isobutane/isobutylene	-51	57	239	2	22	259	-23	92	265
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	193
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	92
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,238	52,003	38,863	1,306	1,844	103,254	7,130	38,874	230,468
Reformulated	451	18,696	3,135	0	0	20,182	0	13,740	56,701
Oxygenated	0	0	1,180	0	130	1,310	138	7,153	10,549
Other	8,787	35,407	34,548	1,306	1,714	81,762	8,992	17,981	182,818
Finished Aviation Gasoline	168	138	174	0	0	478	20	245	891
Jet Fuel	1,303	9,480	10,626	287	204	21,800	643	12,382	43,975
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	8	9	163	8	187
Kerosene-Type	1,302	9,480	10,526	287	196	21,791	480	12,376	43,788
Commercial	959	8,149	9,104	219	0	18,431	465	10,968	38,468
Military	343	1,331	1,422	68	196	3,360	15	1,408	5,320
Kerosene	14	612	231	5	-8	754	26	76	1,545
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,177	20,447	17,284	1,311	781	43,980	4,066	13,736	98,534
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,042	14,478	9,583	731	769	28,603	3,210	10,003	64,355
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,135	6,969	7,691	580	12	15,377	855	3,733	34,279
Residual Fuel Oil	238	5,925	4,370	314	24	10,871	243	6,417	24,286
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	102	5	320	80	0	507	59	236	1,472
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	75	904	1,146	211	24	2,360	-12	895	7,710
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	61	5,016	2,904	23	0	8,004	198	5,286	15,104
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	91	2,558	630	0	4	3,281	0	256	4,275
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	134	3,886	2,719	0	0	6,749	17	194	7,739
Special Naphthas	75	513	206	146	0	940	0	84	1,315
Lubricants	W	1,978	W	W	W	3,392	0	560	5,522
Naphthenic	W	405	W	W	W	989	0	322	1,291
Paraffinic	W	1,573	W	W	W	2,423	0	558	4,231
Waxes	9	244	93	78	0	422	-8	81	678
Petroleum Coke	239	4,377	3,830	72	20	8,638	389	4,681	19,178
Marketable	31	2,638	2,849	53	0	5,471	201	3,561	12,366
Catalyst	206	1,839	1,081	19	20	3,167	165	1,100	5,812
Asphalt and Road Oil	533	975	1,131	1,209	182	4,010	1,202	1,817	18,157
Sill Gas	638	4,928	2,919	170	88	8,751	609	4,240	19,845
Miscellaneous Products	74	340	248	0	0	662	68	145	1,190
Fuel Use	21	0	18	0	0	39	0	8	47
Nonfuel Use	53	340	230	0	0	623	68	137	1,143
Total	17,389	114,793	87,870	6,686	3,206	224,912	14,671	66,799	496,697
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-466	-6,577	-4,732	-15	-15	-11,805	-281	-4,633	-24,191

^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,
September 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			Total
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	
Crude Oil	13,532	657	14,489	8,013	1,791	1,806	11,610
Petroleum Products	52,843	2,363	55,226	42,767	3,073	12,711	63,551
Pentanes Plus	165	0	165	25	104	111	240
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,576	8	2,584	3,644	796	1,174	5,514
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	698	1	699	1,611	56	568	2,233
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,821	4	1,825	1,708	638	466	2,810
Isobutane/Isobutylene	117	3	120	226	102	142	470
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,602	16	1,617	424	100	70	594
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	22	0	0	22
Oxygenates	W	W	1,617	402	100	70	572
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	297
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,407	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	11,127	708	11,835	9,523	445	3,550	13,518
Naphthas and Lighter	2,209	176	2,385	2,539	167	924	3,620
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,135	4	3,139	1,894	49	271	2,214
Heavy Gas Oils	4,595	427	5,022	2,967	229	1,314	4,510
Residuum	1,188	101	1,289	2,123	10	1,041	3,174
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,379	81	5,440	7,055	1,075	1,211	9,341
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	115	0	115	25	0	0	25
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,883	319	8,202	6,626	1,173	2,279	8,977
Reformulated	4,408	0	4,408	260	22	0	272
Oxygenated	23	0	23	73	201	0	274
Other	3,454	319	3,773	6,202	950	2,279	8,431
Finished Aviation Gasoline	516	0	515	32	57	21	110
Jet Fuel	1,781	23	1,804	2,538	313	388	3,237
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,781	23	1,804	2,538	313	388	3,237
Kerosene	423	55	478	417	7	342	766
Distillate Fuel Oil	14,316	291	14,607	5,771	1,319	2,639	9,729
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,946	260	2,206	3,320	266	1,517	5,103
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	12,371	31	12,402	2,451	1,053	1,122	4,626
Residual Fuel Oil	3,548	83	3,729	1,230	201	166	1,597
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	416	83	479	0	0	15	16
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,139	20	2,159	277	0	1	278
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,091	0	1,091	953	201	150	1,304
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	620	0	620	637	0	49	886
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Special Naphthas	16	36	52	177	0	26	209
Lubricants	511	273	784	1,017	0	0	1,017
Waxes	0	193	193	84	0	19	103
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	363	0	363	1,182	904	122	2,188
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,903	278	2,181	3,616	1,573	521	5,809
Miscellaneous Products	12	40	52	62	6	25	93
Total Stocks, All Oils	68,676	3,040	69,716	59,780	5,664	14,517	75,161

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
September 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	1,213	26,226	17,662	634	427	46,362	1,906	20,951	97,318
Petroleum Products	19,286	69,650	61,530	3,854	1,196	136,510	9,957	61,260	325,504
Pentanes Plus	141	143	77	10	12	383	2	0	780
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,837	3,984	5,744	52	35	11,552	545	1,682	21,977
Ethane/Ethylene	138	388	0	0	0	506	0	0	507
Propane/Propylene	716	1,602	1,142	6	3	3,469	134	137	8,611
Normal Butane/Butylene	732	1,419	4,076	39	5	6,271	311	1,107	12,324
Isobutane/isobutylene	251	565	526	8	27	1,407	100	438	2,535
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	121	1,181	796	14	51	2,163	180	3,427	7,961
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	29
Oxygenates	121	1,181	795	W	W	2,162	180	3,421	7,932
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	731
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	336
MTBE	W	897	W	W	W	1,713	W	3,280	6,895
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	170
Unfinished Oils	2,636	23,784	17,721	943	295	45,581	2,199	21,120	94,253
Naphthas and Lighter	679	6,477	3,188	259	107	10,620	444	2,925	20,294
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	525	3,782	3,180	224	68	7,779	351	4,291	17,774
Heavy Gas Oils	955	8,297	7,680	413	120	17,455	1,095	10,220	36,302
Residuum	489	5,228	3,693	37	0	9,427	309	3,684	17,883
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,541	7,086	4,929	106	245	13,807	1,452	5,671	35,811
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	12	176
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,440	10,575	6,690	333	127	19,085	1,558	9,341	47,143
Reformulated	67	3,449	404	0	0	3,920	0	2,503	11,201
Oxygenated	0	55	200	0	0	255	0	1,815	2,367
Other	1,373	7,071	5,986	333	127	14,890	1,558	4,923	33,575
Finished Aviation Gasoline	33	173	123	0	0	328	23	251	1,826
Jet Fuel	529	2,945	2,752	112	67	6,506	388	4,264	18,198
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	1	2	83	20	105
Kerosene-Type	628	2,945	2,752	112	66	6,503	306	4,244	16,093
Kerosene	28	363	146	1	29	567	174	54	2,039
Distillate Fuel Oil	971	8,713	4,620	511	126	14,941	1,175	5,843	46,295
0.05 percent sulfur and under	513	4,373	1,978	284	78	7,204	920	3,982	19,414
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	458	4,340	2,644	227	48	7,737	255	1,861	26,881
Residual Fuel Oil	161	3,580	2,637	158	8	6,544	358	4,084	16,312
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	21	0	8	1	0	30	76	314	914
0.31 to 7.00 percent sulfur	22	472	850	120	8	1,472	59	587	4,554
Greater than 7.00 percent sulfur	118	3,108	1,779	37	0	5,042	224	3,163	10,844
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	11	659	534	5	9	1,418	0	108	2,732
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	62	1,286	142	0	0	1,509	0	171	1,684
Special Naphthas	69	1,085	63	82	0	1,309	1	69	1,824
Lubricants	14	2,651	1,560	686	0	4,921	0	1,276	7,096
Waxes	6	258	158	32	0	454	12	86	646
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	406	2,031	0	0	2,443	71	2,269	7,334
Asphalt and Road Oil	299	443	639	799	194	2,374	839	1,427	12,430
Miscellaneous Products	43	134	242	0	0	419	0	115	679
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,481	97,886	69,192	4,688	1,626	184,872	10,863	62,211	422,622

^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-propand).

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
September 1995**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Md., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.4	-0.5	2.2	4.1	2.6	3.4	3.8
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	44.4	37.7	43.9	52.4	48.1	49.4	51.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6.0	1.1	5.7	5.9	8.5	5.6	6.2
Kerosene	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.0	25.1	25.0	22.5	24.3	28.6	23.8
Residual Fuel Oil	10.5	2.7	10.1	1.9	2.0	0.5	1.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.5
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
Special Naphthas	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
Lubricants	0.6	7.9	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.7
Waxes	0.0	4.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.1	0.8	2.9	3.8	5.4	3.9	4.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	7.4	13.7	7.8	7.3	10.7	4.4	7.1
Still Gas	4.0	4.7	4.0	4.1	3.5	4.6	4.2
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.1	-1.1	-3.8	-5.7	-6.4	-4.0	-5.4

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.8	6.3	4.8	1.1	2.6	5.3	2.1	3.6	4.2
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	50.4	45.8	44.8	22.8	53.2	45.2	46.5	43.6	46.2
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.4	9.1	13.1	5.1	5.5	10.5	3.5	16.1	9.7
Kerosene	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	27.0	19.7	21.5	23.3	27.2	21.2	30.0	17.9	21.9
Residual Fuel Oil	1.5	5.7	5.4	5.6	0.5	5.2	1.8	8.4	5.4
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.3	1.0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.9	3.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.1	0.3	1.7
Special Naphthas	0.5	0.5	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3
Lubricants	0.2	1.9	0.9	12.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.1	1.2
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke	1.5	4.2	4.9	1.3	0.7	4.2	2.7	6.1	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.4	0.9	1.4	21.5	6.6	1.9	8.9	2.4	4.0
Still Gas	4.1	4.8	3.6	3.0	3.4	4.2	4.5	5.5	4.4
Miscellaneous Products	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.0	-6.3	-5.9	-0.3	-0.5	-5.7	-2.1	-6.0	-5.4

^a Based on crude oil input and net returns 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,
September 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	223	1,295	4,862	6,321
Delaware	0	0	175	175
Florida	0	298	1,367	1,665
Georgia	0	0	100	100
Maine	27	0	266	293
Maryland	0	151	151	302
Massachusetts	0	0	244	244
New Hampshire	0	0	172	172
New Jersey	158	325	1,202	1,685
New York	38	261	14	333
North Carolina	0	0	304	304
Pennsylvania	0	128	242	371
South Carolina	0	51	198	249
Vermont	0	1	10	11
Virginia	0	0	417	417
PAD District II	0	0	36	36
Michigan	0	0	36	36
PAD District V	0	0	198	198
California	0	0	198	198
U.S. Total	223	1,295	5,096	6,555

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	50,175	40,816	137,298	3,709	9,531	241,234	5,041
Natural Gas Liquids	785	1,882	4,665	315	3	7,548	281
Pentanes Plus	316	23	1,314	45	0	1,698	57
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	468	1,859	3,241	270	3	5,842	196
Ethane	0	0	420	0	0	420	14
Ethylene	0	12	0	0	0	12	(6)
Propane	430	1,281	2,228	186	1	4,124	137
Propylene	0	240	0	0	0	240	8
Normal Butane	27	157	391	69	0	674	22
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	12	139	204	15	2	372	12
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	4,205	7	5,832	5	1,965	15,012	500
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	556	0	0	0	867	1,423	47
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	556	0	0	0	867	1,423	47
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTBE	556	0	0	0	867	1,423	47
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	1,715	5	5,832	0	1,098	11,650	388
Naphthas and Lighter	36	5	1,838	0	0	1,876	63
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	1,261	0	2,948	0	60	4,269	142
Residuum	429	0	4,048	0	1,038	5,515	184
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,937	2	0	0	0	1,939	65
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	20,814	411	6,025	234	921	28,006	934
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,462	78	0	19	18	6,577	219
Reformulated	3,712	0	0	0	0	3,712	124
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,750	78	0	19	18	2,865	96
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	4	0	0	2	6	(3)
Jet Fuel	2,625	0	1,411	0	513	4,649	155
Naphtha-Type	0	0	1,397	0	0	1,397	47
Kerosene-Type	2,625	0	14	0	513	3,252	108
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,889	0	0	0	2	1,871	62
Other	756	0	14	0	511	1,381	46
Kerosene	16	0	0	0	0	16	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,811	188	0	206	54	4,258	142
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	54	54	2
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	54	54	2
Other	3,811	188	0	206	0	4,204	140
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,902	116	0	51	0	2,069	69
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,909	72	0	154	0	2,135	71
Residual Fuel Oil	6,321	36	0	0	198	6,555	219
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	6,321	36	0	0	198	6,555	219
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	223	0	0	0	0	223	7
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,236	0	0	0	0	1,236	41
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	4,862	36	0	0	198	5,096	170
Naphthas for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	264	24	73	0	34	395	13
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	4,117	0	0	4,117	137
Special Naphthas	1	30	146	0	1	178	6
Lubricants	150	14	0	0	0	164	5
Waxes	23	3	0	0	0	26	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	234	0	0	234	8
Asphalt and Road Oil	739	28	44	10	0	821	27
Miscellaneous Products	2	6	1	0	1	10	(3)
Total	75,565	42,814	156,711	4,258	12,420	291,792	9,726

^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.

Notes: 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-September 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	387,070	223,863	1,169,931	33,276	86,087	1,890,227	7,290
Natural Gas Liquids	5,192	19,556	22,945	3,240	587	50,526	185
Pentanes Plus	316	285	7,706	1,841	0	9,948	36
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,876	18,271	15,239	1,606	587	40,578	149
Ethane	0	1,682	1,708	0	0	3,570	13
Ethylene	0	85	1,148	0	0	1,211	4
Propane	4,816	11,904	8,331	1,088	23	26,063	95
Propylene	0	1,442	119	0	0	1,561	5
Normal Butane	149	1,126	2,701	449	0	4,425	16
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	111	1,782	1,234	67	564	3,759	14
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	35,297	58	66,823	0	12,553	117,829	432
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	4,617	14	180	0	7,487	12,298	45
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	14	36	0	0	50	(a)
Oxygenates	4,617	0	144	0	7,487	12,248	45
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	27	0	264	291	1
MTBE	4,617	0	117	0	7,223	11,957	44
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	23,100	31	64,711	0	5,066	92,908	340
Naphthas and Lighter	966	31	14,231	0	0	14,928	55
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	14,899	0	19,816	0	583	35,298	129
Residuum	7,535	0	30,664	0	4,483	42,682	156
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10,580	11	2,032	0	0	12,623	46
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	195,893	3,602	55,656	1,591	3,837	260,349	954
Finished Motor Gasoline	70,274	851	1,121	128	154	72,526	266
Reformulated	30,962	0	0	0	0	30,962	113
Oxygenated	1,229	0	0	0	0	1,229	5
Other	38,083	851	1,121	128	154	40,335	148
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	31	0	0	14	47	(a)
Jet Fuel	22,688	0	3,784	0	1,577	28,049	103
Naphtha-Type	0	0	3,639	0	215	3,854	14
Kerosene-Type	22,688	0	145	0	1,362	24,196	89
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	13,504	0	0	0	18	13,522	50
Other	9,184	0	145	0	1,344	10,673	39
Kerosene	114	0	256	0	2	372	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	46,542	1,223	159	1,396	714	49,036	180
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	3	299	302	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	3	299	302	1
Other	46,542	1,223	159	1,396	415	48,734	179
0.05 percent sulfur and under	17,120	759	0	292	414	18,585	68
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	28,422	464	159	1,103	1	30,149	110
Residual Fuel Oil	43,871	288	5,331	0	715	50,205	184
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	43,871	288	5,331	0	715	50,205	184
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,964	118	0	0	200	3,282	12
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	7,718	0	591	0	2	8,311	30
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	33,189	170	4,740	0	513	38,612	141
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	914	273	4,647	0	130	5,964	21
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	38,345	0	0	38,345	140
Special Naphthas	785	417	658	0	14	1,874	7
Lubricants	2,378	145	70	0	0	2,593	9
Waxes	258	54	23	0	26	361	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	942	0	175	1,117	4
Asphalt and Road Oil	8,818	284	364	67	313	9,876	36
Miscellaneous Products	19	36	26	0	3	84	(a)
Total	626,222	348,077	1,305,455	36,113	103,064	2,418,931	8,861

^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).

(a) = 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-B1 4, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
September 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	46,764	2,376	2,521	0	314	485	0	0	0	0
Algeria	594	1,407	1,438	0	0	495	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	5,452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	40,718	959	1,083	0	314	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	72,322	0	4,033	547	406	2,691	1,096	2,362	0	0
Gabon	5,482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,976	0	654	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	25,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	0	0
Venezuela	39,646	0	3,179	547	406	2,691	1,096	2,037	0	0
Non OPEC	122,148	3,466	5,096	1,392	5,858	1,573	3,162	4,193	16	178
Angola	13,313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	0	0
Belgium	0	0	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	81	0	604	0	0	122	0	0
Canada	29,784	2,879	143	257	1,922	30	1,749	731	16	178
China, People's Republic of	2,192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	7,094	0	0	0	0	0	0	477	0	0
Ecuador ^c	1,844	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	314	0	0	257	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	37,142	340	0	562	0	131	0	455	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	653	0	0	190	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	10,768	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,925	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Peru	871	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	369	0	249	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	900	0	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	529	0	0	237	0	198	0	0
Spain	0	0	279	26	256	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	519	0	0
United Kingdom	11,588	84	0	501	632	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,251	47	2,192	726	1,413	1,061	0	0
Zaire	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	241,234	6,842	11,650	1,939	6,577	4,649	4,258	6,655	16	178
Persian Gulf^d	46,170	959	1,083	0	314	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
September 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 ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	21	3,944	0	0	1,490	11,151	57,915	1,559	372	1,931
Algeria	0	3,062	0	0	524	6,916	7,510	20	231	250
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	162	162	5,614	182	5	187
Saudi Arabia	21	0	0	0	804	3,191	43,909	1,357	106	1,464
United Arab Emirates	0	882	0	0	0	882	882	0	29	29
Other OPEC	0	0	0	361	755	12,173	84,495	2,411	406	2,817
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,482	216	0	216
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	1	655	2,831	66	29	94
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	325	25,643	641	11	651
Venezuela	0	0	0	361	754	10,993	40,639	1,286	366	1,655
Non OPEC	374	173	164	440	1,152	27,234	149,382	4,072	938	4,979
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,313	444	0	444
Argentina	0	0	0	0	72	268	670	13	9	22
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	234	234	0	8	8
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	395	395	0	13	13
Berlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	8	0	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	807	807	0	27	27
Canada	77	0	65	232	424	8,703	38,487	993	290	1,283
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,192	73	0	73
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	477	7,571	236	16	252
Ecuador ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,844	61	0	61
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,399	46	0	46
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	234	234	0	8	8
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	7	0	7
Ivory Coast	0	74	0	0	0	74	74	0	2	2
Japan	7	0	0	0	1	6	6	0	(6)	(6)
Korea, Republic of	34	0	0	0	0	606	606	0	20	20
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	14	0	14
Mexico	0	0	0	208	916	2,012	39,154	1,238	67	1,305
Netherlands Antilles	0	99	0	0	55	997	997	0	33	33
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	276	276	276	0	9	9
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	153	10,922	359	6	364
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,925	64	0	64
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	7	7
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	871	29	0	29
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	618	618	0	21	21
Puerto Rico	256	0	99	0	0	366	366	0	12	12
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	638	1,499	32	18	50
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	964	964	0	32	32
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	560	560	0	19	19
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	314	314	0	10	10
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	519	2,182	66	17	73
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,227	12,815	358	41	427
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,692	6,692	0	223	223
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	12	0	12
Other	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(6)	(6)
Total	395	4,117	164	821	3,397	90,668	291,792	6,641	1,885	9,729
Persian Gulf^d	21	882	0	0	968	4,233	50,406	1,639	141	1,680

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
September 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	8,345	0	429	0	314	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	8,345	0	0	0	314	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	21,118	0	0	547	498	1,879	1,096	2,362	0	0
Gabon	1,925	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	12,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	0	0
Venezuela	7,008	0	0	547	498	1,879	1,096	2,037	0	0
Non OPEC	29,718	489	1,298	1,390	5,740	946	2,716	3,959	16	1
Angola	4,741	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	504	0	0	122	0	0
Canada	2,058	222	35	265	1,807	28	1,302	695	16	1
China, People's Republic of	1,298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	477	0	0
Ecuador ^c	373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,409	0	0	562	0	0	0	456	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0
Norway	5,108	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	249	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	25	256	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	519	0	0
United Kingdom	2,053	94	0	501	632	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,251	47	2,192	726	1,413	1,061	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	50,178	489	1,715	1,957	8,462	2,625	3,511	6,321	16	1
Persian Gulf^e	8,345	0	0	0	314	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
September 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	494	1,237	9,882	278	41	319
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	429	429	0	14	14
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	494	808	9,153	278	27	305
Other OPEC	0	0	0	362	62	5,516	27,634	704	217	921
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,925	64	0	64
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	325	12,510	406	11	417
Venezuela	0	0	0	362	62	6,191	13,199	234	208	440
Non OPEC	264	0	150	377	341	17,854	34,396	691	598	1,279
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,741	158	0	158
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	196	196	0	7	7
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	234	234	0	8	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	726	726	0	24	24
Canada	0	0	51	194	16	4,630	6,688	89	164	223
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,298	43	0	43
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	477	2,602	71	16	87
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	12	0	12
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(6)	(6)
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(6)	(6)
Mexico	0	0	0	183	316	1,516	2,924	47	51	97
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	190	190	0	6	6
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	153	6,261	204	5	209
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	7	7
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	249	249	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	256	0	98	0	0	355	355	0	12	12
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	281	281	0	9	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	519	1,070	18	17	35
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,227	3,280	68	41	109
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,682	6,682	0	223	223
Other	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(6)	(6)
Total	264	0	150	739	897	25,457	75,585	1,679	847	2,520
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	494	808	9,163	278	27	305

^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.

(6) = 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
September 1985
(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	2,042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	7,621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	5,883	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	30,855	1,859	5	2	78	0	188	36	0	30
Angola	3,453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	21,913	1,859	5	2	78	0	188	36	0	30
Colombia	2,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40,818	1,859	5	2	78	0	188	36	0	30
Persian Gulf^c	2,042	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
September 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	2,042	68	0	68
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,444	48	0	48
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	598	20	0	20
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,521	254	0	254
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,938	85	0	85
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,583	169	0	169
Non OPEC	24	0	14	28	36	2,300	33,155	1,029	77	1,105
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,453	115	0	115
Canada	24	0	14	28	36	2,300	24,213	730	77	807
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,041	68	0	68
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,549	52	0	52
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	510	17	0	17
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	489	16	0	16
Total	24	0	14	28	36	2,300	42,818	1,351	77	1,427
Persian Gulf^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,042	68	0	68

^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 wastes.

^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.

(a) = 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
September 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 Naphtha
Arab OPEC	35,386	2,376	2,062	0	0	485	0	0	0	0
Algeria	504	1,407	1,009	0	0	485	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	3,475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	31,319	969	1,063	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	41,264	0	3,824	0	0	912	0	0	0	0
Gabon	4,667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	11,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	25,602	0	3,179	0	0	912	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	60,656	865	3,216	0	0	14	0	0	0	146
Angola	5,119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	525	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	146
Colombia	2,028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	34,185	340	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	960	0	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	9,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	137,298	3,241	8,882	0	0	1,411	0	0	0	146
Paran Gulf^c	34,794	969	1,063	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
September 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 ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	21	3,844	0	9	608	3,604	44,992	1,180	320	1,509
Algeria	0	3,062	0	0	524	6,487	7,081	20	216	236
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	162	162	3,637	116	5	121
Saudi Arabia	21	0	0	0	0	2,073	33,382	1,044	69	1,113
United Arab Emirates	0	882	0	0	0	882	882	0	29	29
Other OPEC	0	0	0	19	400	4,918	46,169	1,375	164	1,539
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,567	162	0	162
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	1	346	346	0	12	12
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,095	370	0	370
Venezuela	0	0	0	19	459	4,569	30,171	853	152	1,006
Non OPEC	52	173	0	25	403	4,694	86,660	2,022	163	2,185
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,119	171	0	171
Argentina	0	0	0	0	72	72	474	13	2	16
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	395	395	0	13	13
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	6	0	6
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	81	81	0	3	3
Canada	45	0	0	0	0	758	758	0	25	25
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,028	68	0	68
Ecuador ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	758	25	0	26
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,383	46	0	46
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	230	230	0	6	6
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	7	0	7
Ivory Coast	0	74	0	0	0	74	74	0	2	2
Japan	7	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	(8)	(8)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	314	314	0	10	10
Mexico	0	0	0	25	0	379	34,664	1,140	19	1,152
Netherlands Antilles	0	99	0	0	56	807	807	0	27	27
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	276	276	276	0	9	9
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,151	138	0	138
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	703	23	0	23
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	369	369	0	12	12
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	538	1,488	32	18	50
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	279	279	0	9	9
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	314	314	0	10	10
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,112	37	0	37
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,046	302	0	302
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	12	0	12
Total	73	4,117	0	44	1,549	19,413	158,711	4,577	647	5,224
Persian Gulf^d	21	882	0	0	162	3,117	37,911	1,160	104	1,264

^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
September 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	3,709	270	0	0	19	0	296	0	0	0
Canada	3,709	270	0	0	19	0	295	0	0	0
Total	3,709	270	0	0	19	0	295	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	2,329	0	509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,976	0	509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	6,213	3	589	0	18	613	54	198	0	1
Canada	2,104	3	60	0	18	2	54	0	0	1
China, People's Republic of	894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	716	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	257	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,926	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	529	0	0	237	0	198	0	0
Total	9,531	3	1,098	0	18	613	54	198	0	1
Persian Gulf ^c	989	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
September 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	10	45	549	4,266	124	18	142
Canada	0	0	0	10	45	549	4,266	124	18	142
Total	0	0	0	10	45	549	4,266	124	18	142
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	310	310	1,299	33	10	43
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	533	18	0	18
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	310	310	766	15	10	26
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	233	742	3,071	78	25	102
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	508	2,455	96	17	63
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	233	233	596	12	8	20
Non OPEC	34	0	0	0	327	1,837	8,090	207	61	268
Canada	0	0	0	0	327	465	2,569	70	16	86
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	894	30	0	30
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	715	24	0	24
Korea, Republic of	34	0	0	0	0	291	291	0	10	10
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	14	0	14
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	117	117	0	4	4
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,925	64	0	64
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	6	0	6
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	964	964	0	32	32
Total	34	0	0	0	470	2,899	12,420	318	96	414
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	310	310	1,299	33	10	43

^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.

(e) = 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 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-September 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oil	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	410,730	9,825	21,498	256	2,210	516	1,457	1,974	0	0
Algeria	6,595	7,461	9,136	266	493	456	1,467	1,974	0	0
Kuwait	56,536	0	1,129	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	344,274	1,544	12,141	0	1,747	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	563,924	760	20,769	2,640	6,869	14,241	14,225	23,619	0	0
Gabon	82,355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	17,678	0	4,757	0	0	1	0	1,421	0	0
Nigeria	166,301	0	424	0	0	0	111	1,593	0	0
Venezuela	317,590	760	15,588	2,640	6,869	14,240	14,115	20,605	0	0
Non OPEC	1,015,573	30,799	50,733	9,717	63,447	13,262	33,343	24,812	372	1,874
Angola	99,023	0	553	0	0	0	1,083	1,077	0	0
Argentina	11,012	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	0	0
Australia	4,530	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	877	0	0
Belgium	0	115	2,103	248	2,278	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	331	0	854	0	0	122	0	21
Cameroon	880	0	316	0	0	0	0	315	0	0
Canada	281,739	25,190	2,012	1,354	16,470	65	17,651	3,551	116	1,651
China, People's Republic of	13,899	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	57,907	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,493	0	0
Congo	4,568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	30,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	0	0
Egypt	8,960	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	308	100	329	0	475	0	0	0
Guatemala	1,716	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	463	0	0	249	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	189	965	0	502	0	0	0	0	91
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	5,185	0	0	257	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,053	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	286,085	2,896	0	1,991	0	1,606	48	760	256	0
Netherlands	0	37	94	479	2,752	0	213	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	9,686	0	0	3,157	0	324	0	30
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	72,110	1,270	522	0	284	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	7,137	0	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Peru	5,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	469	0	0
Portugal	0	13	1,483	686	1,742	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	5,014	0	2,317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	3,325	0	0	291	0	196	0	0
Spain	220	55	2,396	25	1,472	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	36	1,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	1,734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	17,213	0	0	116	220	241	0	1,385	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	333	0	33
United Kingdom	96,073	990	1,620	2,577	5,575	0	0	1,206	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	11,835	1,184	28,413	7,393	13,460	2,733	0	48
Yemen	1,478	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	3,880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,524	0	322	927	1,611	0	413	0	0	0
Total	1,580,227	40,578	92,908	12,623	72,526	26,949	49,036	60,206	372	1,874
Persian Gulf^a	402,135	1,544	13,565	0	1,747	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-September 1996 (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	313	33,611	0	0	11,573	82,381	493,081	1,505	302	1,806
Algeria	224	32,087	0	0	5,723	58,316	66,911	31	214	245
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	426	1,586	58,122	207	6	213
Saudi Arabia	89	315	0	0	5,424	21,280	365,634	1,281	78	1,359
United Arab Emirates	0	1,199	0	0	0	1,199	2,524	5	4	9
Other OPEC	1,775	363	0	5,192	3,294	93,738	657,602	2,006	343	2,409
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	62,355	226	0	226
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	104	6,283	23,961	65	23	88
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,128	168,429	609	8	617
Venezuela	1,775	363	0	5,192	3,190	85,327	402,917	1,163	313	1,476
Non OPEC	3,778	4,381	2,593	4,684	6,369	252,605	1,265,178	3,720	925	4,645
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	2,715	101,738	363	10	373
Argentina	0	0	0	0	341	537	11,649	40	2	42
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	4,531	17	(s)	17
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	877	877	0	3	3
Belgium	52	0	0	0	0	4,826	4,826	0	18	18
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	2	0	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	1,328	1,328	0	5	5
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	630	1,610	3	2	6
Canada	667	0	466	2,352	5,490	77,085	358,794	1,032	262	1,314
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	69	69	13,988	51	(a)	61
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	3,493	61,400	212	13	225
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,556	17	0	17
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	373	31,187	113	1	114
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	8,962	33	(e)	33
France	78	0	0	0	343	2,420	2,420	0	9	9
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	67	1,279	1,279	0	6	6
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,715	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	1,287	1,297	0	6	5
Ivory Coast	0	74	0	0	0	74	74	0	(s)	(s)
Japan	80	0	0	0	38	98	98	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	369	0	0	0	0	5,821	5,821	0	21	21
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	400	1,453	4	1	5
Mexico	311	0	0	1,966	1,532	11,360	297,425	1,048	42	1,089
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	377	3,952	3,952	0	14	14
Netherlands Antilles	80	1,600	0	206	55	15,150	15,150	0	56	55
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	276	276	276	0	1	1
Norway	0	2,267	0	0	0	4,343	76,453	264	18	280
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	436	7,573	26	2	28
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	1	1
Paraguay	0	0	0	0	0	469	5,818	20	2	22
Portugal	21	0	0	0	0	3,945	3,945	0	14	14
Puerto Rico	1,045	0	2,067	0	0	3,823	3,823	0	14	14
Russia	0	440	0	0	0	2,757	7,771	18	10	28
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	3,815	4,221	1	14	15
Spain	75	0	0	170	0	4,182	4,412	1	15	16
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1,288	1,288	0	5	5
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	1,734	1,734	0	6	6
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	2	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	134	0	0	0	0	2,096	19,309	63	8	71
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	400	400	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	11,868	108,041	352	44	396
Virgin Islands	160	0	0	0	0	72,206	72,206	0	264	264
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,896	5	2	7
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,880	14	0	14
Other	0	0	0	0	342	3,615	7,139	13	13	26
Total	5,894	38,345	2,593	8,676	23,855	428,704	2,418,931	7,296	1,570	8,861
Persian Gulf^e	89	1,514	0	0	5,856	24,340	426,475	1,473	89	1,562

^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-September 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	70,691	336	3,541	0	2,210	0	1,467	1,974	0	0
Algeria	2,368	336	2,325	0	463	0	1,467	1,974	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	608	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	68,303	0	607	0	1,747	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	152,648	0	1,660	2,267	6,669	11,911	14,115	18,727	0	0
Gabon	28,366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	1,469	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	78,498	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,249	0	0
Venezuela	45,195	0	210	2,267	6,669	11,911	14,115	17,478	0	0
Non OPEC	164,331	4,540	17,660	6,323	61,185	10,777	29,960	23,170	114	785
Angola	44,757	0	517	0	0	0	1,063	1,077	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	877	0	0
Belgium	0	0	337	248	2,278	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	854	0	0	122	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	315	0	0
Canada	17,176	2,691	756	1,343	15,338	47	14,729	3,261	114	785
China, People's Republic of	6,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	6,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,493	0	0
Ecuador	2,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	0	0
Egypt	2,082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	50	845	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	10,182	0	0	608	0	827	0	455	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	479	2,467	0	213	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,209	0	0	3,037	0	324	0	0
Norway	41,243	1,045	342	0	284	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Portugal	0	0	96	696	1,561	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	25	1,472	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	1,888	0	0	116	220	0	0	1,395	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0
United Kingdom	27,252	904	390	2,577	5,575	0	0	1,206	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	11,169	1,164	27,768	6,866	13,460	9,733	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	827	1,511	0	0	0	0	0
Total	367,070	4,876	23,100	10,590	70,274	22,888	45,542	43,671	114	785
Persian Gulf^c	68,303	0	1,216	0	1,747	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-September 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	2,818	12,348	33,037	250	48	304
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	8,565	8,953	9	24	33
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	809	809	0	2	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	2,818	5,172	73,475	250	19	269
Other OPEC	0	0	0	4,724	1,184	61,486	213,534	557	225	782
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,355	104	0	104
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,489	1,489	0	5	5
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,240	79,747	269	6	282
Venezuela	0	0	0	4,724	1,184	58,748	103,943	160	215	381
Non OPEC	914	0	2,378	4,094	1,210	165,320	329,651	602	506	1,208
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	2,677	47,434	164	10	174
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	196	196	0	1	1
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	877	877	0	3	3
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	2,853	2,853	0	10	10
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	976	976	0	4	4
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	830	830	0	2	2
Canada	63	0	321	1,992	145	41,486	58,652	63	152	215
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,567	24	0	24
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	3,493	13,032	36	13	48
Ecuador ^b	0	0	0	0	0	193	2,363	8	1	9
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	2,084	8	(8)	8
France	10	0	0	0	943	1,348	1,348	0	6	6
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	67	1,049	1,049	0	4	4
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	502	502	0	2	2
Japan	14	0	0	0	27	41	41	0	(8)	(8)
Mexico	0	0	0	1,856	318	4,062	14,224	37	15	62
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	272	3,431	3,431	0	13	13
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	140	0	4,716	4,716	0	17	17
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,671	42,914	151	6	167
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	1	1
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	2,323	2,323	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	827	0	2,057	0	0	3,005	3,005	0	11	11
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,192	1,192	0	4	4
Spain	0	0	0	100	0	1,877	1,877	0	7	7
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	325	325	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	753	753	0	3	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,721	3,409	6	6	12
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	333	333	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	10,842	37,894	100	39	139
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	70,160	70,160	0	257	257
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	2	0	2
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,145	4	0	4
Other	0	0	0	0	38	2,578	2,578	0	9	9
Total	914	0	2,378	8,818	5,212	239,152	626,222	1,418	676	2,294
Persian Gulf^a	0	0	0	0	2,818	5,781	74,084	250	21	271

^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–September 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	25,686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	12,141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	13,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	57,178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	11,432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	45,246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	240,999	18,271	31	11	851	0	1,223	288	0	417
Angola	8,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	207,621	18,271	31	11	851	0	1,223	288	0	417
Colombia	8,330	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	7,684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,084	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	266,685	18,271	31	11	851	0	1,223	288	0	417
Persian Gulf ^e	25,686	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–September 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	25,858	94	0	94
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,141	44	0	44
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,646	50	0	50
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	57,178	209	0	209
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	2	0	2
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,432	42	0	42
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,246	166	0	166
Non OPEC	273	0	145	284	420	22,214	263,213	883	81	964
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,841	25	0	25
Canada	273	0	145	284	420	22,214	228,735	760	81	842
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,330	31	0	31
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	787	3	0	3
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,175	8	0	8
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,554	28	0	28
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,084	4	0	4
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,211	4	0	4
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,496	20	0	20
Total	273	0	145	284	420	22,214	348,077	1,106	81	1,264
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,858	94	0	94

^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 waste.

^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.

(a) = 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-September 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	393,854	8,689	17,991	266	0	485	0	0	0	0
Algeria	6,207	7,140	5,811	266	0	485	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	35,366	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	260,968	1,544	11,357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	333,128	760	17,838	383	0	2,069	111	4,692	0	0
Gabon	33,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	676	0	2,271	0	0	0	0	1,221	0	0
Nigeria	76,371	0	424	0	0	0	111	344	0	0
Venezuela	222,583	760	15,243	383	0	2,069	0	3,127	0	0
Non OPEC	622,944	9,790	29,382	1,383	1,121	1,230	48	639	256	658
Angola	47,425	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	8,632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	115	1,786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Cameroon	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	931	2,136	1,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	435
China, People's Republic of	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	39,682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	3,769	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	16,808	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	6,878	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	1,715	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	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	5,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	268,349	2,699	0	1,383	0	560	48	306	256	0
Netherlands	0	37	94	0	285	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	6,459	0	0	150	0	0	0	30
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	29,783	225	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	792	0	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	4,687	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	0	0
Portugal	0	13	1,397	0	191	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	5,014	0	2,317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	220	65	2,116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	36	927	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	15,525	0	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
United Kingdom	63,325	66	1,240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	666	0	645	0	0	0	0	46
Yemen	928	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	2,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,433	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,150,931	15,239	64,711	2,032	1,121	3,784	189	5,331	256	658
Persian Gulf^a	297,647	1,544	11,675	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-September 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	313	33,611	0	0	6,161	66,916	370,770	1,113	246	1,358
Algeria	224	32,097	0	0	5,723	61,751	57,958	23	190	212
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	428	649	36,015	130	2	132
Saudi Arabia	89	315	0	0	12	13,317	274,273	956	49	1,005
United Arab Emirates	0	1,199	0	0	0	1,199	2,524	5	4	9
Other OPEC	1,775	363	0	234	583	28,678	362,007	1,220	106	1,326
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,500	123	0	123
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	104	3,596	4,271	2	13	16
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	879	77,250	260	3	263
Venezuela	1,775	363	0	234	459	24,403	246,966	816	80	905
Non OPEC	2,459	4,381	70	160	2,133	49,730	572,678	1,916	182	2,098
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	39	47,463	174	(a)	174
Argentina	0	0	0	0	341	341	9,173	32	1	34
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	659	2	0	2
Belgium	82	0	0	0	0	1,963	1,963	0	7	7
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	2	0	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	252	352	0	1	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	3	0	3
Canada	351	0	0	0	10	3,839	4,670	3	14	18
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	899	2	(a)	3
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,682	145	0	145
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,769	14	0	14
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,806	62	0	62
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,878	26	0	26
France	68	0	0	0	0	1,072	1,072	0	4	4
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	230	230	0	1	1
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,716	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	38	430	430	0	2	2
Ivory Coast	0	74	0	0	0	74	74	0	(a)	(a)
Japan	46	0	0	0	8	54	54	0	(a)	(a)
Korea, Republic of	269	0	0	0	0	5,434	5,434	0	20	20
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	2	0	2
Mexico	311	0	0	100	1,193	7,084	275,433	983	26	1,009
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	106	621	621	0	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	80	1,900	0	60	55	10,434	10,434	0	36	36
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	276	276	276	0	1	1
Norway	0	2,267	0	0	0	2,672	32,456	109	10	119
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	436	1,226	3	2	4
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	334	5,021	17	1	18
Portugal	21	0	0	0	0	1,622	1,622	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	818	0	0	0	0	818	818	0	3	3
Russia	0	440	0	0	0	2,757	7,771	18	10	28
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	1	0	1
Spain	75	0	0	0	0	2,245	2,465	1	8	9
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	963	963	0	4	4
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	665	665	0	2	2
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	2	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	134	0	0	0	0	375	15,800	57	1	58
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	67	67	0	(a)	(a)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,326	64,651	232	5	237
Virgin Islands	180	0	0	0	0	1,519	1,519	0	6	6
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,346	3	2	5
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,735	10	0	10
Other	0	0	0	0	40	335	1,768	5	1	6
Total	4,547	38,346	70	394	6,677	145,524	1,305,458	4,249	533	4,782
Persian Gulf^e	99	1,514	0	0	438	15,460	313,107	1,090	57	1,147

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

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

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

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

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

(a) = 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–September 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	33,276	1,605	0	0	126	0	1,398	0	0	0
Canada	33,276	1,605	0	0	126	0	1,398	0	0	0
Total	33,276	1,606	0	0	126	0	1,398	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	10,499	0	474	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	9,029	0	297	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,470	0	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	21,569	0	1,152	0	0	201	0	200	0	0
Indonesia	17,009	0	997	0	0	1	0	200	0	0
Venezuela	4,560	0	135	0	0	260	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	64,019	587	3,469	0	154	1,285	714	515	2	14
Argentina	2,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	3,871	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canada	22,835	587	218	0	154	18	301	2	2	14
China, People's Republic of	6,722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	9,551	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	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	267	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	407	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	0	0	0
Oman	5,134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	782	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Singapore	0	0	2,134	0	0	291	0	198	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	316	0	0	0	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	86,047	587	5,668	0	154	1,577	714	715	2	14
Persian Gulf ^a	10,499	0	474	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-September 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 ^a	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Averages		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	67	1,641	4,837	38,113	122	18	140
Canada	0	0	0	67	1,641	4,837	38,113	122	18	140
Total	0	0	0	67	1,641	4,837	38,113	122	18	140
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	2,594	3,099	13,598	36	11	50
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	328	9,357	33	1	34
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	2,594	2,771	4,241	6	10	16
Other OPEC	0	0	0	234	1,547	3,374	24,843	79	12	91
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,198	18,201	62	4	67
Venezuela	0	0	0	234	1,547	2,176	6,742	17	8	25
Non OPEC	130	0	0	79	2,594	10,504	64,623	188	38	236
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,180	8	0	8
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	3,872	14	(a)	14
Canada	0	0	0	9	3,274	4,579	27,414	84	17	100
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,722	25	0	25
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	366	1	0	1
Ecuador ^b	0	0	0	0	0	180	9,841	35	1	36
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	1	1
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(a)	(a)
Korea, Republic of	130	0	0	0	0	387	387	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	400	807	1	1	3
Mexico	0	0	0	0	23	214	214	0	1	1
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,134	19	0	19
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	135	897	3	(a)	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	2,629	2,623	0	10	10
Spain	0	0	0	70	0	70	70	0	(a)	(a)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	316	316	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	527	527	0	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	264	704	2,795	8	3	10
Total	130	0	0	313	7,706	16,977	103,064	316	62	378
Persian Gulf ^a	0	0	0	0	2,594	3,099	13,598	36	11	50

^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.

(a) = 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,
September 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	2,236	2,236	75
Natural Gas Liquids	32	99	493	0	281	806	30
Pentanes Plus	2	16	(s)	0	0	18	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	31	83	493	0	281	869	29
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	30	59	421	0	246	756	25
Normal Butane/Butylene	1	24	72	0	15	113	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	(s)	(s)	443	0	1	445	15
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenated	(s)	(s)	318	0	1	319	11
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	0	0	125	0	1	126	4
Finished Petroleum Products	494	592	13,328	6	6,166	20,588	686
Finished Motor Gasoline	14	27	2,694	(s)	79	2,815	94
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	84	22	396	0	85	587	20
Kerosene	1	(s)	13	0	2	16	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	22	67	1,707	0	1,688	3,484	116
Residual Fuel Oil	151	61	2,583	0	931	3,727	124
Special Naphthas	6	4	119	(s)	444	573	19
Lubricants	105	52	236	6	164	564	19
Waxes	11	12	42	0	19	84	3
Petroleum Coke	80	90	5,535	0	2,738	8,442	281
Asphalt and Road Oil	13	257	4	1	12	287	10
Miscellaneous Products	6	(s)	0	0	2	8	(s)
Total	527	891	14,265	6	8,664	24,166	806

^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 8, 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-September 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	39	0	0	26,473	26,511	93
Natural Gas Liquids	667	1,061	8,117	47	5,682	16,362	60
Pentanes Plus	24	149	242	0	(s)	415	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	542	1,602	7,875	47	5,681	15,948	58
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	372	826	6,661	8	2,840	10,706	39
Normal Butane/Butylene	170	977	1,214	39	2,842	5,242	19
Isobutane/isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	57	5	3,235	0	253	3,550	13
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	52	1	1,640	0	10	1,703	6
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	5	4	1,595	0	243	1,846	7
Refined Petroleum Products	7,378	4,762	121,947	89	71,318	205,992	765
Finished Motor Gasoline	214	289	24,318	19	1,599	26,440	97
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	(s)	950	0	114	1,065	4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	170	69	2,169	(s)	1,804	4,202	15
Kerosene	338	2	170	0	24	533	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,399	368	21,681	0	19,760	43,228	158
Residual Fuel Oil	2,138	836	23,287	0	14,223	40,493	148
Special Naphthas	87	100	683	2	4,312	5,184	19
Lubricants	1,133	487	4,130	46	1,255	7,030	26
Waxes	92	91	329	(s)	182	673	2
Petroleum Coke	1,810	1,288	44,094	14	28,420	75,404	276
Asphalt and Road Oil	148	1,263	128	8	128	1,675	6
Miscellaneous Products	49	1	1	(s)	14	66	(s)
Total	8,042	6,758	133,298	136	103,224	251,415	827

^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 8, 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, September 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil	Pentane Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	19	0	0	2	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	8	30	14	0	146	105
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	17	121	55	472	2	105	273
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0
Colombia	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	75
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0
Germany, FR	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Guatemala	0	0	1	182	0	10	155	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	9	220
Italy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	659
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	553	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Mexico	0	0	527	1,920	0	3	19	628
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	1,180
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	100	0	57	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Philippines	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	2	382	0	0	127	122
Russia	0	0	0	57	0	0	2	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	935	205
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	0	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	385	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	161	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
Virgin Islands	2,236	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	8	159	0	1	143	12
Total	2,236	18	869	2,815	587	16	3,494	3,727

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, September 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	3	10	(s)	0	1	(s)	30	1
Australia	0	8	(s)	160	(s)	(s)	169	6
Bahama Islands	0	1	0	0	2	0	307	10
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	88	0	0	98	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	1	(s)	630	0	(s)	634	21
Brazil	0	15	(s)	132	(s)	(s)	451	15
Cameroon	0	0	0	47	0	0	47	2
Canada	7	123	23	317	257	2	1,786	69
Chile	(s)	10	1	0	0	(s)	12	(s)
China, People's Republic of	0	1	1	0	2	0	5	(s)
China, Taiwan	1	39	1	1	1	(s)	151	6
Colombia	0	11	1	0	1	(s)	52	2
Costa Rica	1	7	1	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	531	(s)	0	531	18
Dominican Republic	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	75	3
Ecuador	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Egypt	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	1	1	0	0	0	111	4
Finland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	24	1	1	0	1	0	27	1
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	39	1
Germany, FR	0	3	1	354	1	(s)	362	12
Ghana	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	1	(s)	89	0	0	90	2
Guatemala	1	5	(s)	0	0	0	365	12
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	2	5	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
Hong Kong	(s)	4	1	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
India	0	21	3	0	(s)	(s)	24	1
Indonesia	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)
Ireland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	(s)	5	0	0	0	0	234	8
Italy	0	1	1	803	0	(s)	806	27
Jamaica	5	1	0	92	0	(s)	756	26
Japan	264	9	3	963	2	2	1,273	42
Korea, Republic of	182	10	2	1	1	(s)	749	26
Malaysia	0	2	1	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Mexico	2	69	33	109	2	344	3,657	122
Netherlands	42	2	0	567	1	(s)	2,054	68
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	246	8
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Nigeria	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	123	0	0	123	4
Panama	1	4	0	0	0	0	162	5
Peru	5	1	1	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Philippines	0	32	1	1	0	(s)	34	1
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	0	0	205	0	0	205	7
Puerto Rico	31	37	1	0	0	100	801	27
Russia	0	32	0	0	0	0	91	3
Saudi Arabia	(s)	3	0	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)
Singapore	0	49	(s)	0	(s)	0	1,190	40
South Africa	0	1	1	39	(s)	0	41	1
Spain	0	1	0	1,170	(s)	1	1,171	39
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	274	0	0	276	9
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	388	13
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	0	1,263	0	0	1,266	42
United Arab Emirates	(s)	1	0	60	0	(s)	61	2
United Kingdom	(s)	1	1	88	2	0	92	3
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	1	47	2	0	214	7
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,237	76
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	1	14	(s)	271	1	(s)	609	20
Total	573	664	84	8,442	267	453	24,135	806

^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 5, 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-910, "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-September 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Destination	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	449	83	0	190	0
Australia	0	0	2	274	0	(s)	32	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	82	285	183	0	1,247	650
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	1	2	0	1	22	1
Brazil	0	0	0	231	72	0	2,465	297
Cameroon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	38	157	2,301	751	1,857	153	1,920	3,299
Chile	0	0	119	313	0	1	1,035	234
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	415	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	0	390	0	0	1	3,374	687
Colombia	0	0	306	224	0	(s)	61	210
Costa Rica	0	(s)	48	251	20	0	474	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	12	178	247	0	0	99	375
Ecuador	0	0	1,828	18	0	0	511	8
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	0
El Salvador	0	112	623	98	0	0	513	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	80	120
Germany, FR	0	1	1	0	0	0	11	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Guatemala	0	0	43	1,143	65	31	1,123	116
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0
Honduras	0	0	35	0	0	0	173	338
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	186	1
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	121	340	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ireland	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	369
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	1,020	0	1,022	220
Italy	0	0	5	88	0	0	1,471	4,288
Jamaica	0	0	177	0	0	0	36	6,596
Japan	0	0	4	1	1,304	1	934	416
Korea, Republic of	0	0	708	0	0	11	6,612	2,749
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	7
Mexico	0	1	7,090	17,004	(s)	19	422	5,768
Netherlands	0	0	11	39	0	0	271	1,904
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	285	24	(s)	936	1,570
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	1	0
Panama	0	131	(s)	231	197	0	3,367	2,156
Paraguay	0	0	211	263	(s)	0	473	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	10	3,528	127	2	1,714	1,094
Russia	0	0	0	115	325	0	26	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	5	0
Singapore	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	7,301	4,703
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	199	0	0	0	841	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0
Sweden	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0
Switzerland	0	0	3	0	0	0	11	0
Thailand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	977	486
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	543	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	197	0
United Kingdom	0	0	8	5	0	0	6	721
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	770	0	0	(s)	558	3
Virgin Islands	25,473	0	1	0	0	182	242	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Other	0	(s)	85	159	7	3	164	542
Total	25,511	415	15,946	26,440	5,287	593	43,228	40,483

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-September 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	3	215	4	1	3	3	930	3
Australia	7	85	5	3,139	3	(s)	3,548	13
Bahama Islands	1	28	0	0	11	0	2,487	9
Bahrain	0	1	0	832	0	0	833	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	4	46	3	5,654	3	3	5,940	22
Brazil	542	170	29	937	1	47	4,790	18
Cameroon	0	1	0	118	0	0	120	(s)
Canada	164	1,154	171	3,988	1,381	106	17,440	64
Chile	8	99	5	2	(s)	2	1,810	7
China, People's Republic of	1	93	8	0	13	(s)	531	2
China, Taiwan	13	277	6	28	9	1	4,988	18
Colombia	2	68	5	2	9	3	889	3
Costa Rica	7	59	4	0	0	24	887	3
Denmark	(s)	1	1	806	1	3	812	3
Dominican Republic	19	48	3	183	0	1	1,170	4
Ecuador	2	16	6	0	(s)	1	2,084	9
Egypt	(s)	47	1	237	(s)	0	451	2
El Salvador	3	190	2	0	0	0	1,439	5
Finland	(s)	5	(s)	0	1	(s)	9	(s)
France	42	8	16	2,354	11	(s)	2,685	9
French Pacific Islands	0	5	0	0	0	0	206	1
Germany, FR	1	52	26	1,276	17	2	1,388	5
Ghana	0	1	0	232	0	0	233	1
Greece	0	10	(s)	1,168	(s)	(s)	1,178	4
Guatemala	16	51	8	0	0	(s)	2,695	10
Guinea	0	7	0	0	0	0	9	(s)
Honduras	8	49	1	0	49	(s)	653	2
Hong Kong	2	47	10	0	(s)	1	245	1
India	6	214	22	0	10	(s)	712	3
Indonesia	1	25	5	358	1	1	393	1
Ireland	(s)	(s)	3	280	0	1	855	2
Israel	(s)	24	(s)	320	0	(s)	2,606	10
Italy	(s)	17	5	7,589	3	1	13,469	49
Jamaica	17	23	1	174	0	1	7,025	26
Japan	2,440	219	34	13,719	11	166	19,250	71
Korea, Republic of	1,365	148	12	1,353	5	5	12,967	47
Malaysia	1	20	2	(s)	1	1	34	(s)
Mexico	17	740	203	694	22	1,580	33,672	124
Netherlands	199	36	3	5,484	29	6	7,982	29
Netherlands Antilles	0	901	(s)	0	1	(s)	3,717	14
New Zealand	(s)	15	3	517	(s)	76	786	3
Nigeria	0	14	0	0	0	0	281	1
Norway	0	3	(s)	858	0	0	699	2
Panama	5	58	3	0	21	1	6,172	23
Peru	12	100	6	1	2	219	1,836	6
Philippines	2	99	8	2	(s)	1	1,602	6
Poland	0	8	(s)	23	0	(s)	30	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	798	(s)	0	856	3
Puerto Rico	195	380	9	0	(s)	137	7,198	26
Russia	(s)	44	(s)	0	0	0	512	2
Saudi Arabia	(s)	18	1	37	0	1	51	(s)
Singapore	48	338	4	57	2	27	12,481	46
South Africa	7	80	1	432	(s)	(s)	521	2
Spain	(s)	5	2	9,576	1	3	10,728	39
Suriname	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Sweden	0	10	1	1,068	(s)	(s)	1,084	4
Switzerland	16	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	33	(s)
Thailand	1	54	3	(s)	1	4	1,526	6
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	9	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	14	(s)
Turkey	(s)	34	(s)	5,050	1	0	5,628	21
United Arab Emirates	(s)	258	(s)	490	1	384	1,330	5
United Kingdom	2	15	9	1,893	25	2	2,464	9
Uruguay	0	11	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	12	(s)
Venezuela	1	49	8	1,010	8	486	2,894	11
Virgin Islands	0	99	0	0	(s)	1	25,006	95
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Other	5	129	2	2,514	4	4	3,599	13
Total	5,184	7,030	673	75,404	1,875	3,815	251,415	921

^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-910, "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,
September 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	1,559	79	10	15	(s)	8	3	(s)	280	370	1,928
Algeria	20	47	0	18	0	0	0	(s)	167	231	250
Kuwait	182	0	0	0	(s)	0	5	(s)	0	5	187
Saudi Arabia	1,357	32	10	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	64	106	1,464
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	29	27	27
Other OPEC	2,411	-5	14	86	36	79	-2	(s)	190	398	2,809
Gabon	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216
Indonesia	86	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	28	28	94
Nigeria	841	0	0	0	(s)	11	0	(s)	0	11	851
Venezuela	1,289	-5	14	86	37	68	-2	(s)	162	359	1,648
Non OPEC	3,997	92	181	33	-11	16	-275	-13	244	187	4,184
Angola	444	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	444
Argentina	13	0	-1	0	(s)	7	2	(s)	(s)	8	21
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	-6	(s)	(s)	-6	-6
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-5	4	0	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-21	(s)	13	-8	-8
Benin	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Brazil	0	0	20	0	-10	4	-4	(s)	3	12	12
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	-2	-2
Canada	993	92	62	-15	55	15	-11	-2	34	231	1,223
China, People's Republic of	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	73
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	-4	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-6	-5
Colombia	236	-1	0	0	0	18	0	(s)	(s)	14	251
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Ecuador ^c	61	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	61
Egypt	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	48
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	-1	-1	-1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-12	(s)	8	-4	-4
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Guatemala	7	(s)	-6	0	-5	0	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-5
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Italy	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	-27	(s)	(s)	-27	-27
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	-22	-3	(s)	(s)	-25	-25
Japan	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-33	(s)	-9	-42	-42
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	9	-18	0	(s)	(s)	5	-8	-5
Malaysia	14	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	14
Mexico	1,236	-6	-64	4	-1	-6	-4	-2	23	-66	1,183
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	-9	-39	-19	(s)	-1	-68	-68
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	6	0	-8	0	(s)	27	25	25
Norway	359	5	0	0	0	0	-4	(s)	0	1	360
Oman	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	64
Panama	0	0	0	-3	-2	7	0	(s)	(s)	1	1
Peru	29	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	29
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-13	0	-4	-4	0	2	4	-15	-15
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	32	0	-2	0	(s)	(s)	0	-1	18	15	47
Spain	0	0	9	0	0	0	-39	(s)	10	-20	-20
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	-9	(s)	10	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	-13	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Trinidad and Tobago	55	0	0	0	(s)	17	0	(s)	(s)	17	73
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-42	(s)	0	-42	-42
United Kingdom	386	3	21	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	17	38	424
Virgin Islands	-75	(s)	73	24	47	35	0	0	43	223	148
Zaire	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	12
Other	0	(s)	3	8	-41	-10	-38	-5	41	-42	-42
Total	7,907	166	126	135	26	94	-274	-13	695	956	8,921
Persian Gulf^d	1,539	32	10	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	93	136	1,675

^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-September 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	1,505	33	8	2	5	7	(a)	-1	243	297	1,801
Algeria	31	27	2	2	5	7	0	(a)	170	214	245
Kuwait	207	0	0	(a)	(a)	0	2	(a)	4	6	213
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Saudi Arabia	1,261	6	6	0	(a)	0	(a)	(a)	66	78	1,339
United Arab Emirates	5	0	(a)	0	-1	0	-2	-1	3	(a)	4
Other OPEC	2,086	(a)	24	52	50	57	-5	(a)	122	330	2,396
Gabon	228	0	0	0	(a)	0	0	(a)	(a)	(a)	228
Indonesia	65	0	0	(a)	(a)	5	-1	(a)	17	22	86
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(a)	0	(a)	(a)
Nigeria	600	0	-1	0	(a)	6	0	(a)	2	7	616
Venezuela	1,163	(a)	25	52	50	75	-4	(a)	103	302	1,465
Non OPEC	3,627	57	137	29	-33	-56	-267	-15	266	116	3,743
Angola	353	0	0	0	4	4	0	(a)	2	10	373
Argentina	40	0	-2	(a)	-1	1	1	-1	(a)	-1	39
Australia	17	(a)	-1	(a)	(a)	0	-11	(a)	(a)	-13	4
Bahama Islands	0	(a)	-1	-1	-5	1	0	(a)	(a)	-6	-6
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(a)	8	0	(a)	(a)	-21	(a)	9	-4	-4
Benin	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	(a)	0	0	2
Brazil	0	0	2	(a)	-9	-1	-3	-1	-1	-13	-13
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(a)	0	(a)	(a)
Cameroon	3	(a)	0	0	0	1	(a)	(a)	1	2	6
Canada	1,032	84	58	-7	58	1	-14	-3	42	219	1,250
China, People's Republic of	51	0	0	0	-2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	-2	49
China, Taiwan	0	-1	0	0	-12	-3	(a)	(a)	(a)	-18	-18
Colombia	212	-1	-1	0	(a)	12	(a)	(a)	(a)	10	222
Congo	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	(a)	(a)	(a)	17
Ecuador ^c	113	-7	(a)	0	-2	1	0	(a)	(a)	-7	106
Egypt	33	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	(a)	(a)	-2	31
France	0	-1	3	0	(a)	0	-9	(a)	5	-1	-1
Germany, FR	0	(a)	1	0	2	(a)	-5	(a)	2	(a)	(a)
Greece	0	0	0	0	(a)	0	-4	(a)	(a)	-4	-4
Guatemala	6	(a)	-4	(a)	-4	(a)	0	(a)	(a)	-10	-3
India	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	-1	1	(a)	(a)
Italy	0	1	2	0	-5	-16	-28	(a)	2	-45	-45
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	(a)	-24	-1	(a)	(a)	-26	-26
Japan	0	(a)	(a)	-5	-3	-2	-50	-1	-6	-70	-70
Korea, Republic of	0	-3	0	1	-24	-10	-6	-1	15	-26	-26
Malaysia	4	0	0	0	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	1	5
Mexico	1,048	-15	-62	6	-1	-18	-3	-3	14	-62	985
Netherlands	0	(a)	10	0	(a)	-7	-20	(a)	3	-15	-15
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	-1	12	-3	-5	0	-3	43	42	42
Norway	264	6	1	0	(a)	0	-2	(a)	10	13	278
Oman	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	(a)	2	2	28
Panama	0	(a)	-1	-1	-12	-7	0	(a)	-1	-22	-22
Peru	20	-1	-1	(a)	-2	(a)	0	(a)	-1	-4	16
Puerto Rico	0	(a)	-13	(a)	-6	-4	0	6	5	-12	-12
Romania	0	0	0	0	(a)	-2	0	(a)	0	-2	-2
Russia	16	0	(a)	-1	(a)	(a)	0	(a)	10	8	27
Spain	1	-1	6	0	-2	0	-36	(a)	10	-24	-23
Sweden	0	(a)	(a)	0	(a)	0	-4	(a)	5	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(a)	6	6	6
Thailand	2	(a)	0	0	-4	-2	(a)	(a)	(a)	-6	-4
Trinidad and Tobago	63	0	1	1	(a)	5	(a)	(a)	1	8	71
Turkey	0	0	0	0	-2	1	-18	(a)	(a)	-19	-19
United Kingdom	352	4	20	0	(a)	2	-6	(a)	15	35	367
Virgin Islands	-43	(a)	104	27	48	36	0	(a)	48	283	169
Yemen	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	7
Zaire	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	(a)	0	(a)	14
Other	14	-6	8	-3	-40	-23	-26	-4	26	-68	-54
Total	7,187	60	189	33	21	36	-272	-16	632	743	7,940
Persian Gulf^d	1,473	0	0	(a)	-1	0	-3	-1	74	61	1,554

^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, perianes 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.

(a) = 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,
September 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U.S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	15,216	63,172	742,276	10,876	64,987	896,526
Refinery	14,489	11,610	48,362	1,906	20,951	97,318
Tank Farms and Pipelines	707	50,560	67,805	6,217	27,859	176,144
Leases	20	1,005	14,440	753	687	17,108
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	591,668	0	0	591,668
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	15,290	15,290
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	173,017	159,260	276,172	13,534	89,532	721,515
Refinery	55,226	63,551	136,510	8,957	61,260	325,504
Bulk Terminal	88,734	58,328	86,269	1,766	22,526	267,623
Pipeline	29,009	35,145	49,289	2,566	5,609	121,517
Natural Gas Processing Plant	48	2,236	4,105	245	137	6,771
Pentanes Plus	175	2,627	4,423	161	35	7,441
Refinery	165	240	383	2	0	780
Bulk Terminal	16	1,413	1,729	3	23	3,183
Pipeline	0	726	1,561	69	0	2,876
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	246	731	107	12	1,102
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,931	39,715	61,873	1,287	5,597	136,203
Refinery	2,584	5,514	11,652	645	1,682	21,977
Bulk Terminal	3,110	25,548	50,647	137	3,790	83,232
Pipeline	2,183	6,665	16,000	467	0	25,325
Natural Gas Processing Plant	44	1,986	3,374	136	125	5,669
Ethane/Ethylene	15	2,063	24,558	211	0	27,477
Refinery	0	1	506	0	0	507
Bulk Terminal	15	1,186	20,425	0	0	21,626
Pipeline	0	920	2,966	209	0	4,115
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	586	841	2	0	1,229
Propane/Propylene	4,936	22,781	27,386	479	1,476	57,056
Refinery	639	2,233	3,468	134	137	6,611
Bulk Terminal	2,246	16,535	15,518	133	1,235	35,667
Pipeline	2,023	3,278	7,461	140	0	12,902
Natural Gas Processing Plant	27	735	938	72	104	1,876
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,838	11,127	24,903	439	3,459	42,767
Refinery	1,825	2,810	6,271	311	1,107	12,324
Bulk Terminal	849	6,105	12,584	4	2,343	21,865
Pipeline	152	1,802	4,666	77	0	6,697
Natural Gas Processing Plant	19	410	1,382	47	9	1,881
Isobutane/isobutylene	142	3,114	4,827	166	662	8,903
Refinery	120	470	1,407	100	438	2,535
Bulk Terminal	0	1,722	2,120	0	212	4,054
Pipeline	16	565	687	41	0	1,611
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	257	413	17	12	703
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,190	2,475	5,339	242	4,911	15,167
Refinery	1,617	594	2,163	160	3,427	7,961
Bulk Terminal	573	1,607	3,041	58	1,264	8,733
Pipeline	0	74	135	24	230	463
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	22	1	0	6	29
Refinery	0	22	1	0	6	29
Fuel Ethanol	272	2,103	969	163	898	4,305
Refinery	W	297	W	W	W	731
Bulk Terminal	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	335
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	335

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,773	W	3,824	W	3,898	9,895
Refinery	1,407	W	1,713	W	3,260	6,695
Bulk Terminal	W	W	1,976	W	498	2,872
Pipeline	W	W	135	W	220	429
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	11,835	13,518	45,591	2,199	21,120	94,253
Refinery						
Naphtha and Lighter	2,365	3,820	10,920	444	2,925	20,294
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,139	2,214	7,779	351	4,291	17,774
Heavy Gas Oils	5,022	4,510	17,455	1,095	10,220	38,302
Residuum	1,269	3,174	9,427	309	3,684	17,863
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,647	11,304	16,454	1,452	6,602	39,899
Refinery	5,440	9,341	13,907	1,452	5,671	35,811
Bulk Terminal	207	838	922	0	82	2,049
Pipeline	0	1,125	625	0	49	1,799
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	116	25	28	0	12	178
Refinery	115	25	28	0	12	178
Finished Motor Gasoline	48,619	41,021	45,816	3,556	19,960	158,978
Refinery	8,202	8,977	19,065	1,558	9,341	47,143
Bulk Terminal	25,731	17,897	9,276	705	8,211	61,619
Pipeline	14,686	14,347	17,475	1,293	2,414	50,216
Reformulated	18,894	1,537	9,893	0	5,393	34,847
Refinery	4,406	272	3,920	0	2,603	11,201
Bulk Terminal	8,486	879	2,350	0	2,001	13,716
Pipeline	6,002	386	2,613	0	729	9,690
Oxygenated	336	383	293	72	3,250	4,306
Refinery	23	274	253	0	1,816	2,367
Bulk Terminal	197	79	38	72	1,212	1,598
Pipeline	116	0	0	0	223	341
Other	28,387	38,131	36,440	3,484	11,363	119,825
Refinery	3,773	8,431	14,890	1,558	4,923	33,576
Bulk Terminal	17,048	16,739	6,667	833	4,996	46,306
Pipeline	6,566	13,961	14,883	1,293	1,462	38,945
Finished Aviation Gasoline	729	393	445	27	649	2,143
Refinery	516	110	329	23	251	1,228
Bulk Terminal	206	224	74	4	298	806
Pipeline	6	59	42	0	0	109
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	261	2	97	217	567
Refinery	0	0	2	83	20	105
Bulk Terminal	0	100	0	0	0	100
Pipeline	0	161	0	14	197	362
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	10,670	7,472	14,381	594	7,678	46,778
Refinery	1,804	3,237	6,508	305	4,244	16,093
Bulk Terminal	3,283	1,621	3,389	203	2,256	10,784
Pipeline	5,583	2,614	4,459	88	1,176	13,918

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	3,128	1,838	1,004	185	68	6,020
Refinery	478	768	587	174	64	2,039
Bulk Terminal	2,394	775	214	0	11	3,394
Pipeline	256	94	223	11	3	587
Distillate Fuel Oil	57,815	31,468	29,273	2,185	10,940	121,892
Refinery	14,607	9,729	14,941	1,175	5,843	46,295
Bulk Terminal	38,925	12,452	5,600	422	3,901	59,200
Pipeline	6,283	9,288	8,732	588	1,296	26,197
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	16,126	21,112	18,354	1,630	7,780	63,202
Refinery	2,205	5,103	7,204	920	3,982	19,414
Bulk Terminal	11,858	8,843	3,762	386	2,861	27,217
Pipeline	2,065	7,166	5,388	525	937	16,571
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	41,689	10,357	12,919	388	3,160	68,498
Refinery	12,402	4,626	7,737	255	1,861	26,881
Bulk Terminal	25,559	3,609	1,898	37	840	31,983
Pipeline	3,728	2,122	3,344	73	359	9,626
Residual Fuel Oil	15,544	2,329	18,062	358	8,391	39,674
Refinery	3,729	1,597	8,544	358	4,084	16,312
Bulk Terminal	11,815	732	8,608	0	2,063	23,118
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	244	244
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	2,455	15	177	78	321	3,054
Refinery	479	15	30	78	314	914
Bulk Terminal	1,986	0	147	0	7	2,140
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	5,896	488	6,078	88	824	13,152
Refinery	2,159	278	1,472	88	587	4,554
Bulk Terminal	3,437	210	4,606	0	337	8,598
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	7,463	1,818	9,797	224	4,902	23,224
Refinery	1,091	1,304	5,042	224	3,183	10,844
Bulk Terminal	6,382	614	3,755	0	1,719	12,380
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	520	686	1,418	0	108	2,732
Refinery	520	686	1,418	0	108	2,732
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	4	1,509	0	171	1,684
Refinery	0	4	1,509	0	171	1,684
Special Naphthas	82	221	1,643	1	59	2,006
Refinery	52	203	1,309	1	59	1,624
Bulk Terminal	30	18	334	0	0	382
Lubricants	2,500	1,886	6,318	8	1,801	12,493
Refinery	784	1,017	4,921	0	1,276	7,999
Bulk Terminal	1,724	868	1,396	0	525	4,495
Waxes	193	103	464	12	88	848
Refinery	193	103	454	12	88	848
Petroleum Coke	363	2,188	2,443	71	2,269	7,334
Refinery	363	2,188	2,443	71	2,269	7,334
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,828	9,786	2,925	1,072	1,684	20,153
Refinery	2,181	6,609	2,374	839	1,427	12,430
Bulk Terminal	2,646	4,157	551	233	137	7,723
Miscellaneous Products	127	189	1,012	6	188	1,625
Refinery	52	93	419	0	115	679
Bulk Terminal	75	98	578	1	73	825
Pipeline	0	2	15	4	0	21
Total Stocks, All Oils	185,233	232,432	1,018,447	24,810	154,519	1,818,041

^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, September 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	33,933	12,892	220	20,821	2,872	61,632	13,571	37,961	15,544	2,912
Connecticut	679	679	0	0	93	4,521	488	4,133	96	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,694	1,258	0	436	185	2,822	599	2,023	2,887	W
Florida	5,513	0	0	5,513	116	1,987	1,296	702	1,027	111
Georgia	2,024	0	0	2,024	46	1,005	655	351	234	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,017	519	0	498	208	2,525	826	1,699	737	W
Massachusetts	1,470	1,470	0	0	158	4,700	972	3,728	808	W
New Jersey	5,412	4,519	10	1,883	535	15,712	2,712	13,000	4,963	W
New York	2,858	949	101	1,806	560	6,237	1,046	5,189	1,568	W
North Carolina	2,112	0	0	2,112	247	1,739	1,042	697	510	W
Pennsylvania	5,426	1,634	108	3,784	418	5,705	2,064	3,641	1,337	W
Rhode Island	608	608	0	0	W	1,331	240	1,091	W	W
South Carolina	1,279	0	0	1,279	133	922	632	290	W	W
Virginia	2,573	1,358	1	1,314	154	2,300	910	1,390	674	W
West Virginia	170	0	0	170	W	115	88	27	W	W
PAD District II	25,674	1,151	383	25,170	1,541	22,181	13,948	6,235	2,329	19,503
Illinois	3,573	279	0	3,294	215	3,657	2,503	1,154	821	1,162
Indiana	3,131	234	8	2,889	239	2,923	1,457	1,466	326	W
Iowa	1,246	0	0	1,246	W	1,417	1,176	241	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,479	0	0	2,479	8	2,355	1,743	612	42	11,844
Kentucky	1,409	274	61	1,074	138	994	518	476	W	W
Michigan	2,458	0	12	2,446	110	1,488	1,036	450	79	3,349
Minnesota	1,488	22	207	1,246	W	1,085	618	469	159	W
Missouri	1,126	0	0	1,126	W	585	480	85	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	560	0	1	559	W	679	391	288	W	W
Ohio	3,988	7	13	3,948	354	2,485	1,385	1,100	278	W
Oklahoma	1,890	0	2	1,888	W	1,675	858	717	340	930
Tennessee	1,882	0	55	1,827	89	1,195	810	385	231	W
Wisconsin	1,384	335	0	1,049	W	1,765	975	790	39	W
PAD District III	25,340	6,270	293	21,777	781	20,541	10,966	9,576	15,062	19,924
Alabama	1,284	0	0	1,284	21	800	351	239	401	13
Arkansas	767	0	0	767	W	479	273	206	W	W
Louisiana	5,109	435	200	5,474	156	4,874	2,117	2,757	6,729	2,920
Mississippi	2,289	180	0	2,119	142	1,445	678	767	W	2,122
New Mexico	321	0	0	321	W	198	148	50	8	W
Texas	17,580	5,655	93	11,812	431	12,945	7,368	5,566	7,418	14,769
PAD District IV	2,263	0	72	2,191	174	1,597	1,305	292	368	339
Colorado	463	0	72	391	W	235	205	30	W	W
Idaho	191	0	0	191	W	120	83	37	W	W
Montana	758	0	0	758	W	460	460	0	54	10
Utah	453	0	0	453	W	491	301	190	163	255
Wyoming	398	0	0	398	W	291	258	35	W	50
PAD District V	17,552	4,804	3,027	9,721	65	9,544	6,843	2,801	5,147	1,476
Alaska	863	0	0	863	W	854	188	466	W	W
Arizona	786	0	222	544	W	196	176	20	W	W
California	10,384	4,804	2,385	3,395	55	5,922	5,037	885	3,786	268
Hawaii	781	0	0	781	W	488	141	327	W	W
Nevada	244	0	0	244	W	107	93	14	W	W
Oregon	1,229	0	138	1,091	W	687	487	220	286	W
Washington	3,485	0	282	3,203	W	1,810	741	869	950	205
U.S. Total	108,782	24,917	3,363	79,680	5,433	105,485	46,631	58,884	35,450	44,154

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, September 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	59	826	0	125	1,137	814	0	0	58,815
Petroleum Products	8,150	504	0	3,439	4,902	3,084	0	86,289	27,861
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	544	0	0	0	784
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	943	3,376	65	0	2,225	3,604
Unfinished Oil	9	0	0	9	20	0	0	0	20
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	1,852
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,525	375	0	1,278	378	1,443	0	52,195	10,318
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,632	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	181	0	2	0	748	0
Other	5,525	375	0	1,095	378	1,441	0	39,815	10,318
Finished Aviation Gasoline	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	167
Jet Fuel	259	0	0	145	49	994	0	11,855	3,677
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	259	0	0	145	49	994	0	11,855	3,677
Kerosene	19	0	0	15	0	0	0	88	35
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,296	120	0	781	280	576	0	16,854	6,491
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,767	120	0	263	248	568	0	11,126	5,500
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	531	0	0	498	12	8	0	5,728	891
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	5	277	0	0	1,955	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	41
Lubricants	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	683	237
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	198	0	0	0	159	638
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Total	8,219	1,330	0	3,561	6,039	3,686	0	86,289	36,676

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	I	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,857	825	0	0	0	6,738	0
Petroleum Products	618	2,125	2,580	1,574	615	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	183	208	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,268	1,368	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	428	1,417	666	0	578	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	428	1,417	666	0	578	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	32	188	59	0	30	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	59	0	30	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	32	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	50	515	396	0	7	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	50	175	396	0	7	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	340	0	0	7	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	510	2,120	3,837	2,389	615	0	0	6,738	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,
September 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	I	II	I	II	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	40	828	0	1,137	614	0	58,816
Petroleum Products	6,096	0	1,532	4,825	3,084	62,156	23,984
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	544	0	0	784
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	843	3,376	65	2,061	3,604
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,862
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,513	0	316	316	1,443	36,546	8,677
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	8,783	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Other	5,513	0	316	316	1,441	28,763	8,677
Finished Aviation Gasoline	25	0	0	0	6	25	157
Jet Fuel	259	0	92	49	994	9,687	3,443
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	259	0	92	49	994	9,687	3,443
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	73	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,298	0	181	240	576	13,756	5,297
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,767	0	51	228	568	8,622	4,961
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	531	0	130	12	8	5,136	306
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,136	828	1,532	5,682	3,684	62,156	62,799

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	II	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,067	825	0	5,738	0
Petroleum Products	510	1,629	2,680	1,574	616	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	193	206	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,288	1,368	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	428	1,162	686	0	578	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	428	1,162	686	0	578	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	32	186	59	0	30	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	59	0	30	0	0
Kerosene-Type	32	186	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	50	279	396	0	7	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	50	175	396	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	104	0	0	7	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	510	1,629	3,837	2,399	616	5,738	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, September 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	I	II	V	I	II	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	19	0	0	125	0	0	9	0
Petroleum Products	65	504	0	1,904	377	0	24,139	2,675
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0
Unfinished Oils	9	0	0	9	20	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	12	375	0	990	60	0	15,649	2,665
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,849	1,679
Oxygenated	0	0	0	181	0	0	748	0
Other	12	375	0	779	60	0	13,052	1,186
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	10
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	63	0	0	2,168	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	53	0	0	2,168	0
Kerosene	19	0	0	15	0	0	15	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	120	0	560	20	0	3,096	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	120	0	212	20	0	2,504	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	368	0	0	592	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	6	277	0	1,955	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	6	277	0	1,949	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Lubricants	0	9	0	63	0	0	663	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	198	0	0	159	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Total	84	504	0	2,029	377	0	24,139	2,675

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	929	20,335	3,877	491	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	164	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	20	32	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	167	12,597	1,439	255	0	0	0
Reformulated	137	33	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	748	0	0	0	0	0
Other	50	11,816	1,439	255	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	40	37	10	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	2,168	234	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	2,168	234	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	15	35	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	331	2,765	1,204	236	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	331	2,173	519	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	592	685	236	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,955	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	1,949	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	100	41	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	340	343	237	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	159	638	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	929	20,335	3,877	491	0	0	0

^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, September 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	125	885	-760	59,831	1,876	58,955
Petroleum Products	59,725	5,554	54,171	38,801	11,422	27,379
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	957	544	413
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,168	0	3,168	4,870	4,384	486
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	731	1,926	-1,195
Propane/Propylene	2,958	0	2,958	2,710	1,571	1,139
Normal Butane/Butylene	153	0	153	751	694	57
Isobutane/isobutylene	57	0	57	678	193	485
Unfinished Oils	9	9	0	29	29	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	52	0	52	1,852	0	1,852
Finished Motor Gasoline	53,471	5,900	47,571	16,507	3,085	13,412
Reformulated	11,632	0	11,632	0	0	0
Oxygenated	929	0	929	0	183	-183
Other	40,810	5,900	35,010	16,507	2,812	13,595
Finished Aviation Gasoline	112	25	87	182	6	188
Jet Fuel	12,000	259	11,741	3,995	1,188	2,807
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	59	0	59
Kerosene-Type	12,000	259	11,741	3,838	1,188	2,748
Kerosene	103	19	84	64	15	39
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,615	2,415	15,197	9,185	1,597	7,588
0.05 percent sulfur and under	11,399	1,887	9,502	7,863	1,078	6,584
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	6,226	531	5,695	1,322	518	1,004
Residual Fuel Oil	1,961	0	1,961	0	283	-283
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	25	-25	44	0	44
Special Naphthas	100	0	100	41	0	41
Lubricants	768	9	757	237	83	154
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	367	0	367	638	198	440
Miscellaneous Products	11	0	11	0	0	0
Total	99,859	9,549	90,301	96,532	13,298	83,234

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	8,526	56,816	-50,290	814	1,882	-1,068	0	5,738	-5,738
Petroleum Products	6,988	116,780	-109,800	2,594	4,788	-2,194	2,735	8	2,735
Pentanes Plus	760	764	-4	0	399	-399	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,744	5,828	-1,085	65	2,634	-2,569	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,482	221	2,261	0	1,066	-1,066	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,161	4,516	-3,355	65	807	-742	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	792	524	268	0	478	-478	0	0	0
Isobutane/isobutylene	309	588	-258	0	283	-283	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	1,904	-1,904	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	751	64,356	-63,605	1,871	1,244	627	1,995	0	1,995
Reformulated	0	11,632	-11,632	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	748	-748	2	0	2	0	0	0
Other	751	51,976	-51,225	1,869	1,244	625	1,995	0	1,995
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	279	-279	6	0	6	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	49	15,752	-15,703	1,026	89	937	218	0	218
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	89	-89	30	0	30
Kerosene-Type	49	15,752	-15,703	1,026	0	1,026	188	0	188
Kerosene	0	123	-123	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	360	23,910	-23,530	628	403	225	522	0	522
0.05 percent sulfur and under	368	16,851	-16,483	618	396	222	175	0	175
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	12	7,059	-7,047	9	7	2	347	0	347
Residual Fuel Oil	277	1,855	-1,578	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	19	-19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	141	-141	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	9	920	-911	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	797	-797	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	11	-11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15,506	175,595	-160,089	4,206	6,651	-2,443	2,735	5,738	-3,003

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

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

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

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

 

District Descriptions and Maps

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

PAD District I

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

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

Sub-PAD District I

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

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

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

PAD District II

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

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

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

PAD District III

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

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

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

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

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

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

PAD District V

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

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

Refining Districts

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

Explanatory Notes

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

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

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

Respondent Frame

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling

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

Description of Survey Forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Collection Methods

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

Response Rate

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

Data Imputation

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

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

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

Confidentiality

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

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

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

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

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

PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

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

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

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

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

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

Supply

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disposition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yields

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

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

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

Stocks

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

Movements

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

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

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

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 5. Export Data

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

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

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

Source of Export Information

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

Country and Area of Destination

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

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

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	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	9-95	10-95
	Reported State Data ^c																	
7-14-94	1593	0																
8-14-94	3776	1574	0															
9-14-94	5926	3748	1515	0														
10-14-94	5938	5020	3680	1502	0													
11-14-94	5949	5849	4950	3650	1541	0												
12-14-94	5949	5858	4954	4954	3689	1614	0											
1-14-95	5949	5863	4963	4966	4996	3757	1530	0										
2-14-95	5949	5865	4966	4969	5003	5068	3579	1645	0									
3-14-95	5949	5865	4967	4968	5007	5075	5036	3839	1592	0								
4-14-95	5985	5918	5819	5853	5919	5983	5941	6057	3626	1593	0							
5-14-95	6044	5980	5877	5911	5976	6040	5999	6129	5872	3660	1540	0						
6-14-95	6126	6055	5887	5911	5976	6040	6001	6125	5976	6023	3572	1538	0					
7-14-95	6154	6083	5914	5939	5979	6043	6004	6129	5981	6081	4925	3254	1536	0				
8-14-95	6603	6431	6336	6014	5970	6043	6004	6129	5988	6098	5893	5864	3469	1513	0			
9-14-95	6676	6598	6506	6532	6255	6317	6277	6409	5988	6101	5897	5917	5906	3463	1417	0		
10-14-95	6674	6598	6506	6532	6594	6317	6277	6409	5988	6104	5903	5928	5939	5886	3482	1457	0	
11-14-95	6674	6598	6506	6532	6594	6666	6277	6409	6012	6128	5803	5928	5941	5898	5743	3529	1389	0
	Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production ^d																	
11-14-95	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	16	27	33
	Month of Production																	
	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	9-95	10-95
	Production Estimates																	
Type of Estimate																		
Original ^e	6685	6610	6576	6551	6580	6667	6593	6674	6616	6600	6528	6576	6608	6557	6482	6481	6388	6441
Interim ^f	6658	6567	6528	6547	6551	6578	6542	6666	6598	6703	6606	6561	6572	6540	6449	6462	6380	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial.....	6312	6262	6116	6261	6315	6390	6300	6467	6120	6480	6224	6211	6239	6192	6051	6090	6042	
Revised....	6320	6254	6225	6261	6298	6359	6290	6484	6313	6473	6316	6259	6253	6213	6058	6108		
Final ^g	6668	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	6,839	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	61	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	59	82	49	36	56				
Motor Gas Blending	71	74	87	135	157	140	67	106	46				
Product Supplied	7,157	7,505	7,780	7,670	7,898	8,243	7,854	8,151	7,788				

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	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Inputs	14,807	-8	14,396	24	14,599	32	15,040	37	15,288	7	15,658	-4
Crude Oil	13,610	-5	13,367	-3	13,478	2	13,616	2	14,290	-3	14,586	-14
Pentanes Plus	188	0	190	0	174	0	174	0	188	0	182	0
LPGs	363	0	306	(a)	248	(a)	216	(a)	211	0	196	(a)
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	0	0	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	229	0	184	(a)	103	0	70	0	57	0	58	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	134	0	123	0	145	(a)	148	(a)	144	0	140	(a)
Oil Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	296	2	292	2	257	3	304	3	295	1	284	(a)
Unfinished Oils	377	-25	317	2	424	-1	558	4	415	1	535	-2
Motor Gas Blend, Comp.	-224	19	-71	22	20	29	-23	29	-115	9	-84	11
Aviation Gas Blend, Comp.	-5	(a)	-6	0	-2	0	-5	0	-2	0	-5	0
Production	17,453	24	17,235	29	17,301	48	17,671	64	18,140	31	18,462	13
Pentanes Plus	322	3	322	1	325	1	331	1	338	1	338	(a)
LPGs	1,841	12	1,954	5	2,117	11	2,246	14	2,260	18	2,227	9
Ethane/Ethylene	618	4	621	2	606	5	617	6	611	7	583	3
Propane/Propylene	1,002	6	983	2	1,013	4	1,029	10	1,042	6	1,038	5
Normal Butane/Butylene	137	2	191	1	312	2	365	-1	382	2	386	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	184	1	168	(a)	186	(a)	234	-2	225	1	208	1
Oil Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	225	3	288	2	185	4	253	-4	248	4	206	4
Motor Gas Blend, Comp.	-71	32	-74	25	-87	28	-135	29	-157	8	-140	14
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,317	(a)	7,250	-2	7,171	-2	7,647	2	7,897	0	7,666	-11
Reformulated	1,728	50	1,805	44	1,780	42	1,868	26	1,858	9	1,826	11
Oxygenated	1,084	29	881	-27	862	-46	851	-26	680	-7	910	-7
Other	4,524	-78	4,584	-19	4,440	3	4,818	2	5,149	-2	5,131	-15
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	(a)	17	0	20	(a)	20	(a)	21	0	23	(a)
Jet Fuel	1,412	(a)	1,376	-1	1,281	(a)	1,322	4	1,368	-1	1,408	2
Naphtha-Type Jet	10	(a)	10	-1	9	(a)	4	4	12	0	13	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,402	(a)	1,366	0	1,272	0	1,318	-1	1,356	-1	1,395	2
Kerosene	92	-2	69	0	34	0	20	0	35	0	18	(a)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,065	-1	2,954	(a)	3,156	1	3,125	1	3,111	(a)	3,114	-4
Residual Fuel Oil	909	-6	776	0	778	(a)	789	0	748	(a)	749	-3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	187	-14	172	0	155	7	146	8	158	5	182	4
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	247	0	252	0	265	0	236	0	222	0	243	(a)
Special Naphthas	54	-1	53	0	49	0	53	1	50	(a)	56	1
Lubricants	171	(a)	164	-1	170	(a)	175	0	170	(a)	173	-1
Waxes	20	0	24	0	23	0	20	0	21	0	20	0
Petroleum Coke	815	0	611	0	609	0	617	0	638	0	668	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil	280	(a)	331	(a)	406	(a)	409	0	488	(a)	585	(a)
Still Gas	615	0	618	0	618	0	649	0	688	0	685	-2
Miscellaneous Products	41	-2	50	(a)	57	-3	48	0	45	0	52	(a)
Imports	7,953	62	8,358	-13	9,020	-33	8,488	-22	8,738	-28	9,585	-29
Crude Oil	6,503	5	6,586	-18	7,408	-34	7,073	-35	7,354	-29	7,857	-30
Pentanes Plus	41	0	51	0	45	0	12	0	54	0	3	0
LPGs	172	0	134	0	111	1	147	0	115	(a)	174	0
Ethane/Ethylene	24	0	19	0	11	0	18	0	25	0	17	0
Propane/Propylene	108	0	94	0	90	1	107	0	79	(a)	114	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	0	15	0	6	0	9	0	7	0	26	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	22	0	6	0	4	0	12	0	11	0	17	0
Oil Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	43	0	32	0	68	0	50	0	41	0	22	0
Unfinished Oils	269	-8	407	4	310	0	388	0	277	0	313	(a)
Motor Gas Blend, Comp.	8	0	34	0	49	0	42	0	50	0	78	0
Aviation Gas Blend, Comp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	174	8	223	0	336	0	235	0	286	0	347	0
Reformulated	102	0	112	0	128	0	100	0	112	0	120	0
Oxygenated	0	8	32	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	73	0	79	0	197	0	135	0	174	0	227	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(a)	0	(a)	0	(a)	0	(a)	0	(a)	0	(a)	0
Jet Fuel	79	0	123	0	99	0	82	0	104	0	99	0
Naphtha-Type Jet	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	22	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	75	0	123	0	99	0	74	0	96	0	77	0
Kerosene	4	(a)	3	(a)	4	0	(a)	0	(a)	0	(a)	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	270	43	287	2	198	0	125	0	108	1	176	0
Residual Fuel Oil	184	10	225	0	209	0	125	2	177	0	184	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	17	0	43	0	20	0	9	8	22	0	11	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	118	0	186	0	124	0	182	0	71	0	167	0
Special Naphthas	6	4	8	0	4	0	7	(a)	10	(a)	4	0
Lubricants	10	0	7	0	12	0	7	0	14	0	9	0
Waxes	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Petroleum Coke	7	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	8	0	1	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	23	0	27	0	29	0	41	0	44	0	39	0
Miscellaneous Products	(a)	(a)	1	(a)	(a)	0	(a)	0	(a)	(a)	(a)	0

(a) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs	15,662	29											16
Crude Oil	14,360	12											-1
Pentanes Plus	178	(3)											(3)
LPGs	213	1											(3)
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0											0
Propane/Propylene	0	0											0
Normal Butane/Butylene	59	0											(9)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	155	1											(9)
Oil Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	276	1											2
Unfinished Oils	634	2											-3
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	-15	10											18
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	-3	0											(4)
Production	18,486	32											33
Pentanes Plus	343	1											1
LPGs	2,205	6											11
Ethane/Ethylene	588	3											4
Propane/Propylene	1,011	2											5
Normal Butane/Butylene	358	(8)											1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	215	1											(3)
Oil Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	251	-2											2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	-67	10											21
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,718	-2											-2
Reformulated	1,842	10											27
Oxygenated	583	-7											-13
Other	5,282	-5											-16
Finished Aviation Gasoline	26	(8)											(8)
Jet Fuel	1,449	9											2
Naphtha-Type Jet	14	(8)											(3)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,435	9											1
Kerosene	46	0											(6)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,041	4											(8)
Residual Fuel Oil	798	(8)											-1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	178	5											2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	276	0											(8)
Special Naphthas	46	(8)											(8)
Lubricants	177	1											(8)
Waxes	21	0											0
Petroleum Coke	629	-1											(5)
Asphalt and Road Oil	819	0											(8)
Still Gas	694	(8)											(5)
Miscellaneous Products	38	0											-1
Imports	5,845	18											-8
Crude Oil	7,265	0											-20
Pentanes Plus	46	0											0
LPGs	123	1											(3)
Ethane/Ethylene	14	0											0
Propane/Propylene	73	1											(3)
Normal Butane/Butylene	15	0											0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	20	0											0
Oil Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	63	0											0
Unfinished Oils	353	0											-1
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	57	0											0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	0	0											0
Finished Motor Gasoline	260	18											3
Reformulated	102	0											0
Oxygenated	0	0											3
Other	188	18											2
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(8)	0											0
Jet Fuel	97	0											0
Naphtha-Type Jet	30	0											0
Kerosene-Type Jet	67	0											0
Kerosene	(8)	0											(3)
Distillate Fuel Oil	157	0											7
Residual Fuel Oil	149	0											2
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	26	0											1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	158	0											0
Special Naphthas	10	0											1
Lubricants	6	0											0
Waxes	1	0											0
Petroleum Coke	(8)	0											(3)
Asphalt and Road Oil	44	0											0
Miscellaneous Products	(3)	0											(3)

(3) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1995 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels) ...	1,641,354	343	1,603,206	-33	1,594,879	125	1,599,513	-35	1,611,411	-419	1,602,510	-599
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	326,391	223	327,057	-195	337,735	153	334,701	371	331,277	400	327,215	-165
Pentanes Plus	6,720	13	7,576	0	7,536	8	7,740	-10	7,006	0	7,633	0
LPGs	82,808	462	70,064	-56	75,493	-78	85,168	-566	97,139	-21	110,555	-4
Ethane/Ethylene	24,655	52	25,168	4	26,406	0	25,875	0	27,116	0	29,281	0
Propane/Propylene	35,665	89	25,560	-84	26,050	-95	30,829	-169	37,156	-21	42,779	-4
Normal Butane/Butylene	14,679	175	12,012	14	15,491	14	20,245	-288	24,091	0	29,516	-19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	7,610	186	7,314	10	7,548	5	8,218	-102	8,774	0	8,979	19
Oil Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	15,656	45	16,307	20	15,315	58	15,200	-140	14,821	-29	13,633	80
Unfinished Oils	95,399	157	99,711	75	96,224	166	97,104	31	99,079	-14	96,607	199
Motor Gas, Blend, Comp.	44,378	39	45,140	113	43,120	87	40,877	97	40,783	64	40,393	151
Aviation Gas, Blend, Comp.	139	39	192	0	60	0	122	0	134	0	164	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	182,768	353	178,519	148	167,735	107	166,961	191	167,507	-190	163,853	-211
Reformulated	41,999	300	40,867	578	40,262	94	39,085	264	38,678	-102	34,460	84
Oxygenated	6,094	694	2,437	274	1,582	371	1,247	639	995	995	1,011	766
Other	134,705	-641	135,115	-704	126,091	-358	125,549	-712	127,833	-1,083	128,392	-1,041
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,287	56	2,125	66	2,163	3	2,186	8	2,039	0	2,136	26
Jet Fuel	44,029	239	42,603	136	39,290	155	38,817	282	39,173	-6	40,039	55
Naphtha-Type Jet	1,035	-174	1,144	-199	914	-154	908	-32	866	0	725	1
Kerosene-Type Jet	42,994	413	41,669	335	38,376	309	37,909	314	37,307	-6	36,314	54
Kerosene	6,149	-264	7,349	-274	6,504	-302	5,849	-309	5,063	-8	4,569	-8
Distillate Fuel Oil	140,417	-574	121,929	-8	115,469	23	114,573	109	116,782	-63	114,603	3
Residual Fuel Oil	43,919	-318	36,220	-1	37,764	-2	37,076	13	38,598	2	38,105	-148
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,401	-1	2,592	0	3,001	0	2,644	0	2,499	0	2,900	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	1,316	0	1,908	0	1,712	0	1,526	0	1,511	0	1,350	0
Special Naphthas	2,187	-63	2,200	0	2,060	0	2,308	8	1,821	-9	2,042	-1
Lubricants	11,366	232	11,848	242	11,655	12	12,263	0	11,806	-16	11,426	-16
Waxes	919	0	910	0	909	0	891	0	893	0	859	0
Petroleum Coke	9,656	0	9,467	0	8,956	0	9,480	0	8,669	0	7,617	-126
Asphalt and Road Oil	22,410	206	24,550	60	22,267	171	30,885	210	30,243	-50	27,900	-24
Miscellaneous Products	2,133	-527	2,051	-383	2,174	-440	1,909	-380	1,859	-459	1,699	-366
Product Supplied	17,167	48	16,365	6	17,403	23	17,102	46	17,241	34	16,148	-10
Crude Oil	7	(6)	8	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	5	0
Pentanes Plus	173	-1	223	1	196	(6)	153	2	227	1	136	(6)
LPGs	2,228	-9	2,125	25	1,747	12	1,812	30	1,716	-1	1,701	8
Ethane/Ethylene	663	1	622	4	577	5	653	6	595	7	528	3
Propane/Propylene	1,405	1	1,336	5	1,048	6	946	13	882	2	938	4
Normal Butane/Butylene	80	-5	96	6	85	2	135	9	188	-5	165	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	80	-5	69	6	37	(6)	78	2	74	-2	50	-1
Unfinished Oils	-218	11	-64	5	-98	-2	-122	1	-201	1	-206	-5
Aviation Gas, Blend, Comp.	3	-1	3	1	6	0	3	0	2	0	4	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,157	8	7,505	5	7,780	(6)	7,670	-1	7,598	12	6,243	-11
Reformulated	1,859	48	1,854	34	1,923	57	2,008	20	1,976	20	2,067	6
Oxygenated	1,121	14	1,037	-12	992	-50	862	-35	964	-19	909	(6)
Other	4,177	-54	4,514	-17	4,865	-8	4,799	14	5,229	10	5,248	-17
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	-2	23	-1	19	3	19	(6)	26	(6)	20	-1
Jet Fuel	1,559	-19	1,522	3	1,477	-1	1,414	-1	1,474	6	1,434	(6)
Naphtha-Type Jet	11	6	6	(6)	16	-1	12	(6)	11	-1	38	(6)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,548	-25	1,516	3	1,481	1	1,403	-1	1,463	8	1,395	(6)
Kerosene	66	7	101	(6)	59	1	42	(6)	60	-10	29	(6)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,335	64	3,689	-19	3,338	(6)	3,108	-2	2,883	7	3,264	-7
0.05% & under	1,802	56	1,596	-13	1,893	8	1,816	17	2,009	20	2,098	15
Greater than 0.05%	1,533	6	1,791	-6	1,443	-10	1,292	-19	874	-14	1,166	-22
Residual Fuel Oil	839	6	1,069	-11	793	(6)	806	1	762	0	894	2
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	199	-14	208	(6)	161	7	167	14	185	5	180	4
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	368	0	417	0	396	0	404	0	294	0	414	(6)
Special Naphthas	36	2	27	-2	47	0	38	(6)	66	(6)	40	1
Lubricants	169	-9	153	-1	165	7	136	(6)	165	(6)	159	-1
Waxes	20	0	23	0	22	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
Petroleum Coke	363	0	374	0	349	0	315	3	383	0	370	3
Asphalt and Road Oil	177	-6	279	5	291	-3	401	-1	549	8	693	-1
Still Gas	615	0	616	0	618	0	649	0	668	0	665	-2
Miscellaneous Products	42	6	53	-5	53	-2	57	-2	47	2	61	-2

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

NA=Not Available.

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

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels).....	1,823,069	545											-16
Crude Oil (excl. SPR).....	314,359	-124											94
Pentanes Plus.....	8,526	1											2
LPGs.....	125,721	18											-29
Ethane/Ethylene.....	30,989	0											9
Propane/Propylene.....	50,075	7											-39
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	34,859	8											-14
Isobutane/isobutylene.....	9,798	3											14
Oth Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates.....	14,773	-13											3
Unfinished Oils.....	95,259	310											132
Motor Gas. Blend, Comp.....	41,078	161											102
Aviation Gas. Blend, Comp.....	148	0											5
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	185,969	89											70
Reformulated.....	37,963	173											195
Oxygenated.....	1,550	0											534
Other.....	126,336	-84											-650
Finished Aviation Gasoline.....	2,127	0											26
Jet Fuel.....	40,843	107											138
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	724	-10											-81
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	39,919	117											219
Kerosene.....	5,409	-37											-172
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	125,088	-8											-77
Residual Fuel Oil.....	35,875	22											-62
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	2,585	0											(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,964	0											0
Special Naphthas.....	2,033	-2											-10
Lubricants.....	12,205	26											69
Waxes.....	864	0											0
Petroleum Coke.....	7,141	0											-18
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	25,993	-5											61
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,310	0											-371
Product Supplied.....	17,113	(s)											21
Crude Oil.....	7	0											(s)
Pentanes Plus.....	162	1											1
LPGs.....	1,583	8											10
Ethane/Ethylene.....	547	3											4
Propane/Propylene.....	822	3											5
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	157	(s)											1
Isobutane/isobutylene.....	58	1											(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	-173	-6											1
Aviation Gas. Blend, Comp.....	4	0											(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,854	5											3
Reformulated.....	1,832	6											28
Oxygenated.....	561	18											-12
Other.....	5,481	-19											-13
Finished Aviation Gasoline.....	27	1											(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,500	7											(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	35	(s)											(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,465	7											-1
Kerosene.....	19	1											(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	2,718	4											7
0.05% & under.....	1,794	16											18
Greater than 0.05%.....	923	-14											-11
Residual Fuel Oil.....	759	-8											-1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	205	5											3
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	411	0											(s)
Special Naphthas.....	31	(s)											(s)
Lubricants.....	139	-1											(s)
Waxes.....	19	0											0
Petroleum Coke.....	398	-5											(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	683	-1											(s)
Sulfur Gas.....	694	(s)											(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	67	-13											-2

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

NA=Not Available.

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

Appendix D

EIA 819M Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

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

 

EIA-819M

Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," provides production data and preliminary stock data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. 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, October 1995

Products	October 1995		September 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.....	2,600	84	2,525	84	27,061	89
Stocks	3,523	--	^R 4,209	--	--	--
MTBE						
Production.....	5,169	167	4,900	163	49,149	162
Stocks	8,811	--	^R 9,164	--	--	--

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	94	96	91	87	81	76	84	84		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	1,740	1,689	1,650	1,470	1,437	1,888	1,733	1,706	2,338	2,158	2,302	2,289
1995	2,673	3,006	2,958	3,072	3,578	3,274	3,828	4,160	^R 4,209	3,523		
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	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	201	103		
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1994	60	60	78	71	75	78	73	78	87	90	96	96
1995	96	96	93	94	89	85	79	74	83	83		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	750	788	833	834	836	1,000	979	940	1,129	1,152	1,239	1,188
1995	1,480	1,760	1,880	2,041	2,276	2,088	2,108	2,149	2,104	1,869		
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	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	431	452	488	397	393	418	396	202	336	171	252	313
1995	587	474	702	516	677	497	600	870	^R 889	821		
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	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	133	135		
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	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	903	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	144	121	168	169	182	181	171	163	167		
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	12,178
1995	11,406	11,047	10,585	10,264	9,322	9,900	9,870	10,070	^R 9,164	8,811		
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	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	836	1,048	1,356	1,450	1,406	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	1,219	1,343	1,750	1,567	1,773		
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	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	W	W		
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1994	108	122	115	124	124	97	135	147	141	145	135	125
1995	132	128	103	148	147	158	158	151	142	148		
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	^R 3,499	3,225		
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	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	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	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	2,909	2,166	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	4,516	4,855	4,271	3,811	3,528		

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	86	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	128	140	139	115	154	166	160	164	150	144
1995	149	144	121	168	169	182	191	171	163	167		
Merchant Plants												
1992	65	62	58	48	55	53	63	53	61	76	81	77
1993	63	66	67	87	75	70	89	79	87	76	81	75
1994	63	76	68	73	72	50	73	89	90	81	84	69
1995	76	68	61	86	85	91	90	88	79	90		
Captive Plants												
1992	33	32	31	31	35	37	38	38	43	42	47	48
1993	52	48	45	50	57	55	67	62	70	70	67	69
1994	60	64	63	67	67	65	81	78	70	83	66	75
1995	73	76	60	83	84	91	91	83	84	76		

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; $\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{OH}$ (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 may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr. } 60^\circ \text{F}/60^\circ \text{F}} - 131.5$$

The higher the API gravity, the lighter the compound. Light crudes generally exceed 38 degrees API and heavy crudes are commonly labeled as all crudes with an API gravity of 22 degrees or below. Intermediate crudes fall in the range of 22 degrees to 38 degrees API gravity.

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.

Changes in the definitions represent changes introduced in November 1995.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

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

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C_6H_6). 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 (C_4H_{10}). 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 (C_4H_{10}). 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 (C_4H_{10}). 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 (C_4H_8). 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 (tar sands from Canada) 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 categories: 0.05% sulfur and under, for use in all other diesel engines which could be described as meeting EPA regulations; and greater than 0.05% sulfur for use in all other distillate applications.

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 Specifications MIL-T-5624R and MIL-T-83133D (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 use in commercial aircraft.

Military. Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in military aircraft.

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-1690, 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).

OPRG (Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline). Reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control period.

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, reformate, 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) ($CH_3)_3COCH_3$. 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. ~~Prior to January 1, 1993, Ecuador was a member 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 (C₃H₈). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C₃H₆). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

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 Specification D396. 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.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners,

cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A yellowish nonmetallic element, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

TAME (Tertiary amyl methyl ether) $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. Data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

TBA (Tertiary butyl alcohol) $(CH_3)_3COH$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene $(C_6H_5CH_3)$. Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of petroleum hydrocarbons, made by the catalytic reforming of petroleum naphthas containing methyl cyclohexane. A high-octane gasoline-blending agent, solvent, and chemical intermediate, base for TNT.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum; viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS); (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum; other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

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

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

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$). Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of hydrocarbons made the catalytic reforming of certain naphthenic petroleum fractions. Used as high-octane motor and aviation gasoline blending agents, solvents, chemical intermediates. Isomers are metaxylene, orthoxylene, paraxylene.

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