Petroleum Supply Monthly

May 1996

With Data for March 1996

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

MASTER

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Publications/Sources	Platform	Information
<i>Weekly Petroleum Status Report</i>		
Wednesday 9:00 a.m. (weekly)	EPUB	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Data Log (Table 14 plus 4-week averages)
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. 6th-12th (monthly)	EPUB	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
Thursday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Table 14 (Most recent 5-weeks)
Thursday by Noon 7th-13th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
<i>Winter Fuels Report</i> (October through March)		
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. (weekly)	EPUB	Propane and distillate highlights and Table 1 (distillate data)
Thursday 3:00 p.m. (weekly)	EPUB	All tables and highlights
Friday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	All tables and highlights
<i>Propane Data</i> (April through September)		
Second Wednesday of the month (9:00 a.m.)	EPUB	Propane Stocks
<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i>		
23rd-26th (monthly)	EPUB	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary) and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
23rd-26th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary), and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
<i>Oxygenate Data</i>		
15 working days after the report month	EPUB	Table D1 U.S. Summary Table D2 (Fuel Ethanol Production/Stocks) and Table D3 (MTBE Production/Stocks) Table D4 (MTBE Merchant and Captive)
<i>Imports Data</i>		
7th-10th (preliminary)	EPUB	Import data by company from the Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"
23rd-26th (final)		

COGIS= Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source
EPUB = Electronic Publication Bulletin Board

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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

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Notice

Petroleum Supply Annual

Due to 1996 budget reductions, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) has eliminated and/or changed the collection and publication schedule of several data series. Two data series normally published in Volume 1 of the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)* affected by this decision are:

- "U.S. Refinery Capacity
- "U.S. Oxygenate Production Capacity

U.S. Refinery Capacity

Annual U.S. refinery capacity data collection and publication normally presented each year in Volume 1 of the *PSA* has been moved to a biennial schedule (every other year). Collection and publication of January 1, 1996 refinery capacity data will not occur. The next year collection of refinery capacity data will occur is 1997 and will present refinery capacity data as of January 1, 1997. Other refinery data affected by the scheduling change are refinery storage capacity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and fuels consumed at refineries. The 1995 *PSA* will include a table on refinery shutdowns during the year and petroleum consumed as fuel at refineries during the year.

U.S. Oxygenate Production Capacity

Annual U.S. oxygenate production capacity data collection and publication normally presented each year in Volume 1 of the *PSA* has been eliminated. This information was first collected by EIA to effectively monitor the transition of reformulated motor gasoline into the market.

Questions concerning the information in this notice should be addressed to the National Energy Information Administration at (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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Articles

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

U.S. Petroleum Trade Trends: 1989	January 1990
Motor Gasoline Outlook: 1990	February 1990
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1990
Heating Fuel Outlook: Winter 1990-91	July 1990
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1990
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990.....	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data.....	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991.....	February 1992
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	March 1992
U.S. Petroleum Trade, 1991	April 1992
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1992
Three Dimensional Seismology-A New Perspective	December 1992
Summer 1993 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1993
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	May 1993
Drilling Sideways.....	June 1993
The Economics of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.....	July 1993
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	August 1993
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Propane Outlook for Winter 1993-1994.....	October 1993
Strategic Shipping Lanes	January 1994
Summer 1994 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1994
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	October 1994
Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994
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Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	April 1995
Summer 1995 Gasoline Assessment.....	May 1995
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Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1995-1996	October 1995
Propane Assessment for Winter 1995-1996	October 1995
U.S. Refining Capacity Utilization.....	October 1995
Summer 1996 Gasoline Assessment.....	April 1996

Feature Articles

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

Focus on Distillate and Motor Gasoline Stocks

Foreword

The two articles in this *Focus Section* take advantage of detailed Energy Information Administration survey data to examine recent year-to-year trends in distillate fuel oil and motor gasoline inventory levels. Whereas short-term stock shortages are often associated with price run ups, the significance of long-term trends may be fundamental changes in inventory management practices or changes in the risk associated with product shortages.

Why companies hold primary stocks of petroleum products -- long as well as short-term -- and how much can be summarized as follows:

- Retain minimum working levels to keep the operations and marketing systems running
- Accommodate near-term demand swings
- Store volumes from co-production that are excess to immediate demand (distillate with gasoline in the summer and gasoline with distillate in the winter)
- Build ahead when there is anticipation of crude price increases
- Increase when product demand is expected to rise higher than normal.

How inventories are managed reflects how these roles are used in the dynamics of reconciling supply to demand.

These articles examine detailed survey data to determine where the primary distillate and gasoline stocks have been held and measure how that has changed over recent years. Using petroleum supply survey data, the authors compare product holdings at refineries, pipelines, and bulk terminals over time. This sheds light on recent inventory management trends and raises interesting questions about inventory operations in recent years.

One likely influence on inventory levels over this period has been the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA 90), which calls for new types of motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil. Product inventories were expected to grow as a result of the need to maintain minimum operating volumes for more product types.

The authors indicate that while the CAAA 90 appears to have resulted in an increase in distillate fuel inventories in 1994-95, the influence was not strong enough to reverse or even slow the overall downward trend in gasoline stocks. The industry had a strong incentive to minimize reformulated gasoline (RFG) stocks given uncertainties about whether certain areas would opt out of the program, leaving them with the prospect of selling the RFG at a loss.

For many years, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) has used detailed survey data -- both supply and marketing -- to analyze issues confronting the petroleum industry, such as the implementation of reformulated gasoline (RFG). Similarly, there have been special analyses looking at short-term fluctuations in crude oil and petroleum product markets to analyze topics, such as the causes of the sudden rise in gasoline prices in Spring 1996.

EIA's Office of Oil and Gas now plans to make greater use of these detailed data to produce analytical products which are more incisive on the issues and more responsive to the interests of many users in the private as well as public sectors. These data, after all, are a unique asset that EIA alone has. Unlike the aggregate data published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)* and *Petroleum Marketing Monthly (PMM)* that have been used in most feature articles over the years, the detailed data can be organized into categories that are better suited to the quantitative analysis of a given issue. In addition, EIA has statistical procedures to assure the confidentiality of respondents' survey data in a final published report. As demonstrated in the following articles, the use of detailed data sheds light on specific questions of interest. There is considerable potential for analyzing outstanding questions about other aspects of petroleum supply and marketing in a similar way. In designing future analysis products there will be a tradeoff between the benefit that may result from the use of detailed data and the relative cost and complexity involved, both of which are on the decline. Hence, for the foreseeable future, a mix of aggregate and detailed data will be used for petroleum analysis products.

As EIA's future analysis agenda takes shape, the focus will be on topical issues in crude oil and petroleum product supply and marketing and ways to best analyze those issues. This includes the question of how to use the detail survey data for a particular study. Our determination on the agenda and the analytical approach will greatly benefit from further discussions with you about your interests in petroleum analysis by EIA. You are invited to contact one of the authors in this issue -- Alan Griffith at (202) 586-7225, Aileen Bohn at (202) 586-4255, and Tancered Lidderdale at (202) 586-7321 to discuss your interests in EIA's analytical products involving petroleum supply and/or marketing. You may also call the office of the Petroleum Marketing Division at (202) 586-5214 and you will be directed to the appropriate analyst.

Recent Distillate Fuel Oil Inventory Trends

What EIA Data Show

by Alan B. Griffith

Introduction

"Product Stocks Plunge to Bare Operating Minimum,"¹ "U.S. Refiners Test Limits of Lean Inventory Strategy,"² and "Are Low U.S. Stocks a Fixture or Just a Fad?"³ are samples of headlines found in the petroleum trade news in recent months. Inventories buffer producers against expected and unexpected demand changes and help hedge against volatile input and/or sales prices. Because inventories hold this strategic position in the supply picture, marketers watch weekly petroleum product inventory changes closely to gauge supply/demand balances and determine short-term pricing strategies based upon these balances.

Much has happened in the U.S. petroleum industry since 1989. A major concern for inventory managers is the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA 1990) and new product qualities for distillate fuel oil and gasoline. The increase in the number of distinct petroleum products complicates the storage and logistics system because these new products must be kept separate.

This article focuses on whether the CAAA 1990 has influenced the current trends in petroleum inventories. Our analysis of primary⁴ distillate fuel oil inventory trends is empirical in nature. The time period of interest is January 1989 to November 1995. After 1989, distillate fuel oil inventories made an about face and began to grow after an 8-year decline. The trend change provides a starting point for this analysis. The recent inventory changes provide an opportunity to highlight detailed Energy Information Administration (EIA) inventory data that are not generally discussed.

A Look at Long-Term Trends

U.S. distillate fuel oil inventory trends stand in contrast to gasoline and crude oil inventory trends of the last 5 years. While gasoline and crude oil stock managers cut their holdings, distillate managers have built some of the highest inventory levels in 9 years. (Figure FE1)

Inventories Buffer Seasonal Changes in Demand

Distillate fuel oil inventories show a smooth wave pattern from year to year. The seasonal variations result from winter demand for residential heating oil, which, for example, accounted for 13.1 percent of total distillate fuel oil demand in 1994. In particular, Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts 1 and 2 increase their demand for heating oil considerably during the winter because central heating systems that use heating oil are concentrated in those PAD Districts. PAD District 1 swings from about 30 percent of total U.S. demand in the summer to as much as 50 percent of U.S. demand in the coldest months (usually January - March).

The strategy leading to this build-and-draw pattern is the result of several economic incentives. Distillate fuel oil suppliers are faced with a demand that varies greatly over the year. Demand increases could be met directly through increasing production or capacity utilization. This approach requires a tradeoff.^{5,6} At higher production levels and utilization rates, production increases are expensive, thereby raising the marginal cost of the extra production. Inventories, instead of increases in production, act as a least cost buffer against changing demand. Refiners typically begin to build primary distillate fuel oil inventories in April or May, in preparation for the heating season demand. Excess summer production of distillate fuel oil goes into inventories. As the summer gasoline season slows, refiners can shift yield ratios toward distillate fuel oil. Typically, this precedes cold, winter weather and inventories climb steeply. As temperatures drop and refinery production does not fully meet demand, inventories fall throughout the winter. Unexpected changes in demand, which are mostly caused by warmer or colder than expected weather, also impact distillate fuel oil inventory levels. Unexpected cold weather increases space heating requirements and inventories are drawn down as the least cost supply option.

Inventories Hit a Minimum in 1989

Over a longer time period, distillate fuel oil inventories generally fell from 1981 to 1989. That trend reversed from 1990 through 1994. Industry downsizing and increased

¹Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, "Product Stocks Plunge to Bare Operating Minimum," March 25, 1996, page 1.

²Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, "U.S. Refiners Test Limits of Lean Inventory Strategy," September 18, 1995, page 1.

³Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, "Are Low U.S. Stocks a Fixture or Just a Fad?" January 15, 1996, page 1.

⁴Primary petroleum product inventories are held by refiners, pipelines, and bulk terminals. They are product inventories, like distillate fuel oil, that are held within the primary distribution system.

⁵Ray C. Fair, "The Production Smoothing Model is Alive and Well," *Journal of Monetary Economics* 24.

⁶Alan S. Blinder and Louis J. Maccini, "Taking Stock: A Critical Assessment of Recent Research on Inventories," *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 5:1.

Figure FE1. U.S. Petroleum and Product Inventories
(Million Barrels)

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 1, 1981 - 1994, Tables S2, S4, and S5 and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1995 - February 1996, Tables S2, S4, and S5.

Table FE1. Number and Operable Capacity of U.S. Refineries as January 1, 1981 - 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Calendar Day)

Year	Number of Refineries	Distillation Capacity
1981	324	18,621
1982	301	17,890
1983	258	16,859
1984	247	16,137
1985	223	15,659
1986	216	15,459
1987	219	15,566
1988	213	15,915
1989	204	15,655
1990	205	15,572
1991	202	15,676
1992	199	15,696
1993	187	15,121
1994	179	15,034
1995	175	15,434

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1993 and 1994, Volume 1, Table 36, and *Annual Energy Review* 1994, Table 5.9.

efficiencies were the driving forces behind the downward trend in distillate fuel oil inventories in the 1980's. (Table FE1) The number of refineries decreased between 1981 and 1990 and distillation capacity decreased through 1985. Refinery and bulk terminal closings led to decreased inventory capacity. In addition to industry size reductions, cost cutting measures resulted in more efficient inventory management which allowed the primary inventory system to hold fewer barrels.

U.S. distillate fuel oil inventories and supply/demand trends support these conclusions. Annual average U.S. distillate fuel oil inventories dropped from 185.0 million barrels in 1981 to 110.4 million barrels in 1989. Demand generally increased during the same time frame. Both of these factors point to a smaller, more efficient industry coping well with increasing demand through higher refinery outputs and small increases in imports.

The downward trend in distillate fuel oil inventories reversed after 1989, but industry rationalization continued. So, this relationship between industry size and inventories decoupled after 1989. The question remains, "What caused the rebound in distillate fuel oil inventory levels, despite the continued streamlining in the petroleum industry?"

Focus on Inventory Increases Post-1989

The apparent decoupling of the relationship between the size of the industry and inventory levels suggests a regime change for

inventory management or inventory strategies. Therefore, it defines an event (the level increase) and a starting point for analysis.

The increasing trend in distillate fuel oil inventories appears most clearly in the peaks of the time series, which are the preheating season inventory level. Practically, these are the inventory levels of most interest. The preseason heating fuel inventory levels set the stage for fuel availability during the winter.

Increase Result of Two Phenomena The 1989 peak in U.S. distillate fuel oil inventories, which was during the inventory build cycle for the winter of 1989 - 1990, was 123.2 million barrels. This was the lowest distillate fuel oil inventory peak for the last 15 years. Since 1989, the peak levels have been the highest in 9 years. The rising inventory peaks resulted from two separate phenomena: (Figure FE2)

⁷The average end-of-month inventories for the 1995 - 1996 heating season were 116.1 million barrels. This compares to 136.1 million barrels for the previous season. These lower inventory levels may show a turn around from the recent high inventory trend. But, a lack of more current detailed data place this out of scope for the current analysis.

- A one-time jump increase in peak levels between 1989 and 1990
- A more gradual change in peaks from 1990 to the present.

The annual U.S. inventory peak increased from 123.2 million barrels in September 1989 to 136.3 million barrels in October 1990. The year-to-year change in PAD District 1 alone accounted for more than the U.S. total build. These inventories increased by about 15 million barrels.

The more gradual change in distillate fuel oil inventories appears as year-to-year peak increases from 1990 through 1993. In 1994, the peak decreased slightly and then failed to make a strong build for the 1995-96 heating season.⁷ As is the case with the jump, PAD District 1 inventory levels mirror the patterns of the United States' more gradual increase.

This initial survey of distillate inventory trends places the focus for the rest of this analysis on PAD District 1. This is not to say

Figure FE2. U.S. and PAD District Distillate Fuel Oil Inventories (Million Barrels)

Note: PADD is Petroleum Administration for Defense District or PAD District.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, Table 30, 1981 - 1994, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table 51, March 1995 - February 1996.

that disaggregated inventory data for PAD Districts 2 through 5 are not interesting. But, the results of these empirical investigations and the fact that PAD District 1 is, by far, the most important heating oil market suggest that the initial focus should be on PAD District 1.

A Look at Primary Inventory Holders in PAD District 1

Energy Information Administration (EIA) survey data allow us to dissect these trends and view them from the perspective of different groups holding inventories. Focusing on the components or groups of inventory holders provides a better understanding of inventory management in the petroleum industry. For primary inventories, presenting the data by type of inventory holder focuses on the location of the product on its journey from the refinery to the consumer. EIA collects primary inventory data from three groups of inventory holders:

- Refiners
- Pipelines
- Bulk terminals.

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* publish primary inventories held at refineries, pipelines, and bulk terminals. We have rearranged some respondents from the refinery group into the bulk terminal group. Bulk terminals that blend gasoline blend stocks and/or oxygenates into finished gasoline are required by EIA to report their inventories as "refinery" inventories (using the EIA-810 Form, "Monthly Refinery Report"). Although blending operations do not touch the middle distillates, these operators report all inventories to ease their reporting burden. These inventories were shifted into the bulk terminal category for this analysis, in order to get a more realistic picture of inventory location.

Looking at these series, several things are clear. (Figure FE3) Pipeline and refinery inventory levels change very little compared to bulk terminal inventories. Pipelines have very different physical and operational requirements than standing storage tanks. Pipelines operate most efficiently at or close to full capacity, and this decreases the economic incentive to vary the level of product from season to season. Refineries have very little storage capacity in comparison to bulk terminals. Bulk terminals have the largest storage capacity and therefore have the flexibility to produce large seasonal swings.

Figure FE3. PAD District 1 Distillate Fuel Oil Inventories (Million Barrels)

Note: PADD is Petroleum Administration for Defense District or PAD District.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

Bulk terminals are the last facility in the primary petroleum product distribution system and because they hold the largest volumes, they facilitate the largest transfer of product into the secondary distribution system. Owners of bulk terminals might be large integrated oil companies like Shell Oil or Mobil Corporation, tankage for hire companies like GATX or International MATEX, or product marketers like Northeast Petroleum Company or Louis Dreyfus Energy. Several characteristics distinguish bulk terminals from storage facilities closer to the end user, like bulk plants or retail gasoline stations (these facilities are not included in this analysis).

- Bulk terminals have at least 50,000 barrels of storage capacity, while bulk plants have less than 50,000 barrels.
- Bulk terminals number about 2000⁸ and bulk plants number about 15,000⁹ for all of the United States.
- Bulk terminals are integrally connected to refineries and import facilities through large volume transportation systems like pipelines, barges, and/or ships.

These physical characteristics place terminals in an important position in the petroleum distribution system. The large capacities allow them to supply a large number of customers very efficiently, from centralized locations. Their centralized position and proximity to large volume transportation facilities allow considerable flexibility for the final destination of the product. For instance, products in terminals in and around Philadelphia, PA are normally destined for the Northeast. But, pipelines are available to carry products to PAD District II destinations, if necessary. Once beyond the bulk terminal, it is very difficult to turn the product around and send it to another region of the country.

On the demand side, bulk terminals have a diffuse picture of their demand expectations because they may market products to resellers or retailers via spot sales, contract sales, or product transfers. These demands come from many different customers in a large geographic area, probably a subsection of a PAD District. Demand expectations are not exactly known, but can be estimated from historical patterns and recent trends. This picture becomes even more complex when you consider that different types of bulk terminals see different demands. The strict marketer will sell the product at the best price. The integrated company may act as marketer as well as provide the product through contractual relationships with affiliated companies. The tankage for hire business will simply lease tank space at the highest rate possible to many different companies.

The smaller operations at bulk plants know their demand much better. A heating oil dealer knows the exact number of his/her customers, the size of customers' tanks, and the level of heating

oil in those tanks based upon the last fill date and actual temperatures since that date.

These characteristics of bulk terminals place them in the primary distribution system. Their close connection to primary supplies and the effects of known and unknown demand fluctuations require the same kind of inventory management strategies as discussed before.

The large increase, in U.S. inventories in 1990, can be attributed to bulk terminal holdings increases. The year-to-year peak change for total U.S. inventories was 123.2 million barrels (Sept 1989) to 136.3 million barrels (Oct 1990). Bulk terminals jumped from a 1989 peak of 60.2 million barrels (Oct) to 74.0 million barrels (Oct) in 1990. The difference between these changes falls into the other two components of inventory holders. However, the explanation does not end at the U.S. total bulk terminal inventories. The primary contribution came from bulk terminals in PAD District 1, who increased their inventories by 13.6 million barrels between 1989 to 1990. (Figure FE3)

The gradual changes since 1990 are seasonal peak and annual average increases through 1993 with a slight drop in 1994. The U.S. total increases are primarily the result of increases in bulk terminal holdings in PAD District 1. PAD District 1 bulk terminal inventory peaks remained quite steady from 1990 through 1992 at the level established in 1990. In 1993 and 1994, PAD District 1 bulk terminal peaks stepped up by about 5 million barrels. Throughout this period, refinery and pipeline inventories remained practically unchanged.

Possible Causes

Circumstances suggest that these two trends resulted from different factors. The years 1981 through 1989 brought lower inventory levels because of petroleum industry contraction, as discussed before. In addition, the winters of 1987 - 88 and 1988 - 89 were colder than normal, while the 1989-90 winter had a strong cold shock in December 1989. This unexpected demand (i.e., colder than normal weather) was supplied largely through inventory withdrawals and resulted in historically low inventory levels. The following two winters were warmer than normal, thus inventories rebounded from the low levels of the two previous years. Part of this rebound could be precautionary inventories that marketers built in response to the low inventories and high prices of the previous winter. In 1990, the Gulf War may also have contributed to precautionary inventory building.

The general relationship breaks down between distillate fuel oil inventories and the severity of the weather for the winters of 1992 - 93 and 1993 - 94. These winters were **colder than normal** yet inventory levels continued their upward trend. And

⁸Energy Information Administration, Energy Emergency Management System.

⁹National Petroleum Council, "Petroleum Storage and Transportation," Volume IV, April 1989, p.31.

again during the winter of 1994 - 95, temperatures were warmer than normal, but inventory levels dropped. In the latter case, the detailed data show that bulk terminal inventories increased slightly while refinery inventories made a year-to-year drop.

In 1992 and beyond, environmental regulations began to take effect. These regulations have had broad ranging effects on the petroleum industry and seem to have some visible effects on storage management. A brief listing of the clean air regulations follows:

- Reduced Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) of gasoline is required during the summer months to reduce evaporative emissions. Phase I began in June 1989. Phase II began in 1992.
- Oxygenated gasoline program in carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment areas began November 1, 1992.
- Low sulfur diesel fuel was required in all on-highway vehicles as of October 1, 1993.
- Reformulated gasoline poured out of ozone nonattainment area pumps as of January 1, 1995.

New Vehicle Fuels Increase Demand for Tankage

These new fuel requirements reduced fungibility of these fuels. Before these regulations, one grade of distillate fuel oil was sufficient to supply the major transportation and heating oil markets. For gasoline, Northeast suppliers potentially went from one type of gasoline to three distinct qualities (conventional, reformulated, and oxygenated reformulated gasolines). Downstream blenders (bulk terminal blenders) also hold blending components, which must be stored separately.

These requirements to supply new types of distillate fuel oil and gasoline created a demand for storage capacity and decreased the efficiency of storage operations. Each of these factors increased the need to hold more inventories. Distinct fuel specifications reduce storage efficiencies because some tanks formerly used to store one product now must be designated for a segregated, specialized product. For example, heating oil and diesel fuel had been stored together because of their similar specifications. Inventory planners could build total distillate inventories on the basis of demand expectations for heating oil and diesel fuel. Any unexpected demand for either product

could be pulled from the other's inventories and production streams. With segregation, each product must contain its own cushion against unexpected demand.¹⁰

Higher distillate fuel oil inventories have also been influenced by co-production with gasoline. Oxygenated gasoline production has shifted motor gasoline refinery yields away from the typical summer high production season and into the winter oxygenated season.¹¹ Higher Fall and Winter gasoline production in conjunction with higher refinery utilization rates force refineries to co-produce distillate fuel oil. This distillate fuel oil contributes to the seasonal build of inventories.

Conclusions

U.S. distillate fuel oil inventories have reached ten-year highs since the lowest levels in 1988 and 1989. EIA detailed inventory data show that these recent increases are concentrated in PAD District 1. Moreover, PAD District 1 bulk terminal operators account for most of the changes (about 70 percent) in inventory levels from 1989 through 1994.

PAD District 1 bulk terminal inventories increased in 1993 despite colder than normal weather, and these levels remained high in 1994. These trends are consistent with expected inefficiencies in inventory management that arise from the need to store new specifications of distillate fuel oil and gasoline. While inventory management inefficiencies may be one factor in recent high distillate fuel oil levels and peaks, other factors play a part. Co-production of distillate fuel oil with gasoline and marketers reactions to cold weather also contributed.

The 1995 inventory pattern may break the recent patterns with very low average inventory levels. It remains to be seen whether distillate fuel oil inventory managers will adapt to environmental regulation constraints and strive for lower inventory levels seen recently in crude oil and gasoline.

The particular aggregate of company data used in this analysis has shown some interesting details of inventory trends. But, it is by no means unique. The same data can be cut using different grouping criteria, like large versus small or integrated versus nonintegrated companies. Other groupings are open for investigation and may lead to other useful and unique viewpoints of petroleum inventory operations.

¹⁰Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, "Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1995 - 1996," November 1995, Sidebar.

¹¹Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, "Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1995 - 1996," November 1995, Sidebar.

Recent Trends in Motor Gasoline Stock Levels

by Aileen Bohn and Tancred Lidderdale

An increase in both the U.S. population and the gross domestic product, combined with stagnation in automobile fuel efficiency, resulted in a 1.5 percent per annum growth in motor gasoline consumption from 1990 to 1995. Normally, gasoline inventories are expected to keep pace with demand in order to support the higher activity. Over this period, though, total gasoline stocks (finished gasoline plus gasoline blending components) decreased relative to consumption, with 1995 showing the fastest rate of decline. By the end of 1995, total gasoline stocks were 202.2 million barrels, 6.0 percent lower than stocks at the beginning of the year (Figure FE1).

Since the start of the oxygenated gasoline program in late 1992, oxygenates (primarily methyl tertiary butyl ether, MTBE, and fuel ethanol) have played a significantly greater role in motor gasoline supply. Nevertheless, when oxygenates are included in the accounting of all gasoline stocks, the decline in gasoline inventory in 1995 is still observed. All gasoline stocks -- total gasoline plus oxygenates -- were 7.8 percent lower at the end of 1995 compared with all gasoline stocks at the beginning of the year (Figure FE1).

With the increase in demand for gasoline, the United States had 27.8 days supply of total gasoline stocks at the beginning of 1996, 7.3 percent less than during the same period of the previous year (Figure FE2). All gasoline stocks amounted to 29.5 days supply, 9.0 percent less than the previous year.

Total gasoline stocks remained low in 1996, registering 202.2 million barrels on April 5, 1996 compared to 211.1 million barrels the same time the previous year.¹ At the close of the 1996 summer driving season (September 30, 1996), total gasoline stocks are forecast to be at a near all-time end-of-the-season low of 195

million barrels.² All gasoline stocks also continued lower in 1996, registering 224.2 million barrels at the end of February 1996, compared to 240.9 million barrels during the same time the previous year (oxygenate inventory survey data are not yet available for March or April 1996).³

Except where noted, this analysis examines EIA survey data covering January 1990 through December 1995 for primary stocks.⁴ Inventory data from three surveys of primary stocks⁵ are compared and examined at both a geographical level (by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, PADD, and by State) and distribution level (refineries, pipelines, and bulk terminals). The result of the disaggregations shows that the decline in gasoline inventories was mainly at bulk terminals, particularly those in PADDs I and II, where the dependence on

Figure FE1. Motor Gasoline Stocks, January 1990 - December 1995
(Million Barrels)

Note: "All Gasoline" undefined prior to January 1993 because of an increase in the sample frame for oxygenate stocks.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Forms EIA-810 "Monthly Refinery Report", EIA-811 "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report", and EIA-812 "Monthly Product Pipeline Report".

¹ Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, EIA-0208(96-13) (Washington, DC, April 10, 1996), p. 8, and DOE/EIA-0208(95-14) (Washington, DC, April 12, 1995), p. 8.

² Energy Information Administration, "Summer 1996 Gasoline Assessment," *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0209(96/14) (Washington, DC, April 17, 1996), p. vi.

³ Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109(96/01) (Washington, DC, February 1996), pp. 100-101.

⁴ This analysis addresses gasoline stocks held at the primary level only, amounting to two-thirds of total gasoline inventories. Consistent inventory data for the secondary level (small bulk terminals served by rail or truck and gasoline stations) and the tertiary level (end-users) are not available.

⁵ Energy Information Administration, Forms EIA-810 "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811 "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-812 "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

bulk terminal operations to meet demand requirements is considerable. Analysis of EIA survey data for both refineries and bulk terminals also indicates that the oxygenated and reformulated gasoline programs, required by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, have changed the seasonality of stocking patterns. No meaningful differences were found between refineries that produce oxygenated and reformulated gasolines and refineries that produce only conventional gasolines, or between States that require new clean gasolines and States that do not. The overall downward trend in inventories was apparently greater than any of the inefficiencies introduced by the Clean Air Act Amendments.

Dramatic changes in gasoline inventory trends appear related to uncertainty with respect to future market prices and cost trimming. While statistical testing of the identified possible relationships between inventories and market forces was beyond the scope of this analysis, the observations in this analysis can be used to narrow the scope of further empirical research into motor gasoline inventory investment decisions.

Background

Motor gasoline is produced mainly in the Mid-Atlantic, upper Midwest, southern California and the Gulf Coast, with the Gulf Coast producers acting as the swing suppliers to the rest of the country (primarily to PADDs I and II). Depending on price incentives, supplemental supplies of gasoline can either be withdrawn from storage or imported. Gasoline supplies from foreign sources have accounted for as much as 6 percent of total domestic demand.

Inventories are used as a means to improve production scheduling and buffer against expected and unexpected supply or demand variations. Stocks of motor gasoline as well as other

Figure FE2. Days Supply of Gasoline, January 1990 - December 1995
(Days Supply)

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Forms EIA-810 "Monthly Refinery Report", EIA-811 "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report", and EIA-812 "Monthly Product Pipeline Report".

light products, such as distillate, are highly seasonal. The observed seasonality in inventories results from refiners minimizing costs in a multiproduct system with highly seasonal demands.

The blending of oxygenates into motor gasoline has increased in the last few years because of the oxygenated and reformulated gasoline programs.⁶ The share of oxygenates in the finished motor gasoline pool has increased from an average 1.8 percent in 1990 to 4.0 percent in 1995.⁷ Oxygenates are included with other gasoline blending components at the appropriate points in the following discussion to more accurately represent all gasoline inventory and available days supply. Starting in January 1993, EIA stepped up efforts to collect data on oxygenate stocks to supplement the comprehensive information on gasoline and gasoline blending components already collected. Inventories of oxygenates reported by EIA increased by about 8 million barrels between December 1992 and January 1993, primarily because of the extension of EIA oxygenate surveys to pipelines, bulk terminals, and oxygenate producers.⁸

⁶Energy Information Administration, "Oxygenate Supply/Demand Balances in the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting Model," *Short-Term Energy Outlook Annual Supplement 1995*, DOE/EIA-0202(95) (Washington, DC, July 1995), pp. 33-40.

⁷Energy Information Administration, "Environmental Regulations and Changes in Petroleum Refining Operations," *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, September 1995, DOE/EIA-0380(95/09) (Washington, DC, December 1995), pp. xviii-xix.

⁸Before January 1993, only refineries were required to report stocks of oxygenates. Refinery oxygenate stocks were reported by EIA in various publications under the category "Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohols." Beginning in January 1993, the sample frame for oxygenate inventories was expanded to include pipelines, bulk terminals, and oxygenate producers. The inventory of "Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates" on January 31, 1993, was 14,016 thousand barrels. By comparison, the inventory of other hydrocarbons/alcohol at refineries on December 31, 1992, was 6,876 thousand barrels. Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1993*, Volume 2, DOE/EIA-0340(93/2) (Washington DC, June 1994), pp. 26, 458 and *Petroleum Supply Annual 1992*, Volume 1, DOE/EIA-0340(92/1) (Washington DC, May 1993), p. 69.

Review of Industry Events and Related Inventory Trends

Over the last 15 years, the petroleum industry has experienced a number of events that have impacted inventories. Setting the stage for lower inventories were the closings of small refineries, a war, and new clean gasoline programs. Presently, the industry is facing the prospect of weak crude oil prices.

Small refinery closures in early 1980s

The downward trend in motor gasoline stocks began in the early 1980s, with rationalization of the refining industry (permanent shutdown of unprofitable facilities) following oil price and allocation decontrol in 1981. Between January 1981 and January 1986, the U.S. refining industry experienced a net loss of 108 refineries and a decline in crude oil distillation capacity from 18.6 million barrels per day to 15.5 million barrels per day.⁹ During this period, total gasoline stocks dropped from 261 million barrels to 223 million barrels.

Unstable market prices in early 1990s

Motor gasoline inventories fell further in the 1990s, with significant declines observed during the early 1990s, and again in 1995 and early 1996. About one-half of the recent decline in total domestic stocks of finished motor gasoline occurred during 1990 and 1991, a period during which crude oil and petroleum product prices and motor gasoline demand fell. Between July 1990, just before Iraq invaded Kuwait, and September 1990, the world price of crude oil climbed from about \$16 per barrel to \$36 per barrel.¹⁰ The wholesale price of motor gasoline rose from 70 cents per gallon to almost \$1 per gallon over this same period. The high product prices in the second half of 1990 and the economic recession that lasted through most of 1991 led to a decline in motor gasoline demand from an average 7.3 million barrels per day in 1989 to an average 7.2 million barrels per day in 1992. Finished motor gasoline inventories during the first quarter of 1991 averaged about 16 million barrels lower than inventories during the same period the year before.

Oxygenated and reformulated gasolines introduced

Between 1991 and 1993, inventories of finished motor gasoline slowly recovered. Stocks during the first half of 1993 were back up to the levels observed during the first half of 1990. A large drawdown of finished motor gasoline inventory occurred during the third quarter of 1992. It was necessary to prepare for the first winter season of the oxygenated gasoline by emptying tanks of conventional

unleaded gasoline to make room for oxygenated gasoline. The large third quarter 1992 draw down of finished motor gasoline stocks has also been observed in every year since 1992. For example, from 1981 through 1991, the average third quarter change in finished motor gasoline stocks was a *build* of just over 2 million barrels. Since 1992, the average third quarter change has been a stock *draw* of over 11 million barrels.

The third quarter stock draw was quickly reversed in the fourth quarters of 1992 and 1993 because of the large volume of oxygenates that supplemented motor gasoline supply during the winter months. Fourth quarter inventory change has been characterized by stock builds; between 1981 and 1991, the fourth quarter finished motor gasoline stock build averaged just over 1.6 million barrels. In 1992 and 1993, the average fourth quarter stock build jumped to over 12.5 million barrels. However, this fourth quarter build was weaker in 1994 because of the change over to the reformulated gasoline program. In 1994, the fourth quarter stock build fell back to 6.6 million barrels.

1995 and 1996 marked by expected weak crude oil prices

Although stocks were lower than normal in early 1995, following the startup of the reformulated gasoline program, inventories did not recover in late 1995 and early 1996 as they normally do following the end of the summer high demand driving season. The industry is anticipating price declines this summer as indicated by backwardation in the futures market (i.e., the price of crude oil and petroleum products several months in the future is less than in the current month).¹¹ Some of the causes for the anticipated lower prices include the normal seasonal decline in crude oil demand, expected higher non-OPEC production, and the sale of Iraqi crude, assuming a settlement is reached between Iraq and the United Nations on the terms of the sale.

Stocking Patterns in Various Segments of the Petroleum Industry

EIA collects data on stocks for three segments of the petroleum industry: refining, pipelines, and bulk terminals. A comparison of annual average stock levels for each of these segments indicates that most of the reduction in gasoline stocks has taken place at bulk terminals (Table FE1).¹² Between 1990 and 1995, average annual total gasoline stocks declined 16.5 million barrels, 4.8 million barrels at refineries, 11.2 million barrels at bulk terminals and 0.5 million barrels in pipelines. Almost half of the 16.5 million barrel decline occurred between 1994 and 1995, when average annual total gasoline stocks

⁹Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 1994*, DOE/EIA-0384(94) (Washington, DC, July 1995), p. 155.

¹⁰Energy Information Administration, *The U.S. Petroleum Industry Past as Prologue 1970-1992*, DOE/EIA-0572 (Washington, DC, September 1993), p. 57.

¹¹Energy Information Administration, "Summer 1996 Gasoline Assessment," *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0209(96/14) (Washington, DC, April 10, 1996), p. xi.

¹²For this analysis, bulk terminals includes those bulk terminal facilities that produce gasoline from blending component stocks and report to EIA as "refineries."

Table FE1. Average Annual Total Gasoline Stocks by Industry Segment
(Million Barrels)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Refiners	78.3	74.5	74.1	75.2	74.4	73.5
Bulk Terminals	92.1	85.1	88.4	93.6	88.3	80.9
Pipelines	52.5	52.7	54.1	53.8	51.0	52.0
Total	222.9	212.3	216.6	222.6	213.7	206.4

Source: Energy Information Administration Forms EIA-810 "Monthly Refinery Report", EIA-811 "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report", and EIA-812 "Monthly Pipeline Report".

Figure FE3. Refinery Motor Gasoline Stocks
(Million Barrels)

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Forms EIA-810 "Monthly Refinery Report".

dropped 7.3 million barrels, all at bulk terminals. Each segment of the industry is reviewed in detail below.

Refineries

Refinery inventories of finished motor gasoline represent about 24 percent of total domestic stocks.¹³ Refineries also account for over 80 percent of gasoline blending component inventories and about 35 percent of total oxygenate inventories.

¹³ A "refinery" in this study is defined as a facility that processes crude or unfinished oils into motor gasoline and other petroleum products. This definition differs from the classification of refinery inventories reported by EIA in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A refinery in the *PSM* represents a facility that reports stocks using EIA Form 810, "Monthly Refinery Report," which includes some bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline.

¹⁴ The 1990 refinery oxygenate inventory is an estimate based on reported refinery stocks of other hydrocarbons/alcohols.

¹⁵ Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 1994*, DOE/EIA-0384(94) (Washington, DC, July 1995), p. 155; *Petroleum Supply Annual 1994*, DOE/EIA-0340(94)/1 (Washington, DC, May 1995), p. 80; Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

Changes in refinery inventories followed national trends over the last 6 years, with the large declines occurring during the second half of 1990 and in late 1995 (Figure FE3). However, the changes in refinery inventories have been less than those observed at the national level. For example, total domestic stocks of finished motor gasoline declined from an average of 183.2 million barrels in 1990 to an average 165.1 million barrels in 1995, a 9.9 percent drop. Refinery stocks of finished motor gasoline fell by 6.7 percent, from an average 42.8 to 39.9 million barrels over the last 6 years. Including blending components reduces the observed decline in refinery stocks to 6.2 percent, from an average 78.3 million barrels of total gasoline inventory in 1990 to an average 73.5 million barrels in 1995, compared with a 7.4 percent national decline. Oxygenate stocks at refineries have increased from an average 1.4 million barrels in 1990 to an average 5.7 million barrels in 1995.¹⁴ This estimated increase in oxygenate inventories almost offsets the decline in refinery stocks of finished gasoline and blending components

Refinery closures have not significantly affected gasoline stocks

Between January 1, 1990, and January 1, 1996, there was a net reduction of 34 operable refineries, with a corresponding decline in crude oil atmospheric distillation capacity of about 350 thousand barrels per calendar day.¹⁵ However, refinery rationalization in the 1990s has not had the same impact on inventories as it did in the early 1980s (Figure FE4). Many of the refineries that have shut down during the last 6 years were small operations that did not emphasize motor gasoline production (i.e., lube oil and asphalt refineries) and accounted for less than 4 percent of the gasoline stocks held at refineries on January 31, 1990, and less than 1 percent of total domestic gasoline inventories.

Figure FE4. Motor Gasoline Stocks at Refineries Shutdown Between January 1990 and December 1995 (Million Barrels)

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Forms EIA-810 "Monthly Refinery Report".

Figure FE5. Days Supply of Refinery Motor Gasoline Stocks, January 1990 - December 1995 (Days Supply)

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Forms EIA-810 "Monthly Refinery Report".

Higher domestic production means declining days supply

While the volume of refinery inventories has declined by just over 6 percent during the last 6 years, the steady increase in production of motor gasoline at domestic refineries implies a greater decline in stocks on a days supply basis (Figure FE5).¹⁶ Domestic refinery production of motor gasoline has increased by 6.8 percent, from an average 7.0 million barrels per day in 1990 to 7.4 million barrels per day in 1995. Thus, refinery finished gasoline stocks have declined from an average 6.1 days supply in 1990 to an average 5.4 days in 1995, a 12.6 percent drop. Days supply of total gasoline stocks (finished gasoline plus blending components) at refineries have fallen by 12.2 percent, from an average 11.2 days supply in 1990 to an average 9.9 days in 1995.

Oxygenated and reformulated gasoline programs

The new oxygenated and reformulated gasolines were expected to introduce some storage inefficiencies because some tanks that were used to store one type of motor gasoline product (conventional unleaded) would now be required to store new types of product (oxygenated and reformulated gasolines). Not all refiners elected to produce the new cleaner gasolines, a fact permitting a comparison of inventory trends at refineries based on the types of gasoline produced.

Stock changes at refineries that produce oxygenated and/or reformulated gasoline were not found to be appreciably different than those at refineries that produce conventional gasoline only. For example, total gasoline stocks at refineries that produce only conventional unleaded gasoline declined by 368 thousand barrels (1.7 percent) between December 31, 1991 (before the start of the oxygenated gasoline program in November 1992), and December 31, 1995 (after the start of the

¹⁶Days supply at the refinery level is defined as end-of-month inventory divided by the following month's production. Days supply at the national level (refineries, pipelines, and bulk terminals combined) is defined as end-of-month inventory divided by the following month's product supplied (i.e., demand).

reformulated gasoline program in December 1994). Total gasoline stocks at refineries that produce reformulated and/or conventional gasoline declined by 2,766 thousand barrels (5.3 percent) over that same period; however, the larger decline in total gasoline inventory at reformulated/oxygenated gasoline producing refineries is mostly offset by an estimated 2 million barrel build in oxygenate stocks over this 4-year period.

Pipelines

Between 50 and 60 million barrels of gasoline are required to fill the domestic pipeline system so that refineries can supply remote bulk terminals on an on-going basis. This volume of gasoline, referred to as "pipeline fill," is routinely included in EIA stock data. Pipeline fill shows little variance from month-to-month and year-to-year and represents about a quarter of total gasoline inventories.

For the most part, gasoline inventories in pipelines consist of finished product since blending components stocks are held mainly at refineries. In addition, due to the chemical nature and the small batch sizes of oxygenates, oxygenates are usually transported by rail, barge, or truck, rather than by pipeline.

Bulk Terminals

Total gasoline stocks at bulk terminals have been declining. At the beginning of 1990, bulk terminals had 98.3 million barrels in total gasoline stocks compared to 77.1 million barrels at the close of 1995. Total gasoline stocks at bulk terminals rose

briefly, 16.5 million barrels between the end of December 1992 and the end of January 1993, possibly in response to the large drawdown of finished motor gasoline that occurred during the third quarter of 1992 in preparation for the first winter season of the oxygenated gasoline program. Since then, stocks have shown an overall decline, with the most rapid drop-off happening during 1995. Stocks at bulk terminals have now fallen below pre-1993 levels.

Stocks dropped mainly at refinery-affiliated bulk terminals (Figure FE6). Refinery-affiliated bulk terminals accounted for 70.5 percent of total inventories at the end of 1995 compared to 77.4 percent at the end of 1990. Independent terminals have been able to increase market share by simply maintaining 1990 stocks levels.

A reduction at bulk terminals is basis for lower PADD I & II stocks

The overall downward trend in total gasoline stocks appears predominantly in stocks in PADDs I and II, which account for roughly

half of the national holdings. Stocks in PADDs I and II bulk terminals have declined 23.3 percent over the last 6 years (Figure FE7) while PADD V shows only modest cutbacks in stocks recently. With the shorter distances from refining to consumption areas, PADD V suppliers can get by with a lower volume of supply on-hand. At the end of 1995, PADD V had 20.9 days supply available of total gasoline at refineries and pipelines as well as bulk terminals compared to 27.8 days supply nationally.

Figure FE6. Total Gasoline Stocks at Bulk Terminals By Terminal Type, January 1990 and December 1995 (Million Barrels)

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Forms EIA-811 "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report".

PADDs I and II, taken together, account for almost two-thirds of U.S. gasoline consumption but only a third of the production. Supplies from other areas play a larger role in supply balancing in these two regions, placing a greater emphasis on bulk terminal operations. At the end of 1995, bulk terminal stocks accounted for almost half of the stocks in PADD I and PADD II compared to 38.1 percent nationally. Reductions in these supplies have contributed to the overall declines in gasoline stocks.

New clean fuel programs have had little impact on overall downward trend

A further disaggregation shows a reduction in bulk terminal stocks in both Program States (States that require oxygenated and/or reformulated gasoline) and non-Program States (Figure FE8). The new oxygenated and reformulated gasolines were expected to cause total gasoline inventories to grow as a result of

the requirement for minimum operating volumes for more gasoline types. In actuality, the overall downward trend in bulk terminal stocks was not reversed by the requirement for additional minimum operating volumes. Inventories in Program States declined by 12.1 percent between January 1990 (the start of the RFG Program at the retail level) and December 1995, 9.9 percent in States that have some conventional gasoline sales and 25.1 percent in States that provide RFG exclusively.¹⁷ (The decline in the Program-Dedicated States is reviewed below.) Inventories in States that have predominately conventional gasoline, representing 37.9 percent of the total bulk terminal inventories, declined by 14.6 percent over the same period. The States that provide RFG exclusively are analogous to non-Program States in that no terminal in the State would have to serve two kinds of gasoline, Program and non-Program gasoline. The similarity in the cutbacks in both the Program and non-Program States indicates that the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 have had little effect on the industry's move to hold lower gasoline stocks.

Areas for Further Empirical Research

The dynamic and complex nature of the industry makes it difficult to isolate and measure the magnitude of the driving forces behind the decline in gasoline inventories. A correlation between stock draws and expectations of lower prices during the 1990-1991 and 1995-1996 periods is a possibility. Several other influences may also be at play, such as operating cost reductions, uncertainty surrounding the oxygenated and reformulated gasoline programs, flexibility in the logistics system, consolidation in the number of bulk terminals, and growth in secondary stocks.

Following the refinery rationalizations in the early 1980s, the refining industry appears to have shifted cost-trimming

¹⁷Includes Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.

Figure FE7. Total Gasoline Stocks in PADDs I and II January 1990 and December 1995 (Million Barrels)

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Forms EIA-811 "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report".

Figure FE8. Total Gasoline Stocks at Bulk Terminals by Program Area January 1990 and December 1995 (Million Barrels)

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Forms EIA-810 "Monthly Refinery Report", EIA-811 "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report, and EIA-812 "Monthly Product Pipeline Report".

Stock levels lowered to trim costs

efforts to inventory operations.¹⁸ Bulk terminal operations seem to be the focus of these efforts because of the direct variable costs associated with storage in this segment of the logistics system. Unlike storage space at refineries or in pipelines, which is viewed as a sunk cost and does not represent either a direct expense or opportunity cost to refiners (apart from the interest costs of carrying working capital), storage at bulk terminals has a variable cost of about 1 cent per gallon per month.¹⁹ Some portion of the avoided variable costs can be passed through to consumers. The extent to which this happens is difficult to determine since storage costs are small in comparison to the cost of the crude oil used to make gasoline (about \$20 per barrel).

Uncertainty related to RFG Program may have actually resulted in lower stocks

While inefficiencies in handling the new oxygenated and reformulated gasolines did not change the downward trend in inventories, uncertainty concerning which areas were to receive RFG may have contributed to lower stocks, as evidenced in the 25.1 percent decline in bulk terminal stocks in Program-dedicated States. Prior to the start of the RFG program, 28 counties representing 7 percent of RFG sales nationwide were allowed to opt-out by the Environmental Protection Agency and others threatened to follow suit. At the end of 1995, the United States had only 19 days of RFG supplies on hand compared to 27 days for conventional unleaded gasoline.

The apparent flexibility that has enabled industry to meet its supply obligations during emergencies has allowed primary

Logistics system has spare capability

suppliers to consider holding lower gasoline stocks. Since 1989, the petroleum industry has endured a number of events which have had the potential of challenging gasoline supplies. Starting with the introduction of Phase I lower RVP gasoline in the summer of 1989, EPA mandated a total of four new types of gasoline by January 1995. Each program, impacting at least a third of the gasoline consumption at the time, was instituted without any supply disruptions. The last program, requiring the delivery of RFG, began successfully despite the loss of a critical Colonial Pipeline trunk in the Houston area for three weeks just before the new gasoline was due in bulk terminals. Other emergencies caused by natural disasters include: Hurricane Hugo (September 1989), the Loma Prieta Earthquake (October 1989), Mississippi flooding (summer 1992), Hurricane Andrew (September 1992), and the Northridge Earthquake (January 1993). These had little effect on gasoline supplies. Typically, the only impact was the temporary loss of electricity at local retail gasoline outlets.

During future potential emergency situations, such as the loss of a large refinery, low inventory levels may result in price spikes at the wholesale level. A recent fire in a refinery in the 148.9 thousand barrel per day Shell refinery in Northern California caused spot prices for the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Phase II gasoline to increase 7 cents a gallon.²⁰ The fire occurred at a time when California refiners were still in the process of building stocks to meet the June 1, 1996, start date. Low stocks, combined with the closure of the 172.0 thousand barrel per day Tosco refinery in Philadelphia and long supply lines from the Gulf Coast, could make the East Coast vulnerable to this situation.

¹⁸Inventory cost reduction is frequently referred to as a "just-in-time" inventory program. However, this does not correspond to the conventional use of the term in economic theory. Just-in-time inventory programs involve the sharing of both benefits (i.e., lower inventory carrying costs) and risks (e.g., running out of stocks) between suppliers and a manufacturer. Inventory reduction programs in the petroleum industry are generally not characterized by risk sharing but represent the recognition by single firms that the benefits of carrying lower inventories is greater than the risk of running out of inventory.

¹⁹EIA calculation based on discussions with energy industry sources.

²⁰Reuters News Service, April 3, 1996.

Highlights

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

Highlights

Continued economic growth¹ and cooler-than-normal spring weather sustained strong total demand for refined petroleum products (measured as products supplied) for April 1996². At 17.2 million barrels per day (Table H1), total refined products demand was **slightly higher than the April 1995 level**. During April, temperatures in the U.S. averaged 10 percent below normal and nearly 2 percent below last year's temperatures.³

Other April 1996 highlights include:

- Despite rising prices, **demand for finished motor gasoline reached an all-time high April level**.
- Distillate fuel oil demand reached an **all-time high for April**, while stocks dropped to **record low April levels**.
- Crude oil imports climbed to a **record high for April**; domestic crude oil production continued to decline.

Motor Gasoline

Finished motor gasoline demand averaged 7.7 million barrels per day, an **all-time April high**. Production of finished motor gasoline averaged 7.5 million barrels per day, **slightly less than the April 1995 record high for the month**. Finished motor gasoline imports averaged 0.4 million barrels per day, the **highest April level since 1994**. Stock levels fell to 161 million barrels, the **lowest April stock level on record**. Reformulated gasoline (RFG) production picked up in April, averaging 2.2 million barrels per day.

Imports of finished motor gasoline have averaged 356 thousand barrels per day for the first 4 months of 1996, 47 percent higher than the 243 thousand barrels per day level recorded for the same period last year. This increase results primarily from the relatively higher gasoline prices available in the United States, not the recent World Trade Organization (WTO) ruling that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) discriminated against foreign refiners through certain provisions in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The WTO ruling will not have an effect on imports for a few more months because the United States must develop a rule-making process to adhere to the WTO's findings. The current EPA rules will remain in effect until the new procedures are developed and finalized.⁴

As mentioned above, retail prices of finished motor gasoline did increase sharply during April. Industry analysts point to several factors affecting the motor gasoline market: increased consumer demand coupled with very low stock levels; increased crude oil

prices, which are expected to drop steeply upon completion of crude-oil-for-food negotiations between the United Nations and Iraq; and planned refinery maintenance and unplanned refinery outages in California and the Northeast.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Temperatures remained below-normal and distillate fuel oil demand reached 3.3 million barrels per day, the **highest April level ever**. Production of distillate fuel oil reached an **April record-high** as well, averaging 3.3 million barrels per day. Distillate fuel oil imports of 0.2 million barrels per day fell **within the normal range for this time of year**. At 89 million barrels, inventories of distillate fuel oil were at the **lowest April level on record** and the **lowest level for any month on record**. Low-sulfur distillate fuel oil stocks totaled 52 million barrels, **58 percent of the total** and **15 percent lower than April 1995**. However, because of the cool temperatures and the associated demand increase, **high-sulfur distillate fuel oil stocks fell** to only 37 million barrels, **31 percent lower than last year**.

Residual Fuel Oil

As petroleum products continued to be displaced by low-priced competing fuels at electric power plants, demand for residual fuel oil dropped to 0.7 million barrels per day, the **lowest April level in decades**. Production of residual fuel oil averaged 0.7 million barrels per day, the **lowest April level on record**. At 0.2 million barrels per day, residual fuel oil imports were actually slightly higher than last April's record-low level. Stock levels settled at 32 million barrels, the **lowest April level on record**.

Kerosene-type Jet Fuel

Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.4 million barrels per day, **within the normal range for April**. Kerosene-type jet fuel production reached a record-high April level, averaging 1.5 million barrels per day. Month-ending inventory levels totaled 35 million barrels, **low for this time of year**.

Propane

U. S. Inventories of propane recorded a nominal 1.8 million barrel increase last month, lifting inventories to 23.5 million barrels as of April 30. However, **these inventories remain near historical lows for this time of year**. Because severe winter weather left propane inventories at near record low levels by the end of the

¹"Fed Says GDP Rose from Mid-March to April 30," *The Baltimore Sun*, May 9, 1996, p. 2C.

²April 1996 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

³National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climate Analysis Center, "Heating Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for April 1996."

⁴"U.S. Loses WTO Appeal on Gasoline Rules, Has 30 Days to Consider Course of Action," *The Oil Daily*, April 30, 1996, pp. 3-4.

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

Category	1996			1995	January - April	
	Estimated April	March	Difference ^a	April	1996	1995
Products Supplied	17.2	18.2	-1.0	17.1	18.0	17.5
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7.7	7.7	(s)	7.7	7.6	7.5
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.3	3.5	-0.2	3.1	3.5	3.4
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.7	0.8	-0.1	0.8	0.9	0.9
Jet Fuel.....	1.4	1.5	-0.1	1.4	1.6	1.5
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.0	4.6	-0.6	4.1	4.5	4.2
Crude Oil Inputs	14.2	13.8	0.4	13.8	13.8	13.6
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	95.4	93.3	2.1	92.2	93.2	90.6
Imports	9.0	9.0	0.1	8.5	8.9	8.5
Crude Oil.....	7.3	7.1	0.2	7.1	7.1	6.9
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other.....	7.3	7.1	0.2	7.1	7.1	6.9
Products	1.7	1.8	-0.1	1.4	1.8	1.6
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	0.2	0.3	(s)	0.1	0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.1	0.2	0.2
Jet Fuel.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	0.8	0.9	-0.1	0.8	0.9	0.8
Exports	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Crude Oil.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.2	0.1	0.1
Products.....	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.9
Total Net Imports	8.1	8.1	(s)	7.5	7.9	7.5
Stock Change^d	0.7	-0.6	1.3	(s)	-0.5	-0.5
Crude Oil.....	(s)	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	(s)	(s)
Products.....	0.7	-0.4	1.1	0.1	-0.5	-0.4
Total Stocks	1,513	1,482	31	1,600	--	--
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	888	889	(s)	926	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	586	589	-3	592	--	--
Other.....	302	300	2	335	--	--
Products	624	593	31	673	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	161	159	1	167	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	89	90	-1	115	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil.....	32	32	1	37	--	--
Jet Fuel.....	35	34	1	39	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^e	308	278	29	316	--	--

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

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

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

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

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

E=Estimated.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1994, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II; appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Data for the current month are preliminary estimates, based on weekly submissions. For an explanation of estimation methodology and accuracy, see Appendix A of *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* and the article, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data", published in the October 1994, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1995-1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1995												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,806	13,535	13,582	13,940	14,430	14,701	14,404	14,392	14,586	13,775	14,010	14,179
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,035	15,130	15,263	15,111	15,151	15,205	15,052	15,251	15,169	15,048	15,038	14,965
Idle Capacity ³	362	305	177	319	224	170	332	155	165	239	174	268
Idle Three Months or Less	256	202	74	206	167	120	239	62	105	171	106	150
Idle More than Three Months	106	103	104	113	57	50	93	93	60	68	68	118
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,397	15,436	15,440	15,430	15,375	15,375	15,383	15,406	15,334	15,287	15,212	15,233
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.8	89.5	89.0	92.3	95.2	96.7	95.7	94.4	96.2	91.5	93.2	94.7
Operable Capacity	89.7	87.7	88.0	90.3	93.9	95.6	93.6	93.4	95.1	90.1	92.1	93.1
1996												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,852	13,638	13,903	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,027	14,852	14,910	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity ³	259	453	428	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	120	314	261	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	139	139	167	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,286	15,305	15,338	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	92.2	91.8	93.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	90.6	89.1	90.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹Capacities are on a calendar day basis.

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

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

NA = Not Available

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

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

1995-96 heating season, primary stockholders will need to add more than 6 million barrels of propane per month to U.S. inventories to reach the 60 million barrel level some industry observers believe is necessary to meet winter demand without disruption.

Crude Oil

Domestic crude oil production continued to decline, dropping to 6.4 million barrels per day, the lowest level since April 1958. In spite of rising acquisition costs, crude oil imports reached an April-record high of 7.3 million barrels per day. Stock levels of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) totaled 302 million barrels, the lowest level for April in decades.

Following President Clinton's final approval, Alaskan North Slope (ANS) crude oil may be shipped from the United States. There exist, however, several restrictions: adherence to a 200-mile U.S. economic exclusion zone--to protect coastal fisheries and shorelines from oil spills; tankers must be equipped with satellite communications systems--to allow for exact

monitoring of ship position; tankers must be inspected annually; tankers must exchange ballast water in deep ocean water--to inhibit the spread of foreign aquatic species; and the export tankers must be U.S.-flagged. Exports of ANS may begin during the last week of May, as B.P. Oil Company already has a contract to provide 10 thousand barrels per day of ANS crude oil to a Taiwanese company.⁵

Refinery Operations

Despite a number of problems at numerous refineries, crude oil inputs remained very strong, averaging 14.2 million barrels per day, the highest April level since 1979. Bayway Refining Company's Marcus Hook, PA refinery remained shutdown and may stay that way for the year. Sun Oil Company's Marcus Hook, PA refinery had problems with its catalytic cracker that required that the unit be run at reduced rates prior to, and following, a brief shutdown in early-May.⁶ The estimated refinery operable utilization rate, gross inputs divided by the total refining capacity with idle units included, averaged 93.55 percent.

⁵"After 23-Year Ban, Clinton Approves Finding to Allow ANS Crude Exports," *The Oil Daily*, April 30, 1996, pp. 3-4.

⁶"Worldwide Refinery Work Updates," *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, May 13, 1996, p. S9.

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

Summary Statistics

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

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change ^a		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic ^c	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^d	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^d and Petroleum Products
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁹ 290	⁹ -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	⁹ 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	⁹ 214	⁹ -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	⁹ 1,592
1993 Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	70	17,237	1,647
1994 January	8,694	6,817	1,615	90	⁹ -906	18,072	⁹ 1,622
February	8,611	6,770	1,633	-97	-1,190	18,337	1,586
March	8,675	6,746	1,668	324	-379	17,313	1,584
April	8,524	6,612	1,679	-68	284	17,489	1,591
May	8,614	6,688	1,711	-253	954	17,181	1,612
June	8,586	6,611	1,733	-104	497	17,815	1,624
July	8,550	6,501	1,753	148	824	17,485	1,654
August	8,526	6,544	1,760	-129	291	18,117	1,659
September	8,670	6,609	1,792	227	579	17,490	1,684
October	8,683	6,658	1,748	255	-607	17,719	1,673
November	8,758	6,628	1,815	102	380	17,315	1,687
December	8,842	6,760	1,807	-292	-813	18,319	1,653
Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	-2	17,718	--
1995 January	E 8,664	E 6,596	1,773	-279	-117	17,167	1,641
February	E 8,832	E 6,703	1,774	-48	-1,315	18,355	1,603
March	E 8,625	E 6,606	1,773	344	-484	17,403	1,599
April	E 8,680	E 6,561	1,789	-101	123	17,102	1,600
May	E 8,663	E 6,572	1,785	-111	494	17,241	1,611
June	E 8,568	E 6,540	1,740	-135	39	18,149	1,609
July	E 8,500	E 6,449	1,751	-415	885	17,113	1,623
August	E 8,511	E 6,462	1,730	-247	-71	17,993	1,613
September	E 8,444	E 6,380	1,773	-62	222	18,011	1,618
October	E 8,519	E 6,429	1,771	112	-534	17,626	1,605
November	E 8,633	E 6,554	1,795	286	-378	18,018	1,602
December	E 8,526	E 6,520	1,687	-490	-831	18,351	1,561
Average	E 8,595	E 6,530	1,761	-97	-156	17,704	--
1996 January	E 8,561	E 6,495	1,718	51	-629	18,212	1,543
February	E 8,522	E 6,550	1,675	-64	-1,433	18,498	1,500
March	RE 8,647	RE 6,516	R 1,810	R -141	R -440	R 18,180	R 1,482
April*	E 8,416	PE 6,365	E 1,711	E 26	E 658	E 17,196	E 1,513
4-Mo. Average	E 8,538	PE 6,481	E 1,729	E -32	E -454	E 18,020	--
1995 4-Mo. Average	E 8,697	E 6,615	1,777	-19	-431	17,489	--
1994 4-Mo. Average	8,627	6,736	1,649	67	-539	17,792	--

^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.

⁹ In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports ^f
	Total	Crude Oil ^a	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1981 Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983 Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 Average	8,620	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 January	7,993	5,945	2,048	927	110	817	7,066
February	8,539	6,313	2,226	882	116	766	7,657
March	8,574	6,372	2,202	936	40	896	7,638
April	8,968	6,955	2,013	868	120	749	8,100
May	9,213	7,198	2,015	929	118	812	8,284
June	9,305	7,358	1,947	867	107	760	8,438
July	9,779	7,857	1,922	877	84	793	8,902
August	9,510	7,488	2,022	913	72	841	8,597
September	9,693	7,868	1,825	891	61	830	8,802
October	8,788	7,136	1,651	997	138	859	7,791
November	8,707	7,034	1,674	1,000	102	898	7,707
December	8,863	7,193	1,670	1,208	118	1,090	7,655
Average	8,996	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054
1995 January	7,955	6,503	1,452	978	113	865	6,977
February	8,358	6,565	1,793	1,062	95	967	7,296
March	9,020	7,409	1,612	948	68	880	8,073
April	8,486	7,073	1,413	998	155	842	7,488
May	8,736	7,354	1,382	876	73	803	7,860
June	9,585	7,957	1,629	919	101	818	8,666
July	8,845	7,265	1,579	894	103	792	7,950
August	9,024	7,415	1,609	821	61	759	8,203
September	9,726	8,041	1,685	805	75	731	8,921
October	8,576	7,075	1,501	962	50	912	7,614
November	9,052	7,269	1,783	1,002	118	884	8,050
December	8,624	6,938	1,686	1,135	126	1,008	7,489
Average	8,832	7,240	1,592	949	95	855	7,883
1996 January	9,272	7,260	2,013	1,070	89	981	8,202
February	8,287	6,553	1,734	1,048	92	956	7,240
March	R 8,967	R 7,136	R 1,831	R 867	R 94	R 773	R 8,101
April*	E 9,042	E 7,317	E 1,726	E 971	E 100	E 872	E 8,071
4-Mo. Average	E 8,901	E 7,073	E 1,828	E 988	E 94	E 894	E 7,913
1995 4-Mo. Average	8,457	6,894	1,563	995	108	887	7,462
1994 4-Mo. Average	8,514	6,394	2,121	904	96	808	7,610

Footnotes continued.

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

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, March 1995 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, March 1995 - 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, March 1995 - Present

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

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,¹ March 1995 - 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 299.6 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.

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

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

Year/Month		Supply					Disposition	
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^c	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)
1989	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)
1990	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)
1991	Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)
1992	Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)
1993	Average	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	(s)
1994	January	6,817	1,658	5,945	0	5,945	734	0
	February	6,770	1,597	6,313	0	6,313	77	0
	March	6,746	1,583	6,372	99	6,273	242	(s)
	April	6,612	1,504	6,955	31	6,925	302	(s)
	May	6,688	1,578	7,198	0	7,198	260	0
	June	6,611	1,517	7,358	17	7,341	393	(s)
	July	6,501	1,495	7,857	0	7,857	226	0
	August	6,544	1,500	7,488	0	7,488	409	0
	September	6,609	1,514	7,868	0	7,868	54	0
	October	6,658	1,604	7,136	0	7,136	136	0
	November	6,628	1,518	7,034	0	7,034	516	0
	December	6,760	1,636	7,193	0	7,193	-165	0
	Average	6,662	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	(s)
1995	January	E 6,596	E 1,575	6,503	0	6,503	352	0
	February	E 6,703	E 1,578	6,565	0	6,565	155	0
	March	E 6,606	E 1,525	7,409	0	7,409	-117	(s)
	April	E 6,561	E 1,511	7,073	0	7,073	243	0
	May	E 6,572	E 1,518	7,354	0	7,354	343	0
	June	E 6,540	E 1,484	7,957	0	7,957	42	(s)
	July	E 6,449	E 1,401	7,265	0	7,265	360	(s)
	August	E 6,462	E 1,432	7,415	0	7,415	189	(s)
	September	E 6,380	E 1,377	8,041	0	8,041	(s)	(s)
	October	E 6,429	E 1,475	7,075	0	7,075	291	(s)
	November	E 6,554	E 1,472	7,269	0	7,269	426	0
	December	E 6,520	E 1,466	6,938	0	6,938	184	0
	Average	E 6,530	E 1,484	7,240	0	7,240	206	(s)
1996	January	E 6,495	E 1,444	7,260	0	7,260	105	0
	February	E 6,550	E 1,482	6,553	0	6,553	462	0
	March	RE 6,516	RE 1,454	R 7,136	0	R 7,136	R 63	0
	April*	PE 6,365	PE 1,365	E 7,317	E 0	E 7,317	E 617	E 0
	4-Mo. Average	PE 6,481	PE 1,436	E 7,073	E 0	E 7,073	E 307	E 0
1995	4-Mo. Average	E 6,615	E 1,547	6,894	0	6,894	158	(s)
1994	4-Mo. Average	6,736	1,586	6,394	33	6,361	346	(s)

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

^d Previously published as crude used directly.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		
	Stock Change ^b		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	SPR	Other						
1981 Average	336	^e -46	12,470	228	^d 58	594	230	363
1982 Average	174	-38	11,774	236	^d 59	^e 644	294	^e 350
1983 Average	234	^e -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990 Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991 Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992 Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
1993 Average	34	47	13,613	98	10	922	587	335
1994 January	4	87	13,286	110	10	925	587	338
February	(s)	-97	13,130	116	12	923	587	335
March	99	226	12,985	40	10	933	590	342
April	31	-98	13,809	120	9	931	591	339
May	(s)	-253	14,272	118	9	923	591	332
June	16	-120	14,351	107	7	920	592	328
July	(s)	148	14,344	84	8	924	592	333
August	(s)	-129	14,491	72	7	920	592	329
September	0	227	14,234	61	9	927	592	335
October	0	255	13,529	138	8	935	592	343
November	(s)	102	13,968	102	7	938	592	346
December	(s)	-292	13,951	118	10	929	592	337
Average	13	5	13,866	99	9	--	--	--
1995 January	(s)	-279	13,610	113	7	920	592	328
February	(s)	-48	13,367	95	8	919	592	327
March	(s)	344	13,478	68	7	929	592	338
April	(s)	-101	13,816	155	7	926	592	335
May	(s)	-110	14,299	73	7	923	592	331
June	(s)	-135	14,568	101	5	919	592	327
July	(s)	-415	14,380	103	7	906	592	314
August	(s)	-247	14,245	61	6	898	592	307
September	(s)	-62	14,402	75	6	897	592	305
October	(s)	112	13,626	50	8	900	592	308
November	-1	287	13,838	118	7	909	592	317
December	(s)	-490	13,999	126	6	893	592	302
Average	(s)	-97	13,972	95	7	--	--	--
1996 January	(s)	52	13,708	89	11	895	592	303
February	(s)	-63	13,529	92	8	893	592	302
March	R -80	R -61	R 13,755	R 94	R 7	R 889	589	R 300
April*	E -88	E 114	E 14,162	E 100	E 11	E 888	E 586	E 302
4-Mo. Average	E -43	E 11	E 13,790	E 94	E 9	--	--	--
1995 4-Mo. Average	(s)	-19	13,571	108	7	--	--	--
1994 4-Mo. Average	34	33	13,303	96	10	--	--	--

Footnotes continued.

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

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait ^b		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993	Average	220	24	0	0	353	344	0	0
1994	January	224	8	0	0	309	309	0	0
	February	226	20	0	0	423	423	0	0
	March	278	0	0	0	476	476	0	0
	April	245	30	0	0	261	238	0	0
	May	261	0	0	0	362	362	0	0
	June	178	2	0	0	255	255	0	0
	July	301	38	0	0	345	345	0	0
	August	282	39	0	0	306	306	0	0
	September	237	20	0	0	361	361	0	0
	October	217	38	0	0	165	148	0	0
	November	203	20	0	0	249	240	0	0
	December	259	39	0	0	240	227	0	0
	Average	243	21	0	0	312	307	0	0
1995	January	168	0	0	0	130	120	0	0
	February	358	64	0	0	346	324	0	0
	March	196	19	0	0	252	252	0	0
	April	251	31	0	0	171	164	0	0
	May	163	36	0	0	208	204	0	0
	June	277	39	0	0	260	259	0	0
	July	257	11	0	0	195	195	0	0
	August	298	65	0	0	180	175	0	0
	September	250	20	0	0	187	182	0	0
	October	229	39	0	0	250	244	0	0
	November	241	0	0	0	238	238	0	0
	December	152	0	0	0	215	215	0	0
	Average	235	27	0	0	218	213	0	0
1996	January	313	38	0	0	148	145	0	0
	February	200	16	0	0	216	216	0	0
	March	241	38	0	0	127	127	0	0
	3-Mo. Average	252	31	0	0	163	162	0	0
1995	3-Mo. Average	237	27	0	0	239	229	0	0
1994	3-Mo. Average	243	9	0	0	402	402	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992	Average	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993	Average	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,000	1,661
1994	January	0	0	1,320	1,175	0	0	1,854	1,492
	February	0	0	1,071	1,023	0	0	1,719	1,467
	March	0	0	1,132	1,055	0	0	1,887	1,531
	April	0	0	1,586	1,428	4	0	2,097	1,696
	May	0	0	1,438	1,394	0	0	2,062	1,757
	June	0	0	1,395	1,277	0	0	1,829	1,535
	July	0	0	1,414	1,310	53	53	2,113	1,745
	August	0	0	1,363	1,271	0	0	1,950	1,615
	September	0	0	1,486	1,364	40	40	2,125	1,786
	October	0	0	1,601	1,500	38	23	2,020	1,709
	November	0	0	1,477	1,357	0	0	1,929	1,617
	December	0	0	1,526	1,388	15	15	2,040	1,669
	Average	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,970	1,636
1995	January	0	0	1,309	1,251	20	20	1,628	1,391
	February	0	0	1,181	1,134	13	13	1,897	1,535
	March	0	0	1,535	1,410	0	0	1,983	1,681
	April	0	0	1,375	1,321	0	0	1,798	1,516
	May	0	0	1,281	1,237	0	0	1,653	1,477
	June	0	0	1,287	1,221	12	1	1,835	1,520
	July	0	0	1,265	1,165	0	0	1,716	1,371
	August	0	0	1,340	1,245	10	10	1,828	1,495
	September	0	0	1,464	1,357	29	0	1,931	1,559
	October	0	0	1,260	1,181	14	0	1,753	1,464
	November	0	0	1,451	1,326	10	10	1,940	1,574
	December	0	0	1,372	1,263	0	0	1,739	1,478
	Average	0	0	1,344	1,260	9	4	1,807	1,505
1996	January	0	0	1,398	1,334	0	0	1,859	1,517
	February	0	0	1,128	1,053	0	0	1,544	1,285
	March	0	0	1,422	1,318	0	0	1,790	1,484
	3-Mo. Average	0	0	1,320	1,239	0	0	1,735	1,432
1995	3-Mo. Average	0	0	1,347	1,269	11	11	1,834	1,536
1994	3-Mo. Average	0	0	1,178	1,086	0	0	1,823	1,498

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador ^c		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	f(s)	f(s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	Average	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993	Average	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	January	(c)	(c)	144	144	140	81	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	212	208	103	59	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	91	91	112	50	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	288	288	88	88	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	187	187	94	76	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	223	223	155	155	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	216	216	178	178	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	142	142	119	112	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	194	194	61	61	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	235	235	96	89	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	254	254	71	56	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	154	154	113	95	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995	January	(c)	(c)	224	224	38	38	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	186	186	129	87	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	159	159	51	29	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	163	163	95	87	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	206	206	65	36	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	357	357	96	51	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	296	296	104	96	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	246	246	122	95	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	216	216	94	66	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	270	270	87	68	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	271	271	107	73	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	171	171	72	41	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	231	231	88	64	0	0
1996	January	(c)	(c)	171	171	52	43	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	191	191	44	43	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	154	154	58	55	0	0
	3-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	172	172	51	47	0	0
1995	3-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	190	190	71	50	0	0
1994	3-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	147	146	119	63	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^{c,d}	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC ^c			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993	Average	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,354	2,026	4,354	3,687
1994	January	310	274	1,211	901	1,806	1,400	3,660	2,892
	February	576	557	1,224	946	2,115	1,770	3,834	3,237
	March	441	402	1,261	932	1,903	1,474	3,790	3,006
	April	631	621	1,303	1,035	2,311	2,033	4,408	3,728
	May	732	730	1,334	1,022	2,347	2,014	4,409	3,771
	June	842	837	1,469	1,088	2,689	2,303	4,518	3,838
	July	703	694	1,296	1,029	2,393	2,116	4,506	3,861
	August	1,037	1,010	1,255	982	2,552	2,245	4,503	3,861
	September	578	578	1,428	1,106	2,261	1,939	4,386	3,725
	October	569	559	1,385	1,101	2,284	1,984	4,304	3,693
	November	485	478	1,432	1,084	2,242	1,872	4,171	3,488
	December	739	739	1,405	1,183	2,411	2,171	4,451	3,840
	Average	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,277	1,944	4,247	3,580
1995	January	583	575	1,355	1,059	2,201	1,897	3,828	3,288
	February	463	463	1,439	1,083	2,217	1,819	4,114	3,354
	March	687	676	1,499	1,209	2,396	2,073	4,379	3,754
	April	467	458	1,374	1,100	2,099	1,808	3,897	3,324
	May	603	592	1,498	1,193	2,372	2,028	4,025	3,505
	June	696	696	1,479	1,209	2,628	2,313	4,463	3,833
	July	711	711	1,536	1,162	2,646	2,264	4,363	3,636
	August	482	463	1,447	1,162	2,298	1,965	4,126	3,460
	September	851	841	1,655	1,288	2,817	2,411	4,747	3,970
	October	649	649	1,453	1,159	2,459	2,146	4,212	3,610
	November	646	637	1,507	1,140	2,531	2,122	4,471	3,695
	December	652	652	1,459	1,074	2,353	1,937	4,092	3,416
	Average	625	618	1,475	1,153	2,419	2,066	4,226	3,571
1996	January	690	663	1,508	1,148	2,421	2,025	4,281	3,542
	February	634	626	1,467	1,166	2,336	2,027	3,880	3,311
	March	594	548	1,691	1,341	2,497	2,097	4,287	3,581
	3-Mo. Average	639	612	1,557	1,220	2,420	2,050	4,155	3,482
1995	3-Mo. Average	581	575	1,431	1,118	2,273	1,933	4,107	3,469
1994	3-Mo. Average	438	406	1,232	926	1,936	1,541	3,759	3,039

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China, People's Republic of	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994	January	338	338	12	0	28	0	11	0	1,242	905	81	78
	February	295	282	0	0	79	0	12	0	1,374	994	44	44
	March	291	265	11	11	52	0	10	0	1,326	987	112	104
	April	284	284	0	0	39	0	42	0	1,194	930	70	67
	May	354	331	32	32	58	0	96	0	1,160	905	80	80
	June	278	278	11	11	14	0	62	0	1,206	973	37	36
	July	304	299	44	44	18	0	53	0	1,237	994	92	92
	August	358	347	13	13	20	0	38	0	1,357	1,059	64	64
	September	455	448	35	35	17	0	21	0	1,300	1,031	63	63
	October	286	286	22	22	15	0	18	0	1,238	982	18	18
	November	328	328	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,251	988	79	79
	December	402	380	0	0	6	0	8	8	1,388	1,054	40	40
	Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	983	65	64
1995	January	273	262	21	21	6	0	0	0	1,349	1,009	64	62
	February	348	335	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,310	965	21	21
	March	427	416	0	0	7	0	0	0	1,206	891	54	54
	April	412	402	33	33	0	0	0	0	1,240	999	65	65
	May	419	407	21	21	0	0	0	0	1,405	1,167	35	35
	June	371	358	10	10	0	0	0	0	1,418	1,169	26	26
	July	295	287	42	42	0	0	8	0	1,269	1,028	80	80
	August	367	355	0	0	0	0	9	0	1,348	1,062	40	40
	September	444	444	0	0	8	0	27	0	1,283	993	73	73
	October	366	366	15	15	0	0	9	0	1,299	1,057	40	40
	November	318	318	(s)	0	0	0	12	0	1,377	1,046	66	66
	December	366	366	23	23	0	0	12	0	1,467	1,099	73	73
	Average	367	360	16	16	2	0	6	0	1,331	1,041	53	53
1996	January	312	312	21	21	0	0	1	0	1,466	1,094	86	86
	February	195	195	0	0	0	0	4	0	1,392	1,007	42	42
	March	257	257	0	0	9	0	1	0	1,295	975	53	53
	3-Mo. Average	256	256	7	7	3	0	2	0	1,384	1,026	61	61
1995	3-Mo. Average	349	338	14	14	7	0	0	0	1,288	955	47	46
1994	3-Mo. Average	308	296	8	4	52	0	11	0	1,312	961	80	77

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Colombia		Ecuador ^c		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	1	0	—	—	11	0	36	33	522	469	30	(s)
1982	Average	5	0	—	—	18	(s)	20	18	685	645	35	(s)
1983	Average	10	0	—	—	18	(s)	4	3	826	766	65	3
1984	Average	8	0	—	—	45	(s)	1	0	748	659	65	3
1985	Average	23	0	—	—	60	(s)	3	1	816	715	58	0
1986	Average	87	57	—	—	76	0	12	11	699	621	54	0
1987	Average	148	115	—	—	54	1	13	12	655	602	60	0
1988	Average	134	106	—	—	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989	Average	172	136	—	—	34	3	39	39	767	716	49	0
1990	Average	182	140	—	—	58	2	41	40	755	689	55	0
1991	Average	163	123	—	—	47	3	24	24	807	759	29	0
1992	Average	126	102	—	—	55	0	10	10	830	787	26	0
1993	Average	171	141	—	—	31	0	11	10	919	863	10	0
1994	January	182	149	128	128	8	0	11	11	971	945	37	0
	February	184	131	96	96	35	0	19	15	967	926	43	0
	March	188	167	37	37	16	0	13	0	1,067	1,014	43	0
	April	241	197	52	52	13	0	3	0	987	963	24	0
	May	105	75	85	85	19	0	0	0	975	934	79	0
	June	112	101	72	72	12	0	10	10	1,040	974	38	0
	July	127	127	144	144	35	0	36	36	926	889	35	0
	August	181	181	115	115	52	0	13	7	894	852	33	0
	September	144	144	63	63	34	0	9	0	1,043	963	34	0
	October	215	215	110	110	21	0	0	0	940	881	18	0
	November	134	134	97	97	17	0	0	0	1,037	981	1	0
	December	124	124	96	96	9	0	6	0	963	944	4	0
	Average	161	146	91	91	22	0	10	6	984	939	32	0
1995	January	191	181	130	130	4	0	21	21	942	909	0	0
	February	158	148	107	107	1	0	0	0	919	888	17	0
	March	257	238	104	104	8	0	0	0	1,006	961	29	0
	April	193	193	146	146	13	0	7	0	993	963	3	0
	May	171	153	128	128	0	0	0	0	1,118	1,063	24	0
	June	243	220	149	149	13	0	7	0	1,138	1,076	37	0
	July	223	223	87	87	4	0	0	0	1,188	1,166	0	0
	August	330	311	116	104	0	0	0	0	1,185	1,156	21	0
	September	252	236	61	61	0	0	14	14	1,305	1,238	0	0
	October	199	190	12	12	11	0	13	5	894	854	31	0
	November	240	229	102	102	4	0	16	16	1,114	1,060	20	0
	December	200	190	51	51	3	0	17	11	1,018	1,000	0	0
	Average	222	210	99	98	5	0	8	6	1,069	1,028	15	0
1996	January	186	183	106	101	2	0	0	0	1,281	1,245	16	0
	February	149	139	81	81	0	0	24	17	1,077	1,062	38	0
	March	262	250	110	105	13	0	4	0	1,176	1,165	35	0
	3-Mo. Average	200	191	100	96	5	0	9	6	1,180	1,159	29	0
1995	3-Mo. Average	203	191	114	114	5	0	7	7	957	920	15	0
1994	3-Mo. Average	185	150	87	87	19	0	14	8	1,003	963	41	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^e		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	5	(s)	1	(s)	133	102
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(s)	112	92
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(s)	2	(s)	96	83
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0	94	87
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1	113	98
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0	125	93
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0	106	75
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0	97	71
1989	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0	94	73
1990	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0	96	76
1991	Average	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0	88	72
1992	Average	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0	95	70
1993	Average	82	0	142	137	29	0	55	36	37	0	74	55
1994	January	189	0	101	96	26	0	11	0	26	0	90	60
	February	119	0	199	166	19	0	14	0	31	0	92	80
	March	112	0	108	108	21	0	34	34	37	0	68	54
	April	73	0	205	184	17	0	0	0	45	0	76	56
	May	70	0	159	159	21	0	32	32	53	0	68	58
	June	69	0	176	158	42	0	133	133	50	0	106	79
	July	121	0	276	257	43	0	82	82	25	0	69	55
	August	114	0	206	198	23	0	21	15	38	0	85	55
	September	95	0	347	336	17	0	6	0	56	0	64	56
	October	77	0	310	300	20	0	30	30	35	0	79	65
	November	96	0	214	195	6	0	0	0	22	0	59	55
	December	43	0	125	123	10	0	0	0	26	0	74	74
	Average	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	37	0	77	62
1995	January	75	0	200	170	6	0	0	0	7	0	91	91
	February	58	0	194	164	7	0	0	0	9	0	60	60
	March	68	0	241	209	13	0	0	0	16	0	70	70
	April	0	0	315	291	9	0	0	0	16	7	55	55
	May	86	0	292	292	19	0	12	0	25	0	61	53
	June	50	0	370	370	16	0	15	0	27	0	78	74
	July	65	0	263	256	17	0	41	32	10	0	73	54
	August	62	0	279	264	26	0	136	98	17	0	74	53
	September	33	0	364	359	12	0	50	32	19	0	73	55
	October	48	0	163	163	15	0	0	0	6	0	86	70
	November	69	0	255	255	27	0	28	0	16	0	53	53
	December	24	0	348	316	15	0	15	0	12	5	53	53
	Average	53	0	274	259	15	0	25	14	15	1	69	62
1996	January	50	0	199	178	6	0	0	0	31	0	92	71
	February	93	0	236	221	17	0	14	0	23	0	56	56
	March	25	0	284	264	24	0	18	0	58	0	58	52
	3-Mo. Average	55	0	240	221	16	0	10	0	38	0	69	59
1995	3-Mo. Average	67	0	212	181	9	0	0	0	11	0	74	74
1994	3-Mo. Average	141	0	134	122	22	0	20	12	31	0	83	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	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	456	441	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	382	365	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	Average	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	Average	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,266	3,100	8,620	6,787
1994	January	205	161	276	0	361	181	4,333	3,053	7,993	5,945
	February	290	232	351	0	441	111	4,705	3,077	8,539	6,313
	March	459	394	325	0	453	191	4,784	3,366	8,574	6,372
	April	377	282	325	0	496	212	4,561	3,227	8,968	6,955
	May	404	345	312	0	643	390	4,805	3,427	9,213	7,198
	June	537	485	361	0	423	209	4,787	3,520	9,305	7,358
	July	678	578	294	0	635	400	5,273	3,996	9,779	7,857
	August	514	473	356	0	513	249	5,007	3,627	9,510	7,488
	September	736	717	360	0	409	287	5,307	4,143	9,693	7,868
	October	370	323	313	0	350	212	4,484	3,444	8,788	7,136
	November	618	507	292	0	257	159	4,536	3,545	8,707	7,034
	December	305	255	369	0	414	254	4,411	3,352	8,863	7,193
	Average	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063
1995	January	256	228	283	0	209	131	4,126	3,215	7,955	6,503
	February	382	359	322	0	300	143	4,244	3,211	8,358	6,565
	March	663	621	298	0	174	91	4,641	3,655	9,020	7,409
	April	491	450	284	0	314	143	4,589	3,748	8,486	7,073
	May	405	366	203	0	286	165	4,711	3,849	8,736	7,354
	June	520	418	268	0	368	253	5,123	4,123	9,585	7,957
	July	137	97	240	0	441	277	4,482	3,630	8,845	7,265
	August	288	249	264	0	336	261	4,898	3,954	9,024	7,415
	September	427	386	223	0	312	180	4,979	4,072	9,726	8,041
	October	528	479	299	0	331	214	4,364	3,465	8,576	7,075
	November	284	284	317	0	263	145	4,582	3,574	9,052	7,269
	December	238	177	334	0	262	156	4,532	3,522	8,624	6,938
	Average	384	342	278	0	300	180	4,607	3,670	8,832	7,240
1996	January	354	238	390	0	391	188	4,992	3,717	9,272	7,260
	February	374	280	343	0	249	142	4,407	3,242	8,287	6,553
	March	346	252	311	0	340	182	4,680	3,555	8,967	7,136
	3-Mo. Average	358	256	348	0	328	171	4,699	3,510	8,854	6,992
1995	3-Mo. Average	435	404	300	0	225	121	4,340	3,365	8,447	6,834
1994	3-Mo. Average	319	263	316	0	418	162	4,604	3,168	8,363	6,207

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

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, March 1995 - Present

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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, March 1995 - 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 (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
		Total Production ^b	Imports ^c	Stock Change ^{c,d}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
							Total ^e	Finished	
1981	Average	6,405	157	^f -28	2	6,588	253	203	--
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	^f 235	^f 194	--
1983	Average	6,340	247	^f -45	10	6,622	222	186	--
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	--
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	--
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	--
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	--
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	--
1989	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	--
1990	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	--
1991	Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	--
1992	Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	--
1993	Average	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	226	187	13
1994	January	7,097	206	227	97	6,980	236	194	11
	February	6,790	281	-281	77	7,275	227	186	11
	March	6,760	382	-341	88	7,395	213	176	13
	April	7,195	467	26	73	7,564	213	176	15
	May	7,348	446	85	64	7,644	215	179	16
	June	7,455	483	-72	88	7,922	212	177	18
	July	7,380	455	-127	78	7,884	208	173	22
	August.....	7,432	439	-172	70	7,975	202	168	24
	September	7,385	360	55	74	7,615	205	169	25
	October	7,151	263	-244	110	7,548	201	162	23
	November	7,849	219	496	108	7,464	218	177	20
	December	7,867	265	-23	231	7,924	215	176	17
	Average	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	--	--	--
1995	January	7,317	174	235	100	7,157	227	183	16
	February	7,250	223	-116	84	7,505	225	180	16
	March	7,171	336	-380	107	7,780	211	168	15
	April	7,547	235	-26	139	7,670	208	167	15
	May	7,697	286	18	67	7,898	208	168	15
	June	7,866	347	-121	91	8,243	205	164	14
	July	7,718	290	68	86	7,854	207	166	15
	August.....	7,634	276	-343	103	8,151	193	155	16
	September	7,785	219	122	94	7,788	199	159	15
	October	7,522	272	-98	121	7,770	197	156	14
	November	7,716	256	-24	118	7,878	196	155	12
	December	7,798	254	193	141	7,718	202	161	12
	Average	7,586	264	-39	104	7,785	--	--	--
1996	January	7,333	343	260	163	7,254	214	169	12
	February	7,303	305	-16	72	7,552	213	169	12
	March	^R 7,242	^R 310	^R -304	^R 128	^R 7,729	203	^R 159	13
	April*	^E 7,452	^E 405	^E 14	^E 117	^E 7,726	^E 204	^E 161	NA
	4-Mo. Average	^E 7,332	^E 341	^E -12	^E 121	^E 7,564	--	--	--
1995	4-Mo. Average	7,321	243	-71	108	7,527	--	--	--
1994	4-Mo. Average	6,963	334	-89	84	7,302	--	--	--

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^c Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

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

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

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

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

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1995 - Present

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

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, March 1995 - Present

Note: The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 89.7 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month	Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)		
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^c	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1981 Average	2,613	173	^d -38	5	2,829	192	-	-
1982 Average	2,606	93	-35	74	2,671	^d 179	-	-
1983 Average	2,456	174	^d -124	64	2,690	140	-	-
1984 Average	2,681	272	57	51	2,845	161	-	-
1985 Average	2,687	200	-48	67	2,868	144	-	-
1986 Average	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	-	-
1987 Average	2,731	255	-56	66	2,976	134	-	-
1988 Average	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	-	-
1989 Average	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	-	-
1990 Average	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	-	-
1991 Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	-	-
1992 Average	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	141	-	-
1993 Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	141	64	77
1994 January	3,114	161	-754	332	3,698	117	55	62
February	3,018	276	-521	235	3,581	103	49	54
March	3,096	318	-113	220	3,307	99	51	49
April	3,249	226	106	252	3,116	103	57	46
May	3,317	202	318	289	2,912	112	61	51
June	3,285	182	237	168	3,062	120	62	58
July	3,191	164	472	220	2,663	134	69	65
August	3,187	211	142	193	3,063	139	67	71
September	3,285	193	205	140	3,133	145	66	78
October	3,203	159	40	256	3,066	146	67	79
November	3,270	166	45	211	3,180	147	70	77
December	3,232	187	-68	284	3,203	145	73	73
Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,162	-	-	-
1995 January	3,055	270	-152	141	3,335	140	69	71
February	2,954	287	-660	212	3,689	122	63	59
March	3,156	188	-208	216	3,336	115	59	56
April	3,125	125	-30	172	3,108	115	61	53
May	3,111	108	135	202	2,883	119	62	56
June	3,114	176	-132	137	3,284	115	59	56
July	3,041	157	332	148	2,718	125	61	64
August	3,130	171	186	84	3,031	131	61	70
September	3,288	142	28	116	3,286	132	63	68
October	3,176	162	-2	238	3,102	132	61	70
November	3,341	262	137	236	3,230	136	65	71
December	3,339	235	-186	298	3,462	130	66	64
Average	3,153	190	-42	183	3,201	-	-	-
1996 January	3,110	243	-544	216	3,681	113	58	55
February	3,145	271	-561	256	3,722	97	53	44
March	^R 3,110	^R 253	^R -229	^R 139	^R 3,453	^R 90	^R 49	^R 40
April	^E 3,295	^E 213	^E 18	^E 200	^E 3,290	^E 89	^E 52	^E 37
4-Mo. Average	^E 3,164	^E 245	^E -328	^E 202	^E 3,535	-	-	-
1995 4-Mo. Average	3,075	216	-255	185	3,361	-	-	-
1994 4-Mo. Average	3,121	245	-319	260	3,424	-	-	-

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

^R = Revised data. ^E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1995 - Present

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

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, March 1995 - Present

Note: The Observed Minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 31.5 million barrels, occurring in February 1996.
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	800	d -37	118	2,088	.78
1982	Average	1,070	776	-32	209	1,716	d 66
1983	Average	852	699	d -55	185	1,421	49
1984	Average	891	681	12	190	1,369	53
1985	Average	882	510	-7	197	1,202	50
1986	Average	889	669	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	Average	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	Average	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990	Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991	Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992	Average	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
1993	Average	835	373	4	123	1,080	44
1994	January	809	532	4	64	1,272	44
	February	852	597	-159	127	1,481	40
	March	859	426	61	175	1,050	42
	April	846	282	-65	110	1,083	40
	May	860	348	30	129	1,049	41
	June	779	247	-43	122	948	39
	July	807	230	12	83	941	40
	August	838	287	37	120	968	41
	September	800	222	117	141	764	44
	October	755	190	-45	134	856	43
	November	835	248	19	182	881	44
	December	871	173	-58	115	988	42
	Average	826	314	-6	125	1,021	-
1995	January	909	194	60	203	839	44
	February	776	225	-275	208	1,069	36
	March	778	209	50	154	783	38
	April	789	126	-23	129	808	37
	May	749	177	48	115	762	39
	June	749	184	-82	120	894	36
	July	798	149	25	164	759	37
	August	799	177	28	122	825	38
	September	810	219	64	124	840	40
	October	722	131	-58	84	828	38
	November	701	181	-19	111	790	37
	December	855	255	-16	98	1,028	37
	Average	786	185	-14	136	851	-
1996	January	774	320	-34	108	1,020	36
	February	776	222	-144	114	1,028	32
	March	R 701	R 227	R 5	R 95	R 829	R 32
	April ^e	E 677	E 182	E 30	E 114	E 715	E 32
	4-Mo. Average	E 732	E 239	E -35	E 107	E 898	-
1995	4-Mo. Average	814	188	-41	173	871	-
1994	4-Mo. Average	841	457	-37	119	1,216	-

^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.

^e 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, March 1995 - Present

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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, March 1995 - Present

Note: The Observed Minimum for total jet fuel stocks in the last 36-month period was 34.1 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)	
		Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene- Type
		Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type		
1981	Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982	Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	^c 37	^c 31
1983	Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984	Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985	Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
1991	Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
1992	Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43	39
1993	Average	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	40	38
1994	January	1,456	1,394	116	29	40	1,504	1,460	41	39
	February	1,374	1,331	138	-43	35	1,519	1,473	40	38
	March	1,322	1,272	120	-80	14	1,507	1,444	38	36
	April	1,437	1,395	138	20	12	1,544	1,469	38	36
	May	1,451	1,403	112	108	9	1,446	1,402	42	40
	June	1,451	1,400	130	-2	11	1,573	1,518	41	40
	July	1,472	1,422	98	34	11	1,526	1,456	43	41
	August	1,538	1,498	91	33	10	1,585	1,536	44	42
	September	1,444	1,419	149	47	31	1,515	1,461	45	44
	October	1,434	1,409	110	-27	18	1,552	1,520	44	43
	November	1,442	1,433	93	(s)	19	1,515	1,494	44	43
	December	1,543	1,533	114	86	33	1,538	1,526	47	46
	Average	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	--	--
1995	January	1,412	1,402	79	-101	33	1,559	1,548	44	43
	February	1,376	1,366	123	-44	21	1,522	1,516	43	42
	March	1,281	1,272	99	-113	17	1,477	1,461	39	38
	April	1,322	1,318	82	-16	5	1,414	1,403	39	38
	May	1,368	1,356	104	-21	18	1,474	1,463	38	37
	June	1,408	1,395	99	62	11	1,434	1,395	40	39
	July	1,449	1,435	97	19	27	1,500	1,465	41	40
	August	1,419	1,411	90	-32	21	1,519	1,505	40	39
	September	1,466	1,460	155	56	20	1,545	1,489	41	41
	October	1,426	1,422	99	-54	57	1,521	1,518	40	39
	November	1,496	1,493	164	62	13	1,586	1,580	42	41
	December	1,542	1,538	89	-49	63	1,618	1,616	40	39
	Average	1,414	1,406	106	-20	26	1,514	1,497	--	--
1996	January	1,597	1,594	80	-43	111	1,609	1,605	39	38
	February	1,500	1,496	108	-137	67	1,678	1,659	35	34
	March	R 1,470	R 1,468	R 101	R -19	R 59	R 1,531	R 1,534	R 34	R 34
	April*	E 1,473	E 1,467	E 94	E 65	E 63	E 1,439	E 1,433	E 35	E 35
	4-Mo. Average	E 1,510	E 1,507	E 95	E -33	E 75	E 1,563	E 1,557	--	--
1995	4-Mo. Average	1,347	1,339	95	-70	19	1,493	1,482	--	--
1994	4-Mo. Average	1,398	1,348	128	-18	25	1,518	1,461	--	--

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

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

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, February 1995 - Present

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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, February 1995 - Present

Note: The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 21.7 million barrels, occurring in February 1996.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	
1981	Average	745	70	^c 18	5	18	773
1982	Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798
1983	Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	751
1984	Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833
1985	Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883
1986	Average	817	110	64	4	28	831
1987	Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924
1988	Average	863	106	7	8	31	923
1989	Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990
1990	Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917
1991	Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982
1992	Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032
1993	Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006
1994	January	889	141	-566	0	19	1,577
	February	905	128	-308	0	30	1,311
	March	939	87	13	0	29	984
	April	978	83	188	0	20	852
	May	976	90	306	0	20	741
	June	978	117	247	0	20	827
	July	977	151	221	0	22	885
	August	980	135	107	0	28	980
	September	1,008	133	77	0	20	1,044
	October	954	164	-175	0	24	1,269
	November	1,002	137	-43	0	27	1,155
	December	1,034	127	-233	0	29	1,366
	Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082
1995	January	1,002	108	-350	0	55	1,405
	February	983	94	-361	0	100	1,338
	March	1,013	90	16	(s)	39	1,048
	April	1,029	107	159	0	31	946
	May	1,042	73	204	0	29	882
	June	1,038	114	187	0	27	938
	July	1,011	73	235	0	27	822
	August	1,009	107	176	0	24	916
	September	1,023	145	51	0	25	1,092
	October	998	97	-18	0	30	1,083
	November	1,042	76	-155	0	37	1,236
	December	1,029	135	-287	0	31	1,421
	Average	1,018	102	-10	(s)	38	1,092
1996	January	989	150	-367	0	30	1,476
	February	998	103	-342	0	39	1,404
	March	1,041	116	(s)	0	25	1,132
	3-Mo. Average	1,010	123	-234	0	31	1,336
1995	3-Mo. Average	1,000	97	-228	(s)	63	1,261
1994	3-Mo. Average	911	118	-287	0	26	1,290

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, February 1995 - Present

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

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, February 1995 - Present

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

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

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981 Average	1,571	244	^c 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^c 94
1983 Average	1,642	190	^c -4	253	73	1,509	^c 101
1984 Average	1,697	195	^c -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987 Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988 Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989 Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990 Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991 Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992 Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993 Average	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	106
1994 January	1,717	194	-923	396	28	2,410	78
February	1,807	192	-463	343	44	2,075	65
March	1,969	146	42	232	37	1,804	66
April	2,093	116	323	218	29	1,639	76
May	2,120	135	478	243	32	1,503	91
June	2,156	178	480	251	41	1,562	105
July	2,169	229	353	246	40	1,759	116
August	2,170	198	296	236	37	1,799	125
September	2,073	206	104	264	56	1,854	128
October	1,926	230	-259	322	40	2,054	120
November	1,927	199	-228	401	35	1,919	113
December	1,998	169	-452	399	41	2,179	99
Average	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	-
1995 January	1,941	172	-542	363	64	2,228	83
February	1,964	134	-456	306	122	2,125	70
March	2,117	111	175	248	57	1,747	75
April	2,246	147	323	216	43	1,812	85
May	2,260	115	386	211	62	1,716	97
June	2,227	174	447	198	55	1,701	111
July	2,205	123	489	213	41	1,583	126
August	2,174	169	322	217	57	1,747	136
September	2,054	195	17	300	29	1,903	136
October	1,957	130	-228	359	35	1,920	129
November	1,947	114	-491	403	63	2,086	114
December	1,864	169	-679	422	67	2,223	93
Average	2,080	146	-17	288	58	1,898	-
1996 January	1,909	208	-671	416	49	2,323	73
February	1,903	136	-589	318	60	2,249	55
March	2,176	165	29	246	38	2,029	56
3-Mo. Average	1,998	170	-406	327	49	2,199	-
1995 3-Mo. Average	2,009	139	-268	306	80	2,031	-
1994 3-Mo. Average	1,832	177	-447	323	36	2,097	-

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
1981	Average	2,771	188	^c -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982	Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	^c 216
1983	Average	2,437	382	^c -6	712	236	1,877	^c 217
1984	Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985	Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990	Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991	Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992	Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470	^c 207
1993	Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426	206
1994	January	2,712	838	^c 511	585	256	2,198	222
	February	2,790	743	277	613	248	2,394	229
	March	2,777	810	52	934	361	2,241	231
	April	2,914	783	-126	1,016	272	2,534	227
	May	3,078	773	-64	1,009	288	2,617	225
	June	3,131	726	-103	887	331	2,742	222
	July	3,158	746	80	759	361	2,704	225
	August	3,093	797	-46	803	411	2,721	223
	September	3,088	695	50	745	388	2,600	225
	October	3,067	700	-72	902	300	2,636	223
	November	3,001	749	47	1,013	344	2,347	224
	December	2,852	762	-298	1,049	386	2,478	215
	Average	2,973	761	24	861	329	2,518	-
1995	January	2,819	563	383	634	324	2,041	227
	February	2,914	802	236	722	320	2,438	234
	March	2,797	669	-8	873	329	2,273	234
	April	2,843	699	-106	1,008	355	2,283	231
	May	2,955	592	-72	780	339	2,501	228
	June	3,099	649	-135	893	403	2,588	224
	July	3,276	763	-48	1,069	326	2,692	223
	August	3,246	727	-233	1,119	372	2,714	216
	September	3,216	756	-64	1,045	348	2,643	214
	October	2,912	708	-93	860	376	2,476	211
	November	2,883	806	-43	947	343	2,442	209
	December	2,955	684	-93	1,095	341	2,296	207
	Average	2,993	700	-24	922	348	2,449	-
1996	January	2,848	819	403	615	335	2,314	219
	February	2,830	693	15	860	388	2,260	219
	March	2,955	775	80	733	315	2,603	222
	3-Mo. Average	2,879	764	169	733	345	2,395	-
1995	3-Mo. Average	2,841	674	203	744	324	2,244	-
1994	3-Mo. Average	2,759	799	280	714	289	2,274	-

^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 March 1996).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (April 1996). 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 April 1996). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

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

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

Note 3. Figures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, March 1996

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 45,086	E 1,454	E 132,841	E 1,460
(2) Lower 48 States	E 156,896	E 5,061	E 460,432	E 5,060
(3) Total U.S.	E 201,982	E 6,516	E 593,273	E 6,519
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	221,210	7,136	636,304	6,992
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	2,914	94	8,331	92
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	218,296	7,042	627,973	6,901
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	2,492	80	2,515	28
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	1,880	61	2,108	23
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-204	-7	-784	-9
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	1,964	63	18,601	204
(12) Total Other Sources	6,132	198	22,440	247
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	426,410	13,755	1,243,686	13,667
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	57,134	1,843	164,151	1,804
(15) Net Imports ^c	1,269	41	4,136	45
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	-405	-13	1,304	14
(17) Total NGL Supply	57,998	1,871	169,591	1,864
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-4,789	-154	-11,504	-126
(19) Net Imports	13,909	449	40,150	441
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	8,944	289	23,156	254
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^d	24,446	789	70,762	778
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	204	7	784	9
(23) Total Other Liquids	42,714	1,378	123,348	1,355
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	527,122	17,004	1,536,625	16,886
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	40,458	1,305	123,156	1,353
(26) Exports	22,815	736	80,078	880
(27) Imports (Net)	17,643	569	43,078	473
(28) Total New Supply of Products	544,764	17,573	1,579,704	17,359
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	18,819	607	84,886	933
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	563,583	18,180	1,664,590	18,292
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	239,586	7,729	683,457	7,511
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	107,042	3,453	329,087	3,616
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	25,696	829	87,147	958
(34) Jet Fuel	47,468	1,531	146,018	1,605
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	62,887	2,029	200,119	2,199
(36) Other ^d	80,701	2,603	217,978	2,395
(37) Crude Oil	204	7	784	9
(38) Total Products Supplied	563,583	18,180	1,664,590	18,292
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	299,622	--	299,622	--
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	589,125	--	589,125	--
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	159,400	--	159,400	--
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	89,707	--	89,707	--
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	31,682	--	31,682	--
(44) Jet Fuel	34,083	--	34,083	--
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	56,380	--	56,380	--
(46) Other ^d	221,934	--	221,934	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,481,933	--	1,481,933	--
(47) = (39) through (46)				

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.

^c Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

^d Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

E = Estimated.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
March 1996
(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 201,982	--	221,210	1,964	-4,372	0	426,410	2,914	204	888,747
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	56,097	21,515	6,397	--	1,307	--	12,836	1,190	68,676	62,033
Pentanes Plus	10,141	--	1,288	--	405	--	5,216	19	5,789	5,653
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45,956	21,515	5,109	--	902	--	7,620	1,171	62,887	56,380
Ethane/Ethylene	19,027	877	445	--	-1,256	--	0	0	21,605	14,791
Propane/Propylene	16,329	15,948	3,581	--	-5	--	0	783	35,080	21,674
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,555	4,169	622	--	1,827	--	3,421	388	3,710	13,335
Isobutane/Isobutylene	6,045	521	461	--	336	--	4,199	0	2,492	6,580
Other Liquids	8,944	--	15,027	--	4,789	--	17,513	1,118	551	151,148
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	8,458	--	1,551	--	81	--	9,121	807	0	12,626
Unfinished Oils	--	--	11,198	--	5,350	--	5,456	0	392	94,473
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	485	--	2,278	--	-696	--	3,149	310	0	43,812
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	54	--	-213	0	159	237
Finished Petroleum Products	1,037	459,690	35,349	--	-19,721	--	--	21,644	494,152	380,005
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,037	223,474	9,601	--	-9,430	--	--	3,956	239,586	159,400
Reformulated	--	66,291	4,344	--	646	--	--	85	69,904	40,911
Oxygenated	15,220	2,787	0	--	-676	--	--	4	18,679	1,226
Other	-14,183	154,396	5,257	--	-9,400	--	--	3,866	151,003	117,263
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	627	1	--	-147	--	--	0	775	2,083
Jet Fuel	--	45,565	3,131	--	-594	--	--	1,822	47,468	34,083
Naphtha-Type	--	67	153	--	16	--	--	279	-75	567
Kerosene-Type	--	45,498	2,978	--	-610	--	--	1,543	47,543	33,516
Kerosene	--	1,255	14	--	-2,130	--	--	211	3,188	3,654
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	96,399	7,843	--	-7,114	--	--	4,314	107,042	89,707
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	59,055	2,746	--	-3,370	--	--	514	64,657	49,472
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	37,344	5,097	--	-3,744	--	--	3,799	42,386	40,235
Residual Fuel Oil	--	21,727	7,050	--	145	--	--	2,936	25,696	31,682
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	5,294	2,384	--	-591	--	--	0	8,269	2,014
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,683	3,838	--	-219	--	--	0	8,740	1,453
Special Naphthas	--	1,701	341	--	49	--	--	210	1,783	1,913
Lubricants	--	5,033	686	--	-695	--	--	533	5,881	12,357
Waxes	--	658	44	--	-16	--	--	80	638	851
Petroleum Coke	--	21,015	29	--	-141	--	--	7,478	13,707	7,377
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	11,520	383	--	1,327	--	--	98	10,478	32,213
Still Gas	--	19,483	0	--	0	--	--	0	19,483	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,256	4	--	-165	--	--	6	1,419	1,218
Total	268,060	481,205	277,983	1,964	-17,997	0	456,759	26,866	563,583	1,481,933

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

**Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
January-March 1996
(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 593,273	--	636,304	18,601	-4,623	0	1,243,686	8,331	784	888,747
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	157,917	52,807	19,684	--	-38,274	--	45,033	4,482	219,167	62,033
Pentanes Plus	28,885	--	4,199	--	-1,304	--	15,277	63	19,048	5,653
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	129,032	52,807	15,485	--	-36,970	--	29,756	4,419	200,119	56,380
Ethane/Ethylene	52,196	2,334	1,310	--	-7,356	--	0	0	63,196	14,791
Propane/Propylene	46,445	45,447	11,228	--	-21,280	--	0	2,847	121,553	21,674
Normal Butane/Butylene	13,419	3,992	1,923	--	-7,628	--	16,906	1,573	8,483	13,335
Isobutane/Isobutylene	16,972	1,034	1,024	--	-706	--	12,850	0	6,886	6,580
Other Liquids	23,156	--	42,094	--	11,504	--	51,462	1,944	340	151,148
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	24,545	--	3,958	--	893	--	26,145	1,465	0	12,626
Unfinished Oils	--	--	31,334	--	7,715	--	23,728	0	-109	94,473
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,389	--	6,802	--	2,794	--	2,140	479	0	43,812
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	102	--	-551	0	449	237
Finished Petroleum Products	6,234	1,358,136	107,671	--	-47,916	--	--	75,658	1,444,299	380,005
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,234	657,402	29,084	--	-1,828	--	--	11,091	683,457	159,400
Reformulated	--	177,981	14,515	--	4,095	--	--	85	188,316	40,911
Oxygenated	48,450	18,009	0	--	-3,928	--	--	90	70,297	1,226
Other	-42,216	461,412	14,569	--	-1,995	--	--	10,915	424,845	117,263
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,320	7	--	-261	--	--	0	1,588	2,083
Jet Fuel	--	138,548	8,742	--	-5,924	--	--	7,196	146,018	34,083
Naphtha-Type	--	266	620	--	5	--	--	281	600	567
Kerosene-Type	--	138,282	8,122	--	-5,929	--	--	6,915	145,418	33,516
Kerosene	--	6,350	251	--	-3,574	--	--	245	9,930	3,654
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	284,031	23,222	--	-40,268	--	--	18,434	329,087	89,707
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	166,651	9,564	--	-16,972	--	--	4,699	188,488	49,472
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	117,380	13,658	--	-23,296	--	--	13,735	140,599	40,235
Residual Fuel Oil	--	68,234	23,399	--	-5,089	--	--	9,575	87,147	31,682
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	14,772	6,893	--	-800	--	--	0	22,465	2,014
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	15,983	12,442	--	18	--	--	0	28,407	1,453
Special Naphthas	--	4,515	878	--	-116	--	--	1,187	4,322	1,913
Lubricants	--	15,370	1,172	--	-537	--	--	2,879	14,200	12,357
Waxes	--	1,952	119	--	-6	--	--	214	1,863	851
Petroleum Coke	--	59,257	104	--	719	--	--	24,622	34,020	7,377
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	28,801	1,339	--	9,748	--	--	193	20,199	32,213
Still Gas	--	57,891	0	--	0	--	--	0	57,891	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	3,710	19	--	2	--	--	22	3,705	1,218
Total	780,579	1,410,943	805,753	18,601	-79,309	0	1,340,181	90,415	1,664,590	1,481,933

^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,
March 1996**
(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 6,516	—	7,136	63	-141	0	13,755	94	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,810	694	206	—	42	—	414	38	2,215
Pentanes Plus	327	—	42	—	13	—	168	1	187
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,482	694	165	—	29	—	246	38	2,029
Ethane/Ethylene	614	28	14	—	-41	—	0	0	697
Propane/Propylene	527	514	116	—	(s)	—	0	25	1,132
Normal Butane/Butylene	147	134	20	—	59	—	110	13	120
Isobutane/Isobutylene	195	17	15	—	11	—	135	0	80
Other Liquids	289	—	485	—	154	—	565	36	18
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	273	—	50	—	3	—	294	26	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	361	—	173	—	176	0	13
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	16	—	73	—	-22	—	102	10	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	2	—	-7	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	33	14,829	1,140	—	-636	—	—	698	15,940
Finished Motor Gasoline	33	7,209	310	—	-304	—	—	128	7,729
Reformulated	—	2,138	140	—	21	—	—	3	2,255
Oxygenated	491	90	0	—	-22	—	—	(s)	603
Other	-458	4,981	170	—	-303	—	—	125	4,871
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	20	(s)	—	-5	—	—	0	25
Jet Fuel	—	1,470	101	—	-19	—	—	59	1,531
Naphtha-Type	—	2	5	—	1	—	—	9	-2
Kerosene-Type	—	1,468	96	—	-20	—	—	50	1,534
Kerosene	—	40	(s)	—	-69	—	—	7	103
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,110	253	—	-229	—	—	139	3,453
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,905	89	—	-109	—	—	17	2,086
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	1,205	164	—	-121	—	—	123	1,367
Residual Fuel Oil	—	701	227	—	5	—	—	95	829
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	171	77	—	-19	—	—	0	267
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	151	124	—	-7	—	—	0	282
Special Naphthas	—	55	11	—	2	—	—	7	58
Lubricants	—	162	22	—	-22	—	—	17	190
Waxes	—	21	1	—	-1	—	—	3	21
Petroleum Coke	—	678	1	—	-5	—	—	241	442
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	372	12	—	43	—	—	3	338
Still Gas	—	628	0	—	0	—	—	0	628
Miscellaneous Products	—	41	(s)	—	-5	—	—	(s)	46
Total	8,647	15,523	8,967	63	-581	0	14,734	867	18,180

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

**Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
January-March 1996**
(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 6,519	--	6,992	204	-51	0	13,667	92	9
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,735	580	216	--	-421	--	495	49	2,408
Pentanes Plus	317	--	46	--	-14	--	168	1	209
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,418	580	170	--	-406	--	327	49	2,199
Ethane/Ethylene	574	26	14	--	-81	--	0	0	694
Propane/Propylene	510	499	123	--	-234	--	0	31	1,336
Normal Butane/Butylene	147	44	21	--	-84	--	186	17	93
Isobutane/Isobutylene	187	11	11	--	-8	--	141	0	76
Other Liquids	254	--	463	--	126	--	566	21	4
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	270	--	43	--	10	--	287	16	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	344	--	85	--	261	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-15	--	75	--	31	--	24	5	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	1	--	-6	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	69	14,925	1,183	--	-527	--	--	831	15,871
Finished Motor Gasoline	69	7,224	320	--	-20	--	--	122	7,511
Reformulated	--	1,956	160	--	45	--	--	1	2,069
Oxygenated	532	198	0	--	-43	--	--	1	772
Other	-464	5,070	160	--	-22	--	--	120	4,669
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	15	(s)	--	-3	--	--	0	17
Jet Fuel	--	1,523	96	--	-65	--	--	79	1,605
Naphtha-Type	--	3	7	--	(s)	--	--	3	7
Kerosene-Type	--	1,520	89	--	-65	--	--	76	1,598
Kerosene	--	70	3	--	-39	--	--	3	109
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,121	255	--	-443	--	--	203	3,616
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,831	105	--	-187	--	--	52	2,071
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,290	150	--	-256	--	--	151	1,545
Residual Fuel Oil	--	750	257	--	-56	--	--	105	958
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	162	76	--	-9	--	--	0	247
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	176	137	--	(s)	--	--	0	312
Special Naphthas	--	50	10	--	-1	--	--	13	47
Lubricants	--	169	13	--	-6	--	--	32	156
Waxes	--	21	1	--	(s)	--	--	2	20
Petroleum Coke	--	651	1	--	8	--	--	271	374
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	316	15	--	107	--	--	2	222
Still Gas	--	636	0	--	0	--	--	0	636
Miscellaneous Products	--	41	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	(s)	41
Total	8,578	15,505	8,854	204	-872	0	14,727	994	18,292

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

**Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
March 1996
(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 781	--	40,523	-519	-745	2,123	0	37,867	51	0	14,680
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	660	1,268	1,726	--	3,942	618	--	134	47	6,797	3,043
Pentanes Plus	74	--	143	--	0	-61	--	17	2	259	26
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	586	1,268	1,583	--	3,942	679	--	117	46	6,537	3,017
Ethane/Ethylene	249	0	0	--	0	-2	--	0	0	251	3
Propane/Propylene	221	1,392	1,515	--	3,923	771	--	0	34	6,246	2,230
Normal Butane/Butylene	86	-86	58	--	19	-54	--	50	11	70	644
Isobutane/Isobutylene	30	-38	10	--	0	-36	--	67	0	-29	140
Other Liquids	369	--	5,792	--	390	396	--	7,477	78	-1,400	18,758
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,054	--	577	--	0	121	--	1,509	1	0	2,016
Unfinished Oils	--	--	2,963	--	13	593	--	3,942	0	-1,559	10,110
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-685	--	2,252	--	377	-363	--	2,230	77	0	6,461
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	45	--	-204	0	159	171
Finished Petroleum Products	776	46,237	27,748	--	83,494	-10,119	--	--	403	167,972	107,909
Finished Motor Gasoline	776	23,192	9,211	--	48,044	-2,347	--	--	17	83,554	49,297
Reformulated	--	14,695	4,344	--	11,078	437	--	--	0	29,680	22,531
Oxygenated	913	0	0	--	150	-369	--	--	(s)	1,432	309
Other	-137	8,497	4,867	--	36,816	-2,415	--	--	16	52,442	26,457
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	-1	0	--	70	-7	--	--	0	76	785
Jet Fuel	--	2,120	2,658	--	11,691	-716	--	--	(s)	17,185	6,763
Naphtha-Type	--	0	153	--	0	0	--	--	0	153	0
Kerosene-Type	--	2,120	2,505	--	11,691	-716	--	--	(s)	17,032	6,763
Kerosene	--	85	13	--	108	-1,742	--	--	2	1,946	1,689
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	11,016	7,498	--	20,745	-3,402	--	--	97	42,564	28,574
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,452	2,625	--	11,411	-871	--	--	70	17,289	11,298
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	8,564	4,873	--	9,334	-2,531	--	--	28	25,274	17,276
Residual Fuel Oil	--	3,288	7,050	--	1,662	-2,116	--	--	66	14,050	10,152
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	200	222	--	0	-81	--	--	0	503	410
Special Naphthas	--	100	103	--	88	0	--	--	9	282	134
Lubricants	--	642	595	--	930	-125	--	--	121	2,171	2,561
Waxes	--	160	35	--	0	-17	--	--	24	188	171
Petroleum Coke	--	1,585	0	--	0	-21	--	--	11	1,595	435
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,084	361	--	148	433	--	--	51	2,109	6,776
Still Gas	--	1,701	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,701	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	65	2	--	8	22	--	--	4	49	162
Total	2,587	47,505	75,789	-519	87,081	-6,982	0	45,478	579	173,368	144,390

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1996
(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 2,191	--	112,715	7,031	-2,165	3,146	0	116,424	201	0	14,680
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,978	2,831	4,695	--	13,239	-2,264	--	774	89	24,144	3,043
Pentanes Plus	218	--	143	--	0	-130	--	162	11	318	26
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,760	2,831	4,552	--	13,239	-2,134	--	612	77	23,827	3,017
Ethane/Ethylene	711	0	0	--	0	-9	--	0	0	720	3
Propane/Propylene	701	3,884	4,339	--	13,113	-1,168	--	0	62	23,143	2,230
Normal Butane/Butylene	262	-948	203	--	126	-877	--	344	15	161	644
Isobutane/Isobutylene	86	-105	10	--	0	-80	--	268	0	-197	140
Other Liquids	4,376	--	15,612	--	774	1,987	--	21,198	82	-2,505	18,758
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4,636	--	874	--	0	352	--	5,154	4	0	2,016
Unfinished Oils	--	--	7,989	--	30	841	--	10,132	0	-2,954	10,110
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-261	--	6,749	--	744	703	--	6,452	77	0	6,461
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	91	--	-540	0	449	171
Finished Petroleum Products	551	141,030	84,486	--	258,434	-31,641	--	--	2,726	513,417	107,909
Finished Motor Gasoline	551	70,118	28,055	--	141,545	302	--	--	59	239,908	49,297
Reformulated	--	46,465	14,515	--	33,017	2,214	--	--	0	91,783	22,531
Oxygenated	2,907	0	0	--	353	-584	--	--	(s)	3,844	309
Other	-2,356	23,653	13,540	--	108,175	-1,328	--	--	59	144,281	26,457
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	-1	1	--	198	-47	--	--	0	245	785
Jet Fuel	--	7,175	7,187	--	38,074	-3,432	--	--	295	55,573	6,763
Naphtha-Type	--	0	153	--	0	0	--	--	0	153	0
Kerosene-Type	--	7,175	7,034	--	38,074	-3,432	--	--	295	55,420	6,763
Kerosene	--	496	246	--	852	-2,390	--	--	8	3,976	1,689
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	33,956	21,872	--	70,645	-23,381	--	--	721	149,133	28,574
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	6,788	8,901	--	33,294	-6,324	--	--	82	55,225	11,298
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	27,168	12,971	--	37,351	-17,057	--	--	638	93,909	17,276
Residual Fuel Oil	--	12,956	23,369	--	3,854	-4,416	--	--	661	43,934	10,152
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	677	916	--	50	77	--	--	0	1,566	410
Special Naphthas	--	229	522	--	251	-20	--	--	23	999	134
Lubricants	--	1,836	1,016	--	2,420	-261	--	--	411	5,122	2,561
Waxes	--	451	84	--	0	-15	--	--	50	500	171
Petroleum Coke	--	4,237	0	--	0	-110	--	--	412	3,935	435
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,788	1,214	--	525	2,008	--	--	72	3,447	6,776
Still Gas	--	4,942	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,942	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	170	4	--	20	44	--	--	16	134	162
Total	9,096	143,861	217,508	7,031	270,282	-28,772	0	138,396	3,097	535,056	144,390

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1996
(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 25	—	1,307	-17	-24	68	0	1,222	2	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	21	41	56	—	127	20	—	4	2	219
Pentanes Plus	2	—	5	—	0	-2	—	1	(s)	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	19	41	51	—	127	22	—	4	1	211
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	7	45	49	—	127	25	—	0	1	201
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	-3	2	—	1	-2	—	2	(s)	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-1	(s)	—	0	-1	—	2	0	-1
Other Liquids	12	—	187	—	13	13	—	241	3	-45
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	34	—	19	—	0	4	—	49	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	96	—	(s)	19	—	127	0	-50
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-22	—	73	—	12	-12	—	72	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-7	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	25	1,492	895	—	2,693	-326	—	—	13	5,418
Finished Motor Gasoline	25	748	297	—	1,550	-76	—	—	1	2,695
Reformulated	—	474	140	—	357	14	—	—	0	957
Oxygenated	29	0	0	—	5	-12	—	—	(s)	46
Other	-4	274	157	—	1,188	-78	—	—	1	1,692
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	68	86	—	377	-23	—	—	(s)	554
Naphtha-Type	—	0	5	—	0	0	—	—	0	5
Kerosene-Type	—	68	81	—	377	-23	—	—	(s)	549
Kerosene	—	3	(s)	—	3	-56	—	—	(s)	63
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	355	242	—	669	-110	—	—	3	1,373
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	79	85	—	368	-28	—	—	2	558
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	276	157	—	301	-82	—	—	1	815
Residual Fuel Oil	—	106	227	—	54	-68	—	—	2	453
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	6	7	—	0	-3	—	—	0	16
Special Naphthas	—	3	3	—	3	0	—	—	(s)	9
Lubricants	—	21	19	—	30	-4	—	—	4	70
Waxes	—	5	1	—	0	-1	—	—	1	6
Petroleum Coke	—	51	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	51
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	67	12	—	5	14	—	—	2	68
Still Gas	—	55	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	55
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	(s)	1	—	—	(s)	2
Total	83	1,532	2,445	-17	2,809	-225	0	1,467	19	5,593

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1996
(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 24	—	1,239	77	-24	35	0	1,279	2	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	22	31	52	—	145	-25	—	9	1	265
Pentanes Plus	2	—	2	—	0	-1	—	2	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	19	31	50	—	145	-23	—	7	1	262
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	8	43	48	—	144	-13	—	0	1	254
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	-10	2	—	1	-10	—	4	(s)	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-1	(s)	—	0	-1	—	3	0	-2
Other Liquids	48	—	172	—	9	22	—	233	1	-28
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	51	—	10	—	0	4	—	57	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	88	—	(s)	9	—	111	0	-32
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-3	—	74	—	8	8	—	71	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-6	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	6	1,550	928	—	2,840	-348	—	—	30	5,642
Finished Motor Gasoline	6	771	308	—	1,555	3	—	—	1	2,636
Reformulated	—	511	160	—	363	24	—	—	0	1,009
Oxygenated	32	0	0	—	4	-6	—	—	(s)	42
Other	-26	260	149	—	1,189	-15	—	—	1	1,586
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	(s)	—	2	-1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	79	79	—	418	-38	—	—	3	611
Naphtha-Type	—	0	2	—	0	0	—	—	0	2
Kerosene-Type	—	79	77	—	418	-38	—	—	3	609
Kerosene	—	5	3	—	9	-26	—	—	(s)	44
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	373	240	—	776	-257	—	—	8	1,639
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	75	98	—	366	-69	—	—	1	607
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	299	143	—	410	-187	—	—	7	1,032
Residual Fuel Oil	—	142	257	—	42	-49	—	—	7	483
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	7	10	—	1	1	—	—	0	17
Special Naphthas	—	3	6	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Lubricants	—	20	11	—	27	-3	—	—	5	56
Waxes	—	5	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	5
Petroleum Coke	—	47	0	—	0	-1	—	—	5	43
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	42	13	—	6	22	—	—	1	38
Still Gas	—	54	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	54
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Total	100	1,581	2,390	77	2,970	-316	0	1,521	34	5,880

^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, March 1996
(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 17,208	--	21,902	4,112	55,131	149	0	97,954	250	0	64,269
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,702	3,771	1,959	--	-497	-908	--	2,633	153	13,057	15,967
Pentanes Plus	1,286	--	34	--	640	331	--	874	17	738	1,962
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,416	3,771	1,925	--	-1,137	-1,239	--	1,759	136	12,319	14,005
Ethane/Ethylene	2,997	0	11	--	-1,799	75	--	0	0	1,134	2,820
Propane/Propylene	3,591	3,256	1,802	--	837	-1,185	--	0	61	10,610	6,922
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,117	432	65	--	-449	-71	--	702	75	459	2,692
Isobutane/Isobutylene	711	83	47	--	274	-58	--	1,057	0	116	1,571
Other Liquids	-722	--	29	--	1,964	3,493	--	-1,922	1	-301	28,126
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,105	--	0	--	0	121	--	984	0	0	1,131
Unfinished Oils	--	--	3	--	45	3,648	--	-3,299	0	-301	16,246
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,827	--	26	--	1,919	-283	--	400	1	0	10,716
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	7	--	-7	0	0	33
Finished Petroleum Products	2,984	100,308	270	--	23,627	-2,485	--	--	282	129,392	97,585
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,984	52,478	57	--	15,455	-1,084	--	--	16	72,042	42,120
Reformulated	--	7,076	0	--	0	-613	--	--	0	7,689	1,037
Oxygenated	11,567	2,023	0	--	-150	10	--	--	3	13,428	707
Other	-8,583	43,379	57	--	15,605	-481	--	--	13	50,925	40,376
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	62	1	--	81	-41	--	--	0	185	416
Jet Fuel	--	6,609	0	--	2,762	24	--	--	21	9,326	6,560
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	42	--	--	0	-42	181
Kerosene-Type	--	6,609	0	--	2,762	-18	--	--	21	9,368	6,379
Kerosene	--	640	0	--	-20	-313	--	--	(s)	933	1,110
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	24,150	136	--	5,534	-1,268	--	--	2	31,086	25,138
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	16,871	86	--	4,910	-1,272	--	--	(s)	23,139	16,060
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	7,279	50	--	624	4	--	--	2	7,947	9,078
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,999	0	--	-542	-74	--	--	61	1,470	2,075
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,084	26	--	0	-119	--	--	0	1,229	168
Special Naphthas	--	389	20	--	102	46	--	--	8	457	193
Lubricants	--	642	21	--	162	-100	--	--	53	872	1,701
Waxes	--	88	7	--	0	-1	--	--	11	85	90
Petroleum Coke	--	4,034	0	--	0	142	--	--	91	3,801	2,108
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,950	0	--	93	316	--	--	17	3,710	15,730
Still Gas	--	3,838	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,838	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	345	2	--	0	-13	--	--	(s)	360	176
Total	29,172	104,079	24,160	4,112	80,225	249	0	98,665	685	142,148	205,947

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1996
(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 51,113	—	67,099	6,471	158,823	461	0	282,558	487	0	64,269
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	27,072	9,547	6,860	—	4,151	-13,146	—	10,806	799	49,171	15,967
Pentanes Plus	3,771	—	97	—	2,104	346	—	2,332	52	3,242	1,962
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23,301	9,547	6,763	—	2,047	-13,492	—	8,474	748	45,928	14,005
Ethane/Ethylene	7,879	0	36	—	-4,369	735	—	0	0	2,811	2,820
Propane/Propylene	10,210	9,619	5,921	—	5,708	-10,386	—	0	206	41,638	6,922
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,257	-233	640	—	64	-3,243	—	5,065	541	1,365	2,692
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,955	161	166	—	644	-598	—	3,409	0	115	1,571
Other Liquids	-3,190	—	105	—	4,560	4,121	—	-624	22	-2,044	28,126
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,334	—	38	—	0	-510	—	2,861	21	0	1,131
Unfinished Oils	—	—	14	—	85	4,329	—	-2,186	0	-2,044	16,246
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-5,524	—	53	—	4,475	291	—	-1,288	1	0	10,716
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	11	—	-11	0	0	33
Finished Petroleum Products	9,206	297,553	1,105	—	60,278	-2,193	—	—	793	369,542	97,585
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,206	156,989	252	—	38,891	1,091	—	—	48	204,199	42,120
Reformulated	—	21,004	0	—	10	-352	—	—	0	21,366	1,037
Oxygenated	36,822	5,751	0	—	-436	144	—	—	9	41,984	707
Other	-27,616	130,234	252	—	39,317	1,299	—	—	39	140,849	40,376
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	200	6	—	187	-58	—	—	0	451	416
Jet Fuel	—	19,130	0	—	8,587	-963	—	—	21	28,659	6,560
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	3	—	—	(s)	-3	181
Kerosene-Type	—	19,130	0	—	8,587	-966	—	—	21	28,662	6,379
Kerosene	—	3,527	0	—	182	-761	—	—	3	4,467	1,110
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	69,856	568	—	12,588	-6,356	—	—	16	89,352	25,138
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	47,122	400	—	11,119	-5,446	—	—	1	64,086	16,060
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	22,734	168	—	1,469	-910	—	—	15	25,266	9,078
Residual Fuel Oil	—	6,210	30	—	-1,286	-33	—	—	187	4,800	2,075
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	3,010	104	—	76	-745	—	—	0	3,935	168
Special Naphthas	—	1,086	62	—	295	16	—	—	26	1,401	193
Lubricants	—	2,010	55	—	533	-80	—	—	155	2,523	1,701
Waxes	—	217	20	—	0	-15	—	—	37	215	90
Petroleum Coke	—	12,225	0	—	0	915	—	—	259	11,051	2,108
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	10,798	0	—	225	4,808	—	—	41	6,174	15,730
Still Gas	—	11,304	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	11,304	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	991	8	—	0	-12	—	—	(s)	1,011	176
Total	84,201	307,100	75,169	6,471	227,812	-10,757	0	292,740	2,102	416,669	205,947

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1996
(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 555	--	707	133	1,778	5	0	3,160	8	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	313	122	63	--	-16	-29	--	85	5	421
Pentanes Plus	41	--	1	--	21	11	--	28	1	24
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	271	122	62	--	-37	-40	--	57	4	397
Ethane/Ethylene	97	0	(s)	--	-58	2	--	0	0	37
Propane/Propylene	116	105	58	--	27	-38	--	0	2	342
Normal Butane/Butylene	36	14	2	--	-14	-2	--	23	2	15
Isobutane/Isobutylene	23	3	2	--	9	-2	--	34	0	4
Other Liquids	-23	--	1	--	63	113	--	-62	(s)	-10
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	36	--	0	--	0	4	--	32	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	(s)	--	1	118	--	-106	0	-10
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-59	--	1	--	62	-9	--	13	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	96	3,236	9	--	762	-80	--	--	9	4,174
Finished Motor Gasoline	96	1,693	2	--	499	-35	--	--	1	2,324
Reformulated	--	228	0	--	0	-20	--	--	0	248
Oxygenated	373	65	0	--	-5	(s)	--	--	(s)	433
Other	-277	1,399	2	--	503	-16	--	--	(s)	1,643
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2	(s)	--	3	-1	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	213	0	--	89	1	--	--	1	301
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	-1
Kerosene-Type	--	213	0	--	89	-1	--	--	1	302
Kerosene	--	21	0	--	-1	-10	--	--	(s)	30
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	779	4	--	179	-41	--	--	(s)	1,003
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	544	3	--	158	-41	--	--	(s)	746
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	235	2	--	20	(s)	--	--	(s)	256
Residual Fuel Oil	--	64	0	--	-17	-2	--	--	2	47
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	35	1	--	0	-4	--	--	0	40
Special Naphthas	--	13	1	--	3	1	--	--	(s)	15
Lubricants	--	21	1	--	5	-3	--	--	2	28
Waxes	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	--	130	0	--	0	5	--	--	3	123
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	127	0	--	3	10	--	--	1	120
Still Gas	--	124	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	124
Miscellaneous Products	--	11	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	12
Total	941	3,357	779	133	2,588	8	0	3,183	22	4,585

^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-March 1996
(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 562	—	737	71	1,745	5	0	3,105	5	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	297	105	75	—	46	-144	—	119	9	540
Pentanes Plus	41	—	1	—	23	4	—	26	1	36
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	256	105	74	—	22	-148	—	93	8	505
Ethane/Ethylene	87	0	(s)	—	-48	8	—	0	0	31
Propane/Propylene	112	106	65	—	63	-114	—	0	2	458
Normal Butane/Butylene	36	-3	7	—	1	-36	—	56	6	15
Isobutane/isobutylene	21	2	2	—	7	-7	—	37	0	1
Other Liquids	-35	—	1	—	50	45	—	-7	(s)	-22
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	26	—	(s)	—	0	-6	—	31	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	1	48	—	-24	0	-22
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-61	—	1	—	49	3	—	-14	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	101	3,270	12	—	662	-24	—	—	9	4,061
Finished Motor Gasoline	101	1,725	3	—	427	12	—	—	1	2,244
Reformulated	—	231	0	—	(s)	-4	—	—	0	235
Oxygenated	405	63	0	—	-5	2	—	—	(s)	461
Other	-303	1,431	3	—	432	14	—	—	(s)	1,548
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	(s)	—	2	-1	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	210	0	—	94	-11	—	—	(s)	315
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	210	0	—	94	-11	—	—	(s)	315
Kerosene	—	39	0	—	2	-8	—	—	(s)	49
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	768	6	—	138	-70	—	—	(s)	982
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	518	4	—	122	-60	—	—	(s)	704
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	250	2	—	16	-10	—	—	(s)	278
Residual Fuel Oil	—	68	(s)	—	-14	(s)	—	—	2	53
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	33	1	—	1	-8	—	—	0	43
Special Naphthas	—	12	1	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	15
Lubricants	—	22	1	—	6	-1	—	—	2	28
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	134	0	—	0	10	—	—	3	121
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	119	0	—	2	53	—	—	(s)	68
Still Gas	—	124	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	124
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Total	925	3,375	826	71	2,503	-118	0	3,217	23	4,579

^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,
March 1996
(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 97,087	--	148,071	-3,916	-47,271	-4,824	0	198,795	0	0	727,032
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	36,788	13,490	2,319	--	-290	1,491	--	6,362	592	43,862	39,381
Pentanes Plus	5,794	--	1,060	--	-224	141	--	2,510	0	3,979	3,466
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	30,994	13,490	1,259	--	-66	1,350	--	3,852	592	39,883	35,915
Ethane/Ethylene	14,027	877	434	--	3,104	-1,329	--	0	0	19,771	11,750
Propane/Propylene	10,566	9,632	109	--	-3,932	369	--	0	535	15,471	11,634
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,896	2,524	408	--	811	1,823	--	1,489	57	2,270	8,197
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,505	457	308	--	-49	487	--	2,363	0	2,371	4,334
Other Liquids	6,295	--	8,047	--	-2,354	1,110	--	8,846	1,038	994	65,247
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,850	--	107	--	0	43	--	3,108	806	0	5,727
Unfinished Oils	--	--	7,940	--	-58	1,377	--	5,511	0	994	43,592
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2,446	--	0	--	-2,296	-307	--	224	233	0	15,907
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-3	--	3	0	0	21
Finished Petroleum Products	-2,385	212,475	6,754	--	-111,018	-4,553	--	--	14,732	95,648	108,866
Finished Motor Gasoline	-2,385	101,391	0	--	-65,948	-4,659	--	--	3,618	34,099	42,040
Reformulated	--	18,842	0	--	-11,384	-1,008	--	--	85	8,381	7,807
Oxygenated	609	69	0	--	0	-169	--	--	0	847	8
Other	-2,994	82,480	0	--	-54,564	-3,482	--	--	3,533	24,872	34,225
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	422	0	--	-159	-114	--	--	0	377	366
Jet Fuel	--	22,006	471	--	-15,690	621	--	--	767	5,399	12,695
Naphtha-Type	--	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1	1
Kerosene-Type	--	22,005	471	--	-15,690	621	--	--	767	5,398	12,694
Kerosene	--	422	0	--	-88	-14	--	--	4	344	704
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	43,913	0	--	-26,564	-1,141	--	--	2,042	16,448	22,488
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	26,965	0	--	-16,526	-91	--	--	267	10,263	13,031
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	16,948	0	--	-10,038	-1,050	--	--	1,774	6,186	9,457
Residual Fuel Oil	--	8,503	0	--	-1,120	1,298	--	--	1,788	4,297	11,944
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	8,381	5,974	--	117	-633	--	--	0	15,105	2,619
Special Naphthas	--	1,152	217	--	-190	12	--	--	18	1,149	1,550
Lubricants	--	3,074	70	--	-1,127	-182	--	--	250	1,949	6,594
Waxes	--	328	0	--	0	-6	--	--	36	298	466
Petroleum Coke	--	9,938	0	--	0	-159	--	--	6,191	3,906	2,323
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,268	22	--	-241	512	--	--	18	2,519	4,374
Still Gas	--	9,022	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	9,022	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	655	0	--	-8	-88	--	--	1	734	703
Total	137,785	225,965	165,191	-3,916	-160,933	-6,776	0	214,003	16,362	140,503	940,526

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1996
(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 284,161	--	422,286	2,742	-134,742	-3,456	0	577,903	0	0	727,032
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	103,173	33,850	6,539	--	-8,014	-20,961	--	22,176	1,956	132,377	39,381
Pentanes Plus	16,370	--	3,777	--	-949	-1,519	--	7,593	0	13,124	3,466
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	86,803	33,850	2,762	--	-7,065	-19,442	--	14,583	1,956	119,253	35,915
Ethane/Ethylene	38,882	2,334	1,274	--	8,688	-8,083	--	0	0	59,261	11,750
Propane/Propylene	29,775	27,198	395	--	-16,590	-8,603	--	0	1,767	47,614	11,634
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,478	3,491	642	--	790	-2,857	--	7,350	190	5,718	8,197
Isobutane/Isobutylene	12,668	827	451	--	47	101	--	7,233	0	6,659	4,334
Other Liquids	14,965	--	22,461	--	-5,334	5,359	--	23,683	1,837	1,213	65,247
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	11,183	--	107	--	0	1,523	--	8,330	1,437	0	5,727
Unfinished Oils	--	--	22,354	--	-115	2,997	--	18,029	0	1,213	43,592
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	3,782	--	0	--	-5,219	844	--	-2,681	400	0	15,907
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-5	--	5	0	0	21
Finished Petroleum Products	-3,589	626,053	20,336	--	-331,422	-15,037	--	--	45,470	280,946	108,866
Finished Motor Gasoline	-3,589	292,823	0	--	-188,089	-5,030	--	--	9,523	96,652	42,040
Reformulated	--	53,831	0	--	-33,588	-2,046	--	--	85	22,204	7,807
Oxygenated	1,938	1,265	0	--	0	-192	--	--	64	3,331	8
Other	-5,527	237,727	0	--	-154,501	-2,792	--	--	9,374	71,118	34,225
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	875	0	--	-422	-104	--	--	0	557	366
Jet Fuel	--	67,964	1,550	--	-50,787	-1,060	--	--	3,620	16,167	12,695
Naphtha-Type	--	2	467	--	0	-26	--	--	2	493	1
Kerosene-Type	--	67,962	1,083	--	-50,787	-1,034	--	--	3,619	15,673	12,694
Kerosene	--	1,773	0	--	-972	-409	--	--	25	1,185	704
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	129,883	0	--	-84,462	-7,451	--	--	7,861	45,011	22,488
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	75,744	0	--	-45,270	-2,649	--	--	2,573	30,550	13,031
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	54,139	0	--	-39,192	-4,802	--	--	5,289	14,460	9,457
Residual Fuel Oil	--	28,025	0	--	-2,568	-1,795	--	--	5,707	21,545	11,944
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	26,072	18,292	--	157	-191	--	--	0	44,712	2,619
Special Naphthas	--	3,035	290	--	-546	-97	--	--	55	2,821	1,550
Lubricants	--	9,300	101	--	-2,963	-28	--	--	1,971	4,495	6,594
Waxes	--	1,036	10	--	0	-21	--	--	96	971	466
Petroleum Coke	--	27,682	0	--	0	162	--	--	16,572	10,948	2,323
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	8,604	86	--	-750	943	--	--	38	6,959	4,374
Still Gas	--	26,921	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	26,921	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	2,060	7	--	-20	44	--	--	1	2,002	703
Total	398,710	659,903	471,622	2,742	-479,512	-34,095	0	623,762	49,263	414,535	940,526

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1996
(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 3,132	—	4,776	-126	-1,525	-156	0	6,413	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,187	435	75	—	-9	48	—	205	19	1,415
Pentanes Plus	187	—	34	—	-7	5	—	81	0	128
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,000	435	41	—	-2	44	—	124	19	1,287
Ethane/Ethylene	452	28	14	—	100	-43	—	0	0	638
Propane/Propylene	341	311	4	—	-127	12	—	0	17	499
Normal Butane/Butylene	61	81	13	—	26	59	—	48	2	73
Isobutane/Isobutylene	145	15	10	—	-2	16	—	76	0	76
Other Liquids	203	—	260	—	-76	36	—	285	33	32
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	124	—	3	—	0	1	—	100	26	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	256	—	-2	44	—	178	0	32
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	79	—	0	—	-74	-10	—	7	8	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-77	6,854	218	—	-3,581	-147	—	—	475	3,085
Finished Motor Gasoline	-77	3,271	0	—	-2,127	-150	—	—	117	1,100
Reformulated	—	608	0	—	-367	-33	—	—	3	270
Oxygenated	20	2	0	—	0	-5	—	—	0	27
Other	-97	2,661	0	—	-1,760	-112	—	—	114	802
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	14	0	—	-5	-4	—	—	0	12
Jet Fuel	—	710	15	—	-506	20	—	—	25	174
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	710	15	—	-506	20	—	—	25	174
Kerosene	—	14	0	—	-3	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,417	0	—	-857	-37	—	—	66	531
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	870	0	—	-533	-3	—	—	9	331
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	547	0	—	-324	-34	—	—	57	200
Residual Fuel Oil	—	274	0	—	-36	42	—	—	58	139
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	270	193	—	4	-20	—	—	0	487
Special Naphthas	—	37	7	—	-6	(s)	—	—	1	37
Lubricants	—	99	2	—	-36	-6	—	—	8	63
Waxes	—	11	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	321	0	—	0	-5	—	—	200	126
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	105	1	—	-8	17	—	—	1	81
Still Gas	—	291	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	291
Miscellaneous Products	—	21	0	—	(s)	-3	—	—	(s)	24
Total	4,445	7,289	5,329	-126	-5,191	-219	0	6,903	528	4,532

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1996
(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 3,123	—	4,641	30	-1,481	-38	0	6,351	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,134	372	72	—	-88	-230	—	244	21	1,455
Pentanes Plus	180	—	42	—	-10	-17	—	83	0	144
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	954	372	30	—	-78	-214	—	160	21	1,310
Ethane/Ethylene	427	26	14	—	95	-89	—	0	0	651
Propane/Propylene	327	299	4	—	-182	-95	—	0	19	523
Normal Butane/Butylene	60	38	7	—	9	-31	—	81	2	63
Isobutane/Isobutylene	139	9	5	—	1	1	—	79	0	73
Other Liquids	164	—	247	—	-59	59	—	260	20	13
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	123	—	1	—	0	17	—	92	16	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	246	—	-1	33	—	198	0	13
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	42	—	0	—	-57	9	—	-29	4	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-39	6,880	223	—	-3,642	-165	—	—	500	3,087
Finished Motor Gasoline	-39	3,218	0	—	-2,067	-55	—	—	105	1,062
Reformulated	—	592	0	—	-369	-22	—	—	1	244
Oxygenated	21	14	0	—	0	-2	—	—	1	37
Other	-61	2,612	0	—	-1,698	-31	—	—	103	782
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	10	0	—	-5	-1	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	747	17	—	-558	-12	—	—	40	178
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	5	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Kerosene-Type	—	747	12	—	-558	-11	—	—	40	172
Kerosene	—	19	0	—	-11	-4	—	—	(s)	13
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,427	0	—	-928	-82	—	—	86	495
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	832	0	—	-497	-29	—	—	28	336
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	595	0	—	-431	-53	—	—	58	159
Residual Fuel Oil	—	308	0	—	-28	-20	—	—	63	237
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	287	201	—	2	-2	—	—	0	491
Special Naphthas	—	33	3	—	-6	-1	—	—	1	31
Lubricants	—	102	1	—	-33	(s)	—	—	22	49
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	304	0	—	0	2	—	—	182	120
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	95	1	—	-8	10	—	—	(s)	76
Still Gas	—	296	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	296
Miscellaneous Products	—	23	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	22
Total	4,381	7,252	5,183	30	-5,269	-375	0	6,855	541	4,555

^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,
March 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 11,552	--	3,416	424	-1,337	87	0	13,968	0	0	12,230
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	5,071	284	330	--	-3,155	37	--	380	0	2,113	1,191
Pentanes Plus	835	--	51	--	-416	-13	--	112	0	371	179
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,236	284	279	--	-2,739	50	--	268	0	1,742	1,012
Ethane/Ethylene	1,753	0	0	--	-1,305	0	--	0	0	448	218
Propane/Propylene	1,598	272	151	--	-828	-3	--	0	0	1,196	289
Normal Butane/Butylene	573	-6	91	--	-381	30	--	114	0	133	362
Isobutane/Isobutylene	312	18	37	--	-225	23	--	154	0	-35	143
Other Liquids	110	--	0	--	0	91	--	62	0	-43	4,633
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	13	--	0	--	0	-32	--	45	0	0	140
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	168	--	-125	0	-43	2,228
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	97	--	0	--	0	-45	--	142	0	0	2,265
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-51	14,539	194	--	1,455	-108	--	--	8	16,236	11,839
Finished Motor Gasoline	-51	7,065	24	--	315	-268	--	--	0	7,621	5,002
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	457	22	0	--	0	-140	--	--	0	619	56
Other	-508	7,043	24	--	315	-128	--	--	0	7,002	4,946
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	23	0	--	8	4	--	--	0	27	33
Jet Fuel	--	902	0	--	1,023	-38	--	--	0	1,963	847
Naphtha-Type	--	62	0	--	-54	-49	--	--	0	57	86
Kerosene-Type	--	840	0	--	1,077	11	--	--	0	1,906	761
Kerosene	--	55	0	--	0	-13	--	--	0	68	88
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	4,035	170	--	109	-180	--	--	0	4,494	2,302
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	3,195	35	--	105	-143	--	--	0	3,478	1,909
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	840	135	--	4	-37	--	--	0	1,016	393
Residual Fuel Oil	--	279	0	--	0	29	--	--	0	250	514
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	26	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	26	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	7	-7	0
Waxes	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	1	-1	0
Petroleum Coke	--	493	0	--	0	78	--	--	0	415	248
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,055	0	--	0	280	--	--	0	775	2,795
Still Gas	--	544	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	544	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	62	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	62	9
Total	16,681	14,823	3,940	424	-3,037	107	0	14,410	8	18,306	29,893

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1996
(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 34,073	—	10,583	231	-5,356	-345	0	39,876	0	0	12,230
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	14,593	331	1,238	—	-9,376	-189	—	1,510	0	5,465	1,191
Pentanes Plus	2,457	—	182	—	-1,155	1	—	416	0	1,067	179
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	12,136	331	1,056	—	-8,221	-190	—	1,094	0	4,398	1,012
Ethane/Ethylene	4,721	0	0	—	-4,319	1	—	0	0	401	218
Propane/Propylene	4,718	793	559	—	-2,231	-222	—	0	0	4,061	289
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,780	-393	438	—	-980	65	—	720	0	60	362
Isobutane/Isobutylene	917	-69	59	—	-691	-34	—	374	0	-124	143
Other Liquids	809	—	0	—	0	352	—	431	(s)	26	4,633
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	229	—	0	—	0	-63	—	292	(s)	0	140
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	295	—	-321	0	26	2,228
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	580	—	0	—	0	120	—	460	0	0	2,265
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-435	42,698	599	—	4,152	1,147	—	—	38	45,830	11,839
Finished Motor Gasoline	-435	21,983	56	—	497	596	—	—	12	21,494	5,002
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,454	2,238	0	—	83	-128	—	—	11	3,891	56
Other	-1,888	19,745	56	—	414	724	—	—	(s)	17,603	4,946
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	49	0	—	37	-2	—	—	0	88	33
Jet Fuel	—	2,739	0	—	3,279	-7	—	—	0	6,025	847
Naphtha-Type	—	237	0	—	-104	-55	—	—	0	188	86
Kerosene-Type	—	2,502	0	—	3,383	48	—	—	0	5,837	761
Kerosene	—	281	0	—	-62	-15	—	—	0	234	88
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	10,978	543	—	401	-792	—	—	0	12,714	2,302
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	8,683	156	—	430	-726	—	—	0	9,995	1,909
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	2,295	387	—	-29	-66	—	—	0	2,719	393
Residual Fuel Oil	—	856	0	—	0	19	—	—	0	837	514
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	31	0	—	0	-3	—	—	0	34	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	1	-1	1
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	22	-22	0
Waxes	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	1	-1	0
Petroleum Coke	—	1,328	0	—	0	68	—	—	0	1,260	248
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,545	0	—	0	1,294	—	—	2	1,249	2,795
Still Gas	—	1,747	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,747	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	161	0	—	0	-11	—	—	0	172	9
Total	49,040	43,029	12,420	231	-10,580	965	0	41,817	38	51,321	29,893

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1996
(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 373	--	110	14	-43	3	0	451	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	164	9	11	--	-102	1	--	12	0	68
Pentanes Plus	27	--	2	--	-13	(s)	--	4	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	137	9	9	--	-88	2	--	9	0	56
Ethane/Ethylene	57	0	0	--	-42	0	--	0	0	14
Propane/Propylene	52	9	5	--	-27	(s)	--	0	0	39
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	(s)	3	--	-12	1	--	4	0	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	1	1	--	-7	1	--	5	0	-1
Other Liquids	4	--	0	--	0	3	--	2	0	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	(s)	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	5	--	-4	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	3	--	0	--	0	-1	--	5	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-2	469	6	--	47	-3	--	--	(s)	524
Finished Motor Gasoline	-2	228	1	--	10	-9	--	--	0	246
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	15	1	0	--	0	-5	--	--	0	20
Other	-16	227	1	--	10	-4	--	--	0	226
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	29	0	--	33	-1	--	--	0	63
Naphtha-Type	--	2	0	--	-2	-2	--	--	0	2
Kerosene-Type	--	27	0	--	35	(s)	--	--	0	61
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	130	5	--	4	-6	--	--	0	145
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	103	1	--	3	-5	--	--	0	112
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	27	4	--	(s)	-1	--	--	0	33
Residual Fuel Oil	--	9	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	8
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	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	--	16	0	--	0	3	--	--	0	13
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	34	0	--	0	9	--	--	0	25
Still Gas	--	18	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	18
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	2
Total	538	478	127	14	-98	3	0	465	(s)	591

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1996
(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 374	—	116	3	-59	-4	0	438	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	160	4	14	—	-103	-2	—	17	0	60
Pentanes Plus	27	—	2	—	-13	(s)	—	5	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	133	4	12	—	-90	-2	—	12	0	48
Ethane/Ethylene	52	0	0	—	-47	(s)	—	0	0	4
Propane/Propylene	52	9	6	—	-25	-2	—	0	0	45
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	-4	5	—	-11	1	—	8	0	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	1	—	-8	(s)	—	4	0	-1
Other Liquids	9	—	0	—	0	4	—	5	(s)	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	—	0	—	0	-1	—	3	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	3	—	-4	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	6	—	0	—	0	1	—	5	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-5	469	7	—	46	13	—	—	(s)	504
Finished Motor Gasoline	-5	242	1	—	5	7	—	—	(s)	236
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	16	25	0	—	1	-1	—	—	(s)	43
Other	-21	217	1	—	5	8	—	—	(s)	193
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	30	0	—	36	(s)	—	—	0	66
Naphtha-Type	—	3	0	—	-1	-1	—	—	0	2
Kerosene-Type	—	27	0	—	37	1	—	—	0	64
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	121	6	—	4	-9	—	—	0	140
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	95	2	—	5	-8	—	—	0	110
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	25	4	—	(s)	-1	—	—	0	30
Residual Fuel Oil	—	9	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	9
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	—	15	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	28	0	—	0	14	—	—	(s)	14
Still Gas	—	19	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	539	473	136	3	-116	11	0	460	(s)	564

^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,
March 1996
(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 75,354	--	7,298	1,863	-5,778	-1,907	0	77,826	2,614	204	70,536
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,876	2,702	63	--	0	69	--	3,327	397	2,848	2,451
Pentanes Plus	2,152	--	0	--	0	7	--	1,703	0	442	20
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,724	2,702	63	--	0	62	--	1,624	397	2,406	2,431
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	353	1,396	4	--	0	43	--	0	152	1,558	599
Normal Butane/Butylene	883	1,305	0	--	0	99	--	1,066	245	778	1,440
Isobutane/Isobutylene	487	1	59	--	0	-80	--	558	0	69	392
Other Liquids	2,892	--	1,159	--	0	-301	--	3,050	1	1,301	34,384
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,437	--	867	--	0	-172	--	3,475	1	0	3,612
Unfinished Oils	--	--	292	--	0	-436	--	-573	0	1,301	22,297
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	455	--	0	--	0	302	--	153	0	0	8,463
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	5	--	-5	0	0	12
Finished Petroleum Products	-288	86,131	383	--	2,442	-2,456	--	--	6,220	84,904	53,806
Finished Motor Gasoline	-288	39,348	309	--	2,134	-1,072	--	--	305	42,270	20,941
Reformulated	--	25,678	0	--	306	1,830	--	--	0	24,154	9,536
Oxygenated	1,674	673	0	--	0	-8	--	--	2	2,354	146
Other	-1,962	12,997	309	--	1,828	-2,894	--	--	304	15,762	11,259
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	121	0	--	0	11	--	--	0	110	483
Jet Fuel	--	13,928	2	--	214	-485	--	--	1,034	13,595	7,218
Naphtha-Type	--	4	0	--	54	23	--	--	279	-244	299
Kerosene-Type	--	13,924	2	--	160	-508	--	--	755	13,839	6,919
Kerosene	--	53	1	--	0	-48	--	--	204	-102	63
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,285	39	--	176	-1,123	--	--	2,172	12,451	11,205
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	9,572	0	--	100	-993	--	--	177	10,488	7,174
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	3,713	39	--	76	-130	--	--	1,995	1,963	4,031
Residual Fuel Oil	--	7,658	0	--	0	1,008	--	--	1,021	5,629	6,997
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	286	0	--	-117	23	--	--	0	146	270
Special Naphthas	--	60	1	--	0	-9	--	--	174	-104	35
Lubricants	--	675	0	--	35	-288	--	--	101	897	1,501
Waxes	--	82	2	--	0	8	--	--	9	67	124
Petroleum Coke	--	4,965	29	--	0	-181	--	--	1,185	3,990	2,263
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,163	0	--	0	-214	--	--	11	1,366	2,538
Still Gas	--	4,378	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,378	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	129	0	--	0	-86	--	--	2	213	168
Total	81,834	88,833	8,903	1,863	-3,336	-4,595	0	84,203	9,232	89,257	161,177

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1996
(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 221,736	—	23,621	2,126	-16,560	-4,429	0	226,925	7,643	784	70,536
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	11,101	6,248	352	—	0	-1,714	—	9,767	1,638	8,010	2,451
Pentanes Plus	6,069	—	0	—	0	-2	—	4,774	0	1,297	20
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,032	6,248	352	—	0	-1,712	—	4,993	1,638	6,713	2,431
Ethane/Ethylene	3	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	3	0
Propane/Propylene	1,041	3,953	14	—	0	-901	—	0	812	5,097	599
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,642	2,075	0	—	0	-716	—	3,427	826	1,180	1,440
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,346	220	338	—	0	-95	—	1,566	0	433	392
Other Liquids	6,195	—	3,916	—	0	-315	—	6,774	2	3,650	34,384
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	6,162	—	2,939	—	0	-409	—	9,508	2	0	3,612
Unfinished Oils	—	—	977	—	0	-747	—	-1,926	0	3,650	22,297
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	33	—	0	—	0	836	—	-803	(s)	0	8,463
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	5	—	-5	0	0	12
Finished Petroleum Products	500	250,802	1,145	—	8,558	-192	—	—	26,632	234,565	53,806
Finished Motor Gasoline	500	115,489	721	—	7,156	1,213	—	—	1,448	121,204	20,941
Reformulated	—	56,681	0	—	561	4,279	—	—	0	52,963	9,536
Oxygenated	5,330	8,755	0	—	0	-3,168	—	—	5	17,247	146
Other	-4,830	50,053	721	—	6,595	102	—	—	1,443	50,994	11,259
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	197	0	—	0	-50	—	—	0	247	483
Jet Fuel	—	41,540	5	—	847	-462	—	—	3,260	39,594	7,218
Naphtha-Type	—	27	0	—	104	83	—	—	279	-231	299
Kerosene-Type	—	41,513	5	—	743	-545	—	—	2,981	39,825	6,919
Kerosene	—	273	5	—	0	1	—	—	209	68	63
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	39,358	239	—	828	-2,288	—	—	9,836	32,877	11,205
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	28,314	107	—	427	-1,827	—	—	2,043	28,632	7,174
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	11,044	132	—	401	-461	—	—	7,793	4,245	4,031
Residual Fuel Oil	—	20,187	0	—	0	1,136	—	—	3,020	16,031	6,997
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	965	23	—	-283	80	—	—	0	625	270
Special Naphthas	—	165	4	—	0	-15	—	—	1,083	-899	35
Lubricants	—	2,224	0	—	10	-168	—	—	319	2,083	1,501
Waxes	—	248	5	—	0	45	—	—	30	178	124
Petroleum Coke	—	13,785	104	—	0	-316	—	—	7,379	6,826	2,263
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,066	39	—	0	695	—	—	41	2,369	2,538
Still Gas	—	12,977	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	12,977	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	328	0	—	0	-63	—	—	6	385	168
Total	239,532	257,050	29,034	2,126	-8,002	-6,650	0	243,466	35,915	247,009	161,177

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 2,431	—	235	60	-186	-62	0	2,511	84	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	125	87	2	—	0	2	—	107	13	92
Pentanes Plus	69	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	55	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	56	87	2	—	0	2	—	52	13	78
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	11	45	(s)	—	0	1	—	0	5	50
Normal Butane/Butylene	28	42	0	—	0	3	—	34	8	25
Isobutane/Isobutylene	16	(s)	2	—	0	-3	—	18	0	2
Other Liquids	93	—	37	—	0	-10	—	98	(s)	42
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	79	—	28	—	0	-6	—	112	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	9	—	0	-14	—	-18	0	42
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	15	—	0	—	0	10	—	5	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-9	2,778	12	—	79	-79	—	—	201	2,739
Finished Motor Gasoline	-9	1,269	10	—	69	-35	—	—	10	1,364
Reformulated	—	828	0	—	10	59	—	—	0	779
Oxygenated	54	22	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	76
Other	-63	419	10	—	59	-93	—	—	10	508
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	449	(s)	—	7	-16	—	—	33	439
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	2	1	—	—	9	-8
Kerosene-Type	—	449	(s)	—	5	-16	—	—	24	446
Kerosene	—	2	(s)	—	0	-2	—	—	7	-3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	429	1	—	6	-36	—	—	70	402
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	309	0	—	3	-32	—	—	6	338
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	120	1	—	2	-4	—	—	64	63
Residual Fuel Oil	—	247	0	—	0	33	—	—	33	182
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	9	0	—	-4	1	—	—	0	5
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	6	-3
Lubricants	—	22	0	—	1	-9	—	—	3	29
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	160	1	—	0	-6	—	—	38	129
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	38	0	—	0	-7	—	—	(s)	44
Still Gas	—	141	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	141
Miscellaneous Products	—	4	0	—	0	-3	—	—	(s)	7
Total	2,640	2,866	287	60	-108	-148	0	2,716	298	2,879

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 2,437	—	260	23	-182	-49	0	2,494	84	9
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	122	69	4	—	0	-19	—	107	18	88
Pentanes Plus	67	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	52	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	55	69	4	—	0	-19	—	55	18	74
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	11	43	(s)	—	0	-10	—	0	9	56
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	23	0	—	0	-8	—	38	9	13
Isobutane/Isobutylene	15	2	4	—	0	-1	—	17	0	5
Other Liquids	68	—	43	—	0	-3	—	74	(s)	40
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	68	—	32	—	0	-4	—	104	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	11	—	0	-8	—	-21	0	40
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	—	0	—	0	9	—	-9	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	5	2,756	13	—	94	-2	—	—	293	2,578
Finished Motor Gasoline	5	1,269	8	—	79	13	—	—	16	1,332
Reformulated	—	623	0	—	6	47	—	—	0	582
Oxygenated	59	96	0	—	0	-35	—	—	(s)	190
Other	-53	550	8	—	72	1	—	—	16	560
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	456	(s)	—	9	-5	—	—	36	435
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	1	1	—	—	3	-3
Kerosene-Type	—	456	(s)	—	8	-6	—	—	33	438
Kerosene	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	2	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	433	3	—	9	-25	—	—	108	361
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	311	1	—	5	-20	—	—	22	315
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	121	1	—	4	-5	—	—	86	47
Residual Fuel Oil	—	222	0	—	0	12	—	—	33	176
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	11	(s)	—	-3	1	—	—	0	7
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	12	-10
Lubricants	—	24	0	—	(s)	-2	—	—	4	23
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	151	1	—	0	-3	—	—	81	75
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	34	(s)	—	0	8	—	—	(s)	26
Still Gas	—	143	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	143
Miscellaneous Products	—	4	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	4
Total	2,632	2,825	319	23	-88	-73	0	2,675	395	2,714

^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	January 1996	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 736	E 24
Florida	447	14
New York	E 20	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 119	E 4
Virginia	1	(s)
West Virginia	E 125	E 4
Adjustment ^a	24	1
PAD District II	E 17,464	E 563
Illinois	E 1,386	E 45
Indiana	212	7
Kansas	3,420	110
Kentucky	342	11
Michigan	E 1,014	E 33
Missouri	10	(s)
Nebraska	298	10
North Dakota	2,565	83
Ohio	E 674	E 22
Oklahoma	6,952	224
South Dakota	104	3
Tennessee	31	1
Adjustment ^a	456	15
PAD District III	E 96,477	E 3,112
Alabama	1,461	47
Arkansas	E 773	E 25
Louisiana ^b	E 10,757	E 347
Mississippi	1,623	52
New Mexico	E 5,486	E 177
Texas ^b	46,392	1,497
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 29,630	E 956
Adjustment ^a	355	11
PAD District IV	E 11,679	E 377
Colorado	E 2,270	E 73
Montana	1,243	40
Utah	1,662	54
Wyoming	6,345	205
Adjustment ^a	160	5
PAD District V	E 74,973	E 2,418
Alaska ^b	E 44,767	E 1,444
South Alaska	1,380	45
North Slope	43,387	1,400
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	0	0
Arizona	6	(s)
California ^b	E 23,876	E 770
Nevada	99	3
Federal Offshore PAD District V	5,761	186
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	465	15
U.S. Total^b	E 201,330	E 6,495

^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 - 8,353; California: State - 1,703; Louisiana: State - E2,024; Texas: State -86; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E47,557.

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

E = Estimated.

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

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, March 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	137	523	660	488	277	8,937	9,702
Pentanes Plus	12	62	74	80	72	1,134	1,286
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	125	461	586	408	205	7,803	8,416
Ethane	52	197	249	85	1	2,911	2,997
Propane	46	175	221	199	125	3,267	3,591
Normal Butane	27	59	86	68	79	970	1,117
Isobutane	0	30	30	56	0	655	711
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	11	44	55	94	42	2,062	2,198
Pentanes Plus	0	5	5	10	9	254	273
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	11	39	50	84	33	1,808	1,925
Ethane	0	0	0	17	0	529	546
Propane	8	22	30	39	23	694	756
Normal Butane	3	12	15	13	10	494	517
Isobutane	0	5	5	15	0	91	106

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	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	19,014	4,275	7,855	683	4,961	36,788	5,071	3,876	56,097
Pentanes Plus	3,024	610	1,388	191	581	5,794	835	2,152	10,141
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,990	3,665	6,467	492	4,380	30,994	4,236	1,724	45,956
Ethane	7,208	2,027	2,563	81	2,148	14,027	1,753	1	19,027
Propane	5,534	1,028	2,345	221	1,438	10,566	1,598	353	16,329
Normal Butane	2,263	-1,850	816	127	540	1,896	573	883	4,555
Isobutane	985	2,460	743	63	254	4,505	312	487	6,045
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	250	1,631	1,959	151	68	4,059	260	64	6,636
Pentanes Plus	105	305	298	16	21	745	106	15	1,144
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	145	1,326	1,661	135	47	3,314	154	49	5,492
Ethane	12	523	120	94	0	749	3	0	1,298
Propane	83	406	923	24	28	1,464	91	30	2,371
Normal Butane	34	257	366	13	17	687	46	9	1,274
Isobutane	16	140	252	4	2	414	14	10	549

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,
March 1996**
(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	34,837	3,030	37,867	64,247	12,437	21,270	97,954
Natural Gas Liquids	134	0	134	1,424	226	983	2,633
Pentanes Plus	17	0	17	190	80	604	874
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	117	0	117	1,234	146	379	1,759
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	50	0	50	496	89	117	702
Isobutane	67	0	67	738	57	262	1,057
Other Liquids	7,589	-112	7,477	-1,635	411	-698	-1,922
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,507	2	1,509	702	174	108	984
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	8	0	8	25	0	23	48
Oxygenates	W	W	1,501	677	174	85	936
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	850
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,328	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	4,062	-120	3,942	-2,295	-191	-813	-3,299
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	2,224	6	2,230	-35	428	7	400
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-204	0	-204	-7	0	0	-7
Total Input to Refineries	42,560	2,918	45,478	64,036	13,074	21,555	98,665
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,083	98	1,181	2,170	401	694	3,265
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,498	97	1,595	2,285	391	705	3,382
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	72.3	100.6	74.0	94.9	102.6	98.4	96.5
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	554	15	569	698	124	203	1,025
Catalytic Hydrocracking	49	4	53	87	0	7	94
Delayed and Fluid Coking	91	0	91	174	60	59	294
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.06	0.90	1.05	0.94	1.66	0.69	0.98
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	30.60	36.38	31.07	35.04	29.82	36.66	34.73
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,498	97	1,595	2,285	391	705	3,382
Operating	1,258	97	1,355	2,285	391	695	3,371
Idle	240	0	240	0	0	11	11
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	128	0	0	128

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, March 1996 (Continued)

(Thousands Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD District III			Rocky Mts. PAD Dist.	West Coast PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
							PAD District III					
Crude Oil	15,257	99,885	75,491	5,494	2,668	198,795	13,968	77,826	426,410			
Natural Gas Liquids	834	3,118	2,019	179	212	6,362	380	3,327	12,836			
Pentanes Plus	425	1,380	450	164	91	2,510	112	1,703	5,216			
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	409	1,738	1,569	15	121	3,852	268	1,624	7,620			
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Normal Butane	344	425	705	0	15	1,489	114	1,066	3,421			
Isobutane	65	1,313	864	15	106	2,363	154	558	4,199			
Other Liquids	-105	5,863	3,535	-627	180	8,846	62	3,050	17,513			
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	83	2,019	988	0	18	3,108	45	3,475	9,121			
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	78	336	429	0	0	843	3	558	1,460			
Oxygenates	5	1,683	559	0	0	2,265	42	2,917	7,661			
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	994			
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	34			
MTBE	W	1,578	W	W	W	2,086	W	W	2,816			
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	290			
Unfinished Oils (net)	-513	4,783	1,855	-665	51	5,511	-125	-573	5,456			
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp. (net)	325	-939	689	38	111	224	142	153	3,149			
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp. (net)	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	-5	-213			
Total Input to Refineries	15,986	108,866	81,045	5,046	3,060	214,003	14,410	84,203	456,759			
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation	496	3,192	2,445	166	86	6,385	455	2,617	13,903			
Gross Input (daily average)	609	3,355	2,683	220	95	6,961	508	2,893	15,338			
Operable Capacity (daily average) ^{b,c}	609	3,355	2,683	220	95	6,961	508	2,893	15,338			
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)	81.4	95.1	91.2	75.8	91.0	91.7	89.7	90.5	90.6			
Downstream Processing												
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)	138	1,314	856	5	29	2,342	142	708	4,787			
Catalytic Cracking	37	242	184	0	0	463	5	392	1,006			
Delayed and Fluid Coking	4	366	397	11	0	778	39	476	1,677			
Crude Oil Qualities	0.59	1.14	1.48	1.68	0.47	1.23	1.32	1.18	1.15			
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	38.94	31.68	30.37	30.42	40.15	31.81	34.38	25.31	31.25			
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	609	3,355	2,683	220	95	6,961	508	2,893	15,338			
Operable Capacity (daily average)	55	27	0	20	0	102	0	76	428			
Idle	5	188	0	0	0	193	0	44,037	44,358			
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts												

^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 Highlighted 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,
March 1996
(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	1,315	-47	1,268	2,589	381	801	3,771
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	1,371	21	1,392	2,224	332	700	3,256
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-29	-57	-86	232	58	142	432
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-27	-11	-38	133	-9	-41	83
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	22,169	1,023	23,192	34,146	7,091	11,241	52,478
Reformulated	14,695	0	14,695	6,155	921	0	7,076
Oxygenated	0	0	0	832	1,125	66	2,023
Other	7,474	1,023	8,497	27,159	5,045	11,175	43,379
Finished Aviation Gasoline	-1	0	-1	40	1	21	62
Jet Fuel	2,084	36	2,120	4,570	1,120	919	6,609
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,084	36	2,120	4,570	1,120	919	6,609
Commercial	2,084	28	2,112	4,350	1,120	798	6,268
Military	0	8	8	220	0	121	341
Kerosene	1	84	85	374	64	202	640
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,248	768	11,016	14,839	2,905	6,406	24,150
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,906	546	2,452	9,702	2,131	5,038	16,871
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	8,342	222	8,564	5,137	774	1,368	7,279
Residual Fuel Oil	3,196	92	3,288	1,601	289	109	1,999
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	669	55	724	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,952	37	1,989	533	0	5	538
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	575	0	575	1,068	289	104	1,461
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	200	0	200	482	0	24	506
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	519	0	59	578
Special Naphthas	84	16	100	318	0	71	389
Lubricants	396	246	642	389	0	253	642
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	396	246	642	389	0	253	642
Waxes	0	160	160	53	0	35	88
Petroleum Coke	1,564	21	1,585	2,622	663	749	4,034
Marketable	655	0	655	1,644	490	492	2,626
Catalyst	909	21	930	978	173	257	1,408
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,707	377	2,084	2,535	794	621	3,950
Still Gas	1,586	115	1,701	2,575	431	832	3,838
Miscellaneous Products	22	43	65	217	65	63	345
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	22	43	65	217	65	63	345
Total	44,571	2,934	47,505	67,869	13,804	22,406	104,079
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,011	-16	-2,027	-3,833	-730	-851	-5,414

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1996 (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	529	8,031	4,826	40	64	13,490	284	2,702	21,515
Ethane/Ethylene	2	740	135	0	0	877	0	0	877
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	673
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	204
Propane/Propylene	403	5,345	3,809	12	63	9,632	272	1,396	15,948
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11,270
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,678
Normal Butane/Butylene	82	1,724	693	28	-3	2,524	-6	1,305	4,169
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,172
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	42	222	189	0	4	457	18	1	521
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	411
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	110
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,851	52,091	37,569	1,058	1,822	101,391	7,065	39,348	223,474
Reformulated	820	14,928	3,094	0	0	18,842	0	25,678	66,291
Oxygenated	0	0	52	0	17	69	22	673	2,787
Other	8,031	37,163	34,423	1,058	1,805	82,480	7,043	12,997	154,396
Finished Aviation Gasoline	97	209	116	0	0	422	23	121	627
Jet Fuel	1,403	10,163	9,917	284	239	22,006	902	13,928	45,565
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	0	1	62	4	67
Kerosene-Type	1,402	10,163	9,917	284	239	22,005	840	13,924	45,498
Commercial	871	8,576	8,335	217	0	17,999	667	12,663	39,709
Military	531	1,587	1,582	67	239	4,006	173	1,261	5,789
Kerosene	-10	516	-102	6	12	422	55	53	1,255
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,650	20,321	17,889	1,378	675	43,913	4,035	13,285	96,399
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,520	14,054	8,954	778	659	26,965	3,195	9,572	59,055
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,130	6,267	8,935	600	16	16,948	840	3,713	37,344
Residual Fuel Oil	282	4,047	3,966	183	25	8,503	279	7,658	21,727
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	122	4	135	0	0	261	112	77	1,174
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	102	666	1,114	182	25	2,089	-14	1,550	6,152
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	58	3,377	2,717	1	0	6,153	181	6,031	14,401
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	92	3,903	511	0	10	4,516	0	72	5,294
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	144	2,368	1,353	0	0	3,865	26	214	4,683
Special Naphthas	91	699	249	113	0	1,152	0	60	1,701
Lubricants	W	1,647	W	W	W	3,074	0	675	5,033
Naphthenic	W	487	W	W	W	954	0	297	1,251
Paraffinic	W	1,160	W	W	W	2,120	0	378	3,782
Waxes	7	155	104	62	0	328	0	82	658
Petroleum Coke	274	5,113	4,451	84	16	9,938	493	4,965	21,015
Marketable	37	3,182	3,337	78	0	6,634	293	3,821	14,029
Catalyst	237	1,931	1,114	6	16	3,304	200	1,144	6,986
Asphalt and Road Oil	422	942	703	1,073	128	3,268	1,055	1,163	11,520
Still Gas	643	4,880	3,234	163	102	9,022	544	4,378	19,483
Miscellaneous Products	63	322	270	0	0	655	62	129	1,256
Fuel Use	23	0	0	0	0	23	0	-29	-6
Nonfuel Use	40	322	270	0	0	632	62	158	1,262
Total	16,568	115,407	85,878	5,019	3,093	225,965	14,823	88,833	481,205
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-582	-6,541	-4,833	27	-33	-11,962	-413	-4,630	-24,446

^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,
March 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	13,042	635	13,677	8,545	1,659	2,061	12,265
Petroleum Products	39,843	2,907	42,750	39,302	9,009	12,660	60,971
Pentanes Plus	14	0	14	4	121	142	267
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,039	16	1,055	1,415	221	492	2,128
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	376	11	387	579	37	137	753
Normal Butane/Butylene	529	4	533	417	117	187	721
Isobutane/Isobutylene	134	1	135	417	67	168	652
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,774	11	1,785	331	168	67	566
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	30	0	0	30
Oxygenates	W	W	1,785	301	168	67	536
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	325
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,581	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,427	683	10,110	11,894	712	3,640	16,246
Naphthas and Lighter	1,560	176	1,736	3,021	169	1,001	4,191
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,542	5	2,547	2,021	61	308	2,390
Heavy Gas Oils	4,159	423	4,582	4,596	473	1,456	6,525
Residuum	1,166	79	1,245	2,256	9	875	3,140
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,289	76	5,365	6,132	1,252	1,244	8,628
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	171	0	171	33	0	0	33
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,349	249	10,598	5,384	1,531	2,911	9,826
Reformulated	6,683	0	6,683	62	38	0	100
Oxygenated	7	0	7	206	256	0	462
Other	3,659	249	3,908	5,116	1,237	2,911	9,264
Finished Aviation Gasoline	545	0	545	36	63	50	149
Jet Fuel	853	26	879	1,733	278	255	2,266
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	853	26	879	1,733	278	255	2,266
Kerosene	64	39	103	230	33	236	499
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,753	246	4,999	4,181	992	1,755	6,928
0.05 percent sulfur and under	856	184	1,040	1,992	421	1,021	3,434
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	3,897	62	3,959	2,189	571	734	3,494
Residual Fuel Oil	2,058	49	2,107	1,115	225	138	1,478
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	475	34	509	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	727	15	742	198	0	1	199
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	856	0	856	917	225	137	1,279
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	410	0	410	159	0	9	168
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	81	33	114	168	0	25	193
Lubricants	556	366	922	918	0	0	918
Waxes	0	171	171	58	0	32	90
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	435	0	435	645	1,248	215	2,108
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,019	888	2,907	4,797	2,159	1,421	8,377
Miscellaneous Products	6	54	60	69	6	28	103
Total Stocks, All Oils	52,885	3,542	56,427	47,847	10,668	14,721	73,236

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1996 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,197	24,230	16,391	1,221	438	43,477	2,414	20,248	92,081
Petroleum Products	9,712	65,787	41,213	4,771	1,349	122,832	12,707	67,535	306,795
Pentanes Plus	58	81	57	7	23	226	4	0	511
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	930	3,123	2,378	14	37	6,482	371	1,268	11,304
Ethane/Ethylene	90	378	0	0	0	468	0	0	470
Propane/Propylene	209	1,036	906	2	6	2,159	43	186	3,528
Normal Butane/Butylene	392	1,201	872	10	12	2,487	238	715	4,694
Isobutane/Isobutylene	239	508	600	2	19	1,368	90	367	2,612
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	73	1,694	716	14	4	2,501	79	3,095	8,026
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	38
Oxygenates	73	1,694	715	W	W	2,500	79	3,088	7,988
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	438
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	300
MTBE	W	1,598	W	W	W	2,301	W	3,047	7,156
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	94
Unfinished Oils	3,552	23,208	15,122	1,356	354	43,592	2,228	22,297	94,473
Naphthas and Lighter	790	6,720	4,121	278	134	12,043	517	3,337	21,824
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	600	2,765	2,603	248	86	6,302	339	4,016	15,594
Heavy Gas Oils	1,479	9,632	5,819	776	134	17,840	949	11,562	41,458
Residuum	683	4,091	2,579	54	0	7,407	423	3,382	15,597
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,353	7,541	4,710	84	297	13,985	2,265	8,212	38,455
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	12	237
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,236	9,932	5,247	351	137	16,903	2,738	11,121	51,186
Reformulated	25	2,994	493	0	0	3,512	0	6,248	16,543
Oxygenated	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	144	620
Other	1,211	6,931	4,754	351	137	13,384	2,738	4,729	34,023
Finished Aviation Gasoline	31	145	123	0	0	299	30	175	1,198
Jet Fuel	400	3,407	2,072	95	74	6,048	339	3,752	13,284
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	0	1	49	12	62
Kerosene-Type	399	3,407	2,072	95	74	6,047	290	3,740	13,222
Kerosene	16	420	158	2	19	615	66	47	1,330
Distillate Fuel Oil	713	5,753	3,896	442	158	10,962	1,317	6,184	30,390
0.05 percent sulfur and under	395	3,155	1,728	247	110	5,635	1,025	3,671	14,805
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	318	2,598	2,168	195	48	5,327	292	2,513	15,585
Residual Fuel Oil	210	3,246	1,812	131	9	5,408	514	5,325	14,832
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	26	0	70	1	0	97	120	713	1,439
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	47	496	593	106	9	1,251	279	1,231	3,702
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	137	2,750	1,149	24	0	4,060	115	3,381	9,691
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	27	779	510	5	25	1,346	0	90	2,014
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	129	1,053	91	0	0	1,273	0	180	1,453
Special Naphthas	87	1,159	56	80	0	1,382	1	35	1,725
Lubricants	9	2,747	1,748	625	0	5,129	0	1,132	8,101
Waxes	6	221	217	22	0	466	0	124	851
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	8	694	1,621	0	0	2,323	248	2,263	7,377
Asphalt and Road Oil	848	426	489	1,543	212	3,518	2,507	2,090	19,399
Miscellaneous Products	26	158	169	0	0	353	0	133	649
Total Stocks, All Oils	10,909	90,017	57,604	5,992	1,787	166,309	15,121	87,783	398,876

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

**Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,^a
March 1996**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.4	-1.6	3.0	4.2	3.1	3.9	4.0
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	47.1	34.9	46.2	51.7	51.1	49.6	51.2
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.4	1.2	5.1	7.4	9.1	4.5	7.0
Kerosene	0.0	2.9	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	26.3	26.4	26.3	24.0	23.7	31.3	25.5
Residual Fuel Oil	8.2	3.2	7.9	2.6	2.4	0.5	2.1
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.5
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.6
Special Naphthas	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4
Lubricants	1.0	8.5	1.5	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.7
Waxes	0.0	5.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	4.0	0.7	3.8	4.2	5.4	3.7	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	4.4	13.0	5.0	4.1	6.5	3.0	4.2
Still Gas	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.5	4.1	4.1
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-5.2	-0.5	-4.8	-6.2	-6.0	-4.2	-5.7

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.6	7.7	6.2	0.8	2.4	6.6	2.1	3.5	5.0
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	51.6	45.8	43.8	17.4	54.5	44.9	46.9	41.9	45.9
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.5	9.7	12.8	5.9	8.8	10.8	6.1	18.0	10.5
Kerosene	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	24.8	19.4	23.1	28.5	24.8	21.5	29.1	17.2	22.3
Residual Fuel Oil	1.9	3.9	5.1	3.8	0.9	4.2	2.0	9.9	5.0
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	3.7	0.7	0.0	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.1	1.2
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.3	1.1
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.7	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	1.6	1.1	11.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	1.2
Waxes	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke	1.9	4.9	5.8	1.7	0.6	4.9	3.6	6.4	4.9
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.9	0.9	0.9	22.2	4.7	1.6	7.6	1.5	2.7
Still Gas	4.4	4.7	4.2	3.4	3.8	4.4	3.9	5.7	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.9	-6.2	-6.2	0.6	-1.2	-5.9	-3.0	-6.0	-5.7

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

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

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

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

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

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 28 and 29.

**Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry,
March 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	1,033	1,372	4,645	7,050
Connecticut	0	0	172	172
Delaware	0	0	341	341
Florida	0	0	992	992
Maine	94	0	413	507
Maryland	0	0	40	40
New Hampshire	0	0	277	277
New Jersey	538	555	1,184	2,277
New York	401	502	490	1,393
North Carolina	0	0	407	407
Pennsylvania	0	265	24	289
South Carolina	0	50	204	254
Vermont	0	0	3	3
Virginia	0	0	98	98
U.S. Total	1,033	1,372	4,645	7,050

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

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil ^{a,b}	40,523	40,967	129,006	3,416	7,298	221,210	7,136
Natural Gas Liquids	1,726	1,959	2,319	330	63	6,397	206
Pentanes Plus	143	34	1,060	51	0	1,288	42
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,583	1,925	1,259	279	63	5,109	165
Ethane	0	0	434	0	0	434	14
Ethylene	0	11	0	0	0	11	(s)
Propane	1,515	1,600	109	151	4	3,379	109
Propylene	0	202	0	0	0	202	7
Normal Butane	58	65	408	91	0	622	20
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	10	47	308	37	59	461	15
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	5,792	29	8,047	0	1,159	15,027	485
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	577	0	107	0	867	1,551	50
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	577	0	107	0	867	1,551	50
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	47	0	0	47	2
MTBE	577	0	0	0	867	1,444	47
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	60	0	0	60	2
Unfinished Oils ^a	2,963	3	7,940	0	292	11,198	361
Naphthas and Lighter	0	3	1,291	0	0	1,294	42
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	1,995	0	3,654	0	85	5,734	185
Residuum	968	0	2,995	0	207	4,170	135
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2,252	26	0	0	0	2,278	73
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	27,748	270	6,754	194	383	35,349	1,140
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,211	57	0	24	309	9,601	310
Reformulated	4,344	0	0	0	0	4,344	140
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,867	57	0	24	309	5,257	170
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,658	0	471	0	2	3,131	101
Naphtha-Type	153	0	0	0	0	153	5
Kerosene-Type	2,505	0	471	0	2	2,978	96
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,431	0	452	0	2	1,885	61
Other	1,074	0	19	0	0	1,093	35
Kerosene	13	0	0	0	1	14	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,498	136	0	170	39	7,843	253
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	39	39	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	39	39	1
Other	7,498	136	0	170	0	7,804	252
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,625	86	0	35	0	2,746	89
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	4,873	50	0	135	0	5,058	163
Residual Fuel Oil	7,050	0	0	0	0	7,050	227
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	7,050	0	0	0	0	7,050	227
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,033	0	0	0	0	1,033	33
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,372	0	0	0	0	1,372	44
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	4,645	0	0	0	0	4,645	150
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	222	26	2,136	0	0	2,384	77
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,838	0	0	3,838	124
Special Naphthas	103	20	217	0	1	341	11
Lubricants	595	21	70	0	0	686	22
Waxes	35	7	0	0	2	44	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	29	29	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	361	0	22	0	0	383	12
Miscellaneous Products	2	2	0	0	0	4	(s)
Total	75,789	43,225	146,126	3,940	8,903	277,983	8,967

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-March 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	112,715	116,857	372,528	10,583	23,621	636,304	6,992
Natural Gas Liquids	4,695	6,860	6,539	1,238	352	19,684	216
Pentanes Plus	143	97	3,777	182	0	4,199	46
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,552	6,763	2,762	1,056	352	15,485	170
Ethane	0	0	1,274	0	0	1,274	14
Ethylene	0	36	0	0	0	36	(s)
Propane	4,339	5,202	395	559	14	10,509	115
Propylene	0	719	0	0	0	719	8
Normal Butane	203	640	621	438	0	1,902	21
Butylene	0	0	21	0	0	21	(s)
Isobutane	10	166	451	59	338	1,024	11
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	15,612	105	22,461	0	3,916	42,094	463
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	874	38	107	0	2,939	3,958	43
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	38	0	0	0	38	(s)
Oxygenates	874	0	107	0	2,939	3,920	43
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	47	0	55	102	1
MTBE	874	0	0	0	2,884	3,758	41
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	60	0	0	60	1
Unfinished Oils ^a	7,989	14	22,354	0	977	31,334	344
Naphthas and Lighter	247	14	3,008	0	0	3,269	36
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	4,615	0	11,080	0	198	15,893	175
Residuum	3,127	0	8,266	0	779	12,172	134
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	6,749	53	0	0	0	6,802	75
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	84,486	1,105	20,336	599	1,145	107,671	1,183
Finished Motor Gasoline	28,055	252	0	56	721	29,084	320
Reformulated	14,515	0	0	0	0	14,515	160
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	13,540	252	0	56	721	14,569	160
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	6	0	0	0	7	(s)
Jet Fuel	7,187	0	1,550	0	5	8,742	96
Naphtha-Type	153	0	467	0	0	620	7
Kerosene-Type	7,034	0	1,083	0	5	8,122	89
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	3,818	0	956	0	4	4,778	53
Other	3,216	0	127	0	1	3,344	37
Kerosene	246	0	0	0	5	251	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	21,872	568	0	543	239	23,222	255
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	2	130	132	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	2	0	2	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	130	130	1
Other	21,872	568	0	541	109	23,090	254
0.05 percent sulfur and under	8,901	400	0	154	107	9,562	105
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	12,971	168	0	387	2	13,528	149
Residual Fuel Oil	23,369	30	0	0	0	23,399	257
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	23,369	30	0	0	0	23,399	257
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	4,942	30	0	0	0	4,972	55
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	5,438	0	0	0	0	5,438	60
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	12,989	0	0	0	0	12,989	143
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	916	104	5,850	0	23	6,893	76
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	12,442	0	0	12,442	137
Special Naphthas	522	62	290	0	4	878	10
Lubricants	1,016	55	101	0	0	1,172	13
Waxes	84	20	10	0	5	119	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	104	104	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,214	0	86	0	39	1,339	15
Miscellaneous Products	4	8	7	0	0	19	(s)
Total	217,508	124,927	421,864	12,420	29,034	805,753	8,854

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
March 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	45,997	490	1,417	0	0	0	0	861	0	0
Algeria	1,182	490	348	0	0	0	0	861	0	0
Kuwait	3,952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	40,863	0	1,069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	65,020	630	3,051	214	718	1,347	2,045	3,768	0	0
Gabon	4,777	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,696	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	16,976	0	827	0	0	0	0	604	0	0
Venezuela	41,571	630	2,127	214	718	1,347	2,045	3,164	0	0
Non OPEC	110,193	3,989	6,730	2,064	8,883	1,784	5,798	2,421	14	341
Angola	7,978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Canada	30,231	3,253	129	26	2,357	12	3,035	207	14	304
China, People's Republic of	1,640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	7,744	0	98	0	0	0	0	277	0	0
Congo	891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	3,240	0	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,417	0	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	314	0	288	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	36,121	125	0	150	0	69	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	456	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	433	0	0	221	0	0	0	0
Norway	8,193	482	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,085	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	82	273	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	556	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,187	290	0	0	0	319	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	131	73	0	0
Turkey	0	0	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	7,819	129	470	712	1,590	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	915	248	3,104	1,482	2,632	1,251	0	0
Zaire	556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	465	0	315	0	443	0	0	0	0	0
Total	221,210	5,109	11,198	2,278	9,601	3,131	7,843	7,050	14	341
Persian Gulf^e	44,815	0	1,069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
March 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	1,256	3,521	0	0	1,950	9,495	55,492	1,484	306	1,790
Algeria	0	3,521	0	0	1,060	6,280	7,462	38	203	241
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,952	127	0	127
Saudi Arabia	1,256	0	0	0	890	3,215	44,078	1,318	104	1,422
Other OPEC	0	182	0	179	254	12,388	77,408	2,097	400	2,497
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,777	154	0	154
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	97	1,793	55	3	58
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,431	18,407	548	46	594
Venezuela	0	182	0	179	254	10,860	52,431	1,341	350	1,691
Non OPEC	1,128	135	686	204	713	34,890	145,083	3,555	1,125	4,680
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,978	257	0	257
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	759	24	0	24
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	294	294	0	9	9
Belgium	20	0	0	0	0	274	274	0	9	9
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	1	1
Canada	66	0	60	204	241	9,908	40,139	975	320	1,295
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,640	53	0	53
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	375	8,119	250	12	262
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	891	29	0	29
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	185	3,425	105	6	110
Egypt	237	0	0	0	0	778	2,195	46	25	71
France	13	0	0	0	60	675	675	0	22	22
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	535	535	0	17	17
Greece	0	0	0	0	143	755	755	0	24	24
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	454	15	0	15
Italy	21	0	70	0	0	404	404	0	13	13
Japan	6	0	0	0	1	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	290	290	0	9	9
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	120	120	120	0	4	4
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	346	36,467	1,165	11	1,176
Netherlands	530	0	0	0	84	1,070	1,070	0	35	35
Netherlands Antilles	0	135	0	0	0	789	789	0	25	25
Norway	21	0	0	0	0	621	8,814	264	20	284
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,085	35	0	35
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	355	355	0	11	11
Puerto Rico	196	0	556	0	0	752	752	0	24	24
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	556	556	0	18	18
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	110	110	0	4	4
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,796	1,796	0	58	58
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	204	1,804	52	7	58
Turkey	18	0	0	0	0	307	307	0	10	10
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,901	10,720	252	94	346
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,632	9,632	0	311	311
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	556	18	0	18
Other	0	0	0	0	56	814	1,279	15	26	41
Total	2,384	3,838	686	383	2,917	56,773	277,983	7,136	1,831	8,967
Persian Gulf^e	1,256	0	0	0	890	3,215	48,030	1,446	104	1,549

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1996
(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	6,239	261	0	0	0	0	0	861	0	0
Algeria	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	861	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6,239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	14,093	630	492	214	718	945	2,045	3,768	0	0
Gabon	1,988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	6,773	0	492	0	0	0	0	604	0	0
Venezuela	5,332	630	0	214	718	945	2,045	3,164	0	0
Non OPEC	20,191	692	2,471	2,038	8,493	1,713	5,453	2,421	13	103
Angola	4,618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,083	443	0	0	2,240	10	2,690	207	13	103
China, People's Republic of	1,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,622	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	0	0
Ecuador ^d	722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	288	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	499	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	456	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	332	0	0	221	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,637	249	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	556	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	508	290	0	0	0	319	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	73	0	0
Turkey	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,964	0	98	712	1,590	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	915	248	3,104	1,482	2,632	1,251	0	0
Zaire	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	443	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40,523	1,583	2,963	2,252	9,211	2,658	7,498	7,050	13	103
Persian Gulf^e	6,239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 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	0	0	0	0	371	1,493	7,732	201	48	249
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,122	1,122	0	36	36
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	371	371	6,610	201	12	213
Other OPEC	0	0	0	157	122	9,091	23,184	455	293	748
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,988	64	0	64
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,096	7,869	218	35	254
Venezuela	0	0	0	157	122	7,995	13,327	172	258	430
Non OPEC	222	0	595	204	264	24,682	44,873	651	796	1,448
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,618	149	0	149
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	294	294	0	9	9
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	254	254	0	8	8
Canada	13	0	39	204	21	5,983	8,066	67	193	260
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,044	34	0	34
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	277	1,899	52	9	61
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	722	23	0	23
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,417	46	0	46
France	13	0	0	0	0	301	301	0	10	10
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	384	384	0	12	12
Greece	0	0	0	0	143	143	143	0	5	5
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	150	649	16	5	21
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	84	540	540	0	17	17
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	553	553	0	18	18
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	367	5,004	150	12	161
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	12	0	12
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	82	82	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	196	0	556	0	0	752	752	0	24	24
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	556	556	0	18	18
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,117	1,117	0	36	36
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	204	204	0	7	7
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	0	8	8
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,400	5,364	96	77	173
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,632	9,632	0	311	311
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	7	0	7
Other	0	0	0	0	9	452	452	0	15	15
Total	222	0	595	361	757	35,266	75,789	1,307	1,138	2,445
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	371	371	6,610	201	12	213

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1996
(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	2,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	2,038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	8,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,843	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	6,346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	30,233	1,925	3	26	57	0	136	0	0	20
Angola	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	21,902	1,925	3	26	57	0	136	0	0	20
Colombia	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	5,392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40,967	1,925	3	26	57	0	136	0	0	20
Persian Gulf^e	2,545	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
March 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,545	82	0	82
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	507	16	0	16
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,038	66	0	66
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,189	264	0	264
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,843	59	0	59
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,346	205	0	205
Non OPEC	26	0	21	0	44	2,258	32,491	975	73	1,048
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	11	0	11
Canada	26	0	21	0	44	2,258	24,160	707	73	779
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	26	0	26
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	376	12	0	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,392	174	0	174
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,083	35	0	35
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	11	0	11
Total	26	0	21	0	44	2,258	43,225	1,322	73	1,394
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,545	82	0	82

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1996
(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	35,983	229	1,417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	1,182	229	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	2,675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	32,126	0	1,069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	40,610	0	2,442	0	0	402	0	0	0	0
Gabon	2,789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	8,360	0	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	29,461	0	2,107	0	0	402	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	52,413	1,030	4,081	0	0	69	0	0	0	217
Angola	3,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Canada	317	543	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	180
Colombia	5,322	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	2,142	0	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	30,230	125	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	3,556	233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,855	129	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	129,006	1,259	7,940	0	0	471	0	0	0	217
Persian Gulf^e	34,801	0	1,069	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
March 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	1,256	3,521	0	0	1,060	7,483	43,466	1,161	241	1,402
Algeria	0	3,521	0	0	1,060	5,158	6,340	38	166	205
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,675	86	0	86
Saudi Arabia	1,256	0	0	0	0	2,325	34,451	1,036	75	1,111
Other OPEC	0	182	0	22	0	3,048	43,658	1,310	98	1,408
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,789	90	0	90
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	335	8,695	270	11	280
Venezuela	0	182	0	22	0	2,713	32,174	950	88	1,038
Non OPEC	880	135	70	0	107	6,589	59,002	1,691	213	1,903
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,010	97	0	97
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	759	24	0	24
Belgium	20	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	1	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	1	1
Canada	27	0	0	0	0	811	1,128	10	26	36
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	98	5,420	172	3	175
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	891	29	0	29
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	185	2,327	69	6	75
Egypt	237	0	0	0	0	778	778	0	25	25
France	0	0	0	0	60	374	374	0	12	12
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	151	151	0	5	5
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	612	612	0	20	20
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	454	15	0	15
Italy	21	0	70	0	0	404	404	0	13	13
Japan	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	290	290	0	9	9
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	194	30,424	975	6	981
Netherlands	530	0	0	0	0	530	530	0	17	17
Netherlands Antilles	0	135	0	0	0	236	236	0	8	8
Norway	21	0	0	0	0	254	3,810	115	8	123
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	12	0	12
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	679	679	0	22	22
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	517	17	0	17
Turkey	18	0	0	0	0	67	67	0	2	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	501	5,356	157	16	173
Other	0	0	0	0	47	362	362	0	12	12
Total	2,136	3,838	70	22	1,167	17,120	146,126	4,161	552	4,714
Persian Gulf^e	1,256	0	0	0	0	2,325	37,126	1,123	75	1,198

^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
March 1996
(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	3,416	279	0	0	24	0	170	0	0	0
Canada	3,416	279	0	0	24	0	170	0	0	0
Total	3,416	279	0	0	24	0	170	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	1,230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	2,128	0	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,696	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	432	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	3,940	63	175	0	309	2	39	0	1	1
Canada	2,513	63	65	0	36	2	39	0	1	1
China, People's Republic of	596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	273	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,298	63	292	0	309	2	39	0	1	1
Persian Gulf ^c	1,230	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
March 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	51	524	3,940	110	17	127
Canada	0	0	0	0	51	524	3,940	110	17	127
Total	0	0	0	0	51	524	3,940	110	17	127
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	519	519	1,749	40	17	56
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	770	25	0	25
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	519	519	979	15	17	32
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	132	249	2,377	69	8	77
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	97	1,793	55	3	58
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	132	152	584	14	5	19
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	247	837	4,777	127	27	154
Canada	0	0	0	0	125	332	2,845	81	11	92
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	596	19	0	19
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	120	120	120	0	4	4
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	366	12	0	12
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	273	273	0	9	9
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	110	110	0	4	4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	465	15	0	15
Total	0	0	0	0	898	1,605	8,903	235	52	287
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	519	519	1,749	40	17	56

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-March 1996
(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	130,274	1,789	5,527	0	1,068	129	0	2,181	0	0
Algeria	2,827	1,789	2,292	0	0	28	0	2,181	0	0
Kuwait	14,702	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	112,745	0	3,235	0	1,068	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	186,577	991	7,913	692	2,533	4,406	5,557	8,697	0	0
Gabon	15,624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	4,298	0	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	55,680	0	827	0	0	0	0	1,457	0	0
Venezuela	110,975	991	6,720	692	2,533	4,406	5,557	7,240	0	0
Non OPEC	319,453	12,705	17,894	6,110	25,483	4,207	17,665	12,521	251	878
Angola	23,319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,962	0	197	0	86	0	30	0	0	0
Australia	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,036	0	254	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	37
Cameroon	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	93,328	11,333	403	259	7,373	130	8,973	1,027	251	768
China, People's Republic of	5,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	17,421	0	98	0	0	107	0	570	0	0
Congo	2,751	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	8,727	0	185	0	0	0	0	170	0	0
Egypt	3,522	0	1,055	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	485	0	288	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	2,016	0	0	0	0	342	0	0
Greece	0	0	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	1,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Ivory Coast	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	565	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	502	0	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	105,513	125	0	453	0	177	0	0	0	44
Netherlands	0	0	0	245	1,204	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,776	0	0	422	0	890	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	20,144	879	289	100	208	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	2,640	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	82	273	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	394	556	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,769	786	530	0	0	319	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	5,409	0	0	0	0	0	131	594	0	0
Turkey	0	0	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	23,314	368	470	2,655	5,293	0	0	435	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	3,535	974	9,143	3,371	8,424	6,229	0	0
Zaire	1,177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,250	0	370	0	831	0	107	330	0	0
Total	636,304	15,485	31,334	6,802	29,084	8,742	23,222	23,399	251	878
Persian Gulf^e	127,447	0	3,235	0	1,068	101	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-March 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	1,431	11,037	0	0	4,475	27,637	157,911	1,432	304	1,735
Algeria	175	11,037	0	0	2,641	20,143	22,970	31	221	252
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	101	14,803	162	1	163
Saudi Arabia	1,256	0	0	0	1,834	7,393	120,138	1,239	81	1,320
Other OPEC	508	412	0	814	1,110	33,633	220,210	2,050	370	2,420
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,624	172	0	172
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	7	373	4,671	47	4	51
Nigeria	0	230	0	0	0	2,514	58,194	612	28	639
Venezuela	508	182	0	814	1,103	30,746	141,721	1,220	338	1,557
Non OPEC	4,954	993	1,172	525	2,821	108,179	427,632	3,510	1,189	4,699
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,319	256	0	256
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	313	3,275	33	3	36
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	661	7	0	7
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	294	294	0	3	3
Belgium	80	0	0	0	0	1,370	1,370	0	15	15
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	2	0	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	190	190	0	2	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	0	3	3
Canada	239	0	170	478	1,237	32,641	125,969	1,026	359	1,384
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,545	61	0	61
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	775	18,196	191	9	200
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,751	30	0	30
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	355	9,082	96	4	100
Egypt	237	0	0	0	0	1,292	4,814	39	14	53
France	34	0	0	0	70	877	877	0	10	10
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	17	2,375	2,375	0	26	26
Greece	1,039	0	0	0	143	1,794	1,794	0	20	20
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,051	12	0	12
India	284	0	0	0	250	534	534	0	6	6
Italy	21	0	101	0	0	464	464	0	5	5
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	847	847	0	9	9
Japan	6	0	0	0	3	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	23	0	0	0	38	716	716	0	8	8
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	120	323	825	6	4	9
Mexico	590	0	0	47	466	1,902	107,415	1,159	21	1,180
Netherlands	980	60	0	0	170	2,659	2,659	0	29	29
Netherlands Antilles	454	494	0	0	0	5,036	5,036	0	55	55
New Zealand	0	253	0	0	185	438	438	0	5	5
Norway	21	186	0	0	0	1,683	21,827	221	18	240
Peru	177	0	0	0	0	780	3,420	29	9	38
Portugal	32	0	0	0	0	387	387	0	4	4
Puerto Rico	520	0	901	0	0	1,421	1,421	0	16	16
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	950	950	0	10	10
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	210	210	0	2	2
Spain	22	0	0	0	0	3,426	3,426	0	38	38
Trinidad and Tobago	151	0	0	0	0	876	6,285	59	10	69
Turkey	44	0	0	0	0	333	333	0	4	4
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	9,221	32,535	256	101	358
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	31,676	31,676	0	348	348
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,177	13	0	13
Other	0	0	0	0	122	1,760	3,010	14	19	33
Total	6,893	12,442	1,172	1,339	8,406	169,449	805,753	6,992	1,862	8,854
Persian Gulf^e	1,256	0	0	0	1,834	7,494	134,941	1,401	82	1,483

^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-March 1996
(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	16,834	1,204	0	0	1,068	129	0	2,181	0	0
Algeria	0	1,204	0	0	0	28	0	2,181	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	16,834	0	0	0	1,068	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	41,104	916	492	692	2,533	3,033	5,557	8,697	0	0
Gabon	8,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	19,754	0	492	0	0	0	0	1,457	0	0
Venezuela	13,240	916	0	692	2,533	3,033	5,557	7,240	0	0
Non OPEC	54,777	2,432	7,497	6,057	24,454	4,025	16,315	12,491	246	522
Angola	13,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	86	0	30	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	0
Canada	5,855	1,568	147	206	7,005	126	7,730	997	246	522
China, People's Republic of	2,959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,123	0	0	0	0	107	0	570	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,821	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0
Egypt	3,522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	171	0	288	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	1,865	0	0	0	0	342	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	565	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,851	0	0	453	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	245	1,204	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	432	0	0	421	0	890	0	0
Norway	11,295	646	0	100	208	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	359	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	556	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	727	786	530	0	0	319	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	594	0	0
Turkey	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	8,791	218	98	2,655	5,293	0	0	435	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	3,535	974	9,143	3,371	8,424	6,229	0	0
Zaire	847	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	443	0	0	330	0	0
Total	112,715	4,552	7,989	6,749	28,055	7,187	21,872	23,369	246	522
Persian Gulf^e	16,834	0	0	0	1,068	101	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-March 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	175	0	0	0	582	5,339	22,173	185	59	244
Algeria	175	0	0	0	0	3,588	3,588	0	39	39
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	101	101	0	1	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	582	1,650	18,484	185	18	203
Other OPEC	0	0	0	728	122	22,770	63,874	452	250	702
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,110	89	0	89
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,949	21,703	217	21	238
Venezuela	0	0	0	728	122	20,821	34,061	145	229	374
Non OPEC	741	0	1,016	486	402	76,684	131,461	602	843	1,445
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,354	147	0	147
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	116	116	0	1	1
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	294	294	0	3	3
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	254	254	0	3	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	153	153	0	2	2
Canada	31	0	115	439	49	19,181	25,036	64	211	275
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,959	33	0	33
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	677	4,800	45	7	53
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	170	1,991	20	2	22
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,522	39	0	39
France	13	0	0	0	0	472	472	0	5	5
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	17	2,224	2,224	0	24	24
Greece	0	0	0	0	143	143	143	0	2	2
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	847	847	0	9	9
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	47	0	500	2,351	20	5	26
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	170	1,619	1,619	0	18	18
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,743	1,743	0	19	19
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	954	12,249	124	10	135
Peru	177	0	0	0	0	780	1,139	4	9	13
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	82	82	0	1	1
Puerto Rico	520	0	901	0	0	1,421	1,421	0	16	16
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	556	556	0	6	6
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	2,362	2,362	0	26	26
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	725	725	0	8	8
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	0	3	3
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	8,699	17,490	97	96	192
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	31,676	31,676	0	348	348
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	847	9	0	9
Other	0	0	0	0	20	793	793	0	9	9
Total	916	0	1,016	1,214	1,106	104,793	217,508	1,239	1,152	2,390
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	582	1,751	18,585	185	19	204

^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-March 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	9,159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	2,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6,733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	18,652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	3,994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	14,658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	89,046	6,763	14	53	252	0	568	30	0	62
Angola	1,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	67,415	6,763	14	53	252	0	568	30	0	62
Colombia	1,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,942	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	14,432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	116,857	6,763	14	53	252	0	568	30	0	62
Persian Gulf^e	9,159	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-March 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,159	101	0	101
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,426	27	0	27
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,733	74	0	74
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,652	205	0	205
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,994	44	0	44
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,658	161	0	161
Non OPEC	104	0	55	0	169	8,070	97,116	979	89	1,067
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,473	16	0	16
Canada	104	0	55	0	169	8,070	75,485	741	89	830
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,354	15	0	15
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,942	21	0	21
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,432	159	0	159
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,083	12	0	12
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,017	11	0	11
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	4	0	4
Total	104	0	55	0	169	8,070	124,927	1,284	89	1,373
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,159	101	0	101

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-March 1996
(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	100,209	585	5,527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	2,827	585	2,292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	9,323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	88,059	0	3,235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	121,395	75	6,922	0	0	1,373	0	0	0	0
Gabon	7,514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	31,932	0	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	81,949	75	6,587	0	0	1,373	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	150,924	2,102	9,905	0	0	177	0	0	0	290
Angola	8,492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,962	0	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Cameroon	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,089	1,594	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	180
Colombia	11,944	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	2,751	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	4,964	0	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	1,055	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	1,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	89,230	125	0	0	0	177	0	0	0	44
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	8,849	233	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	4,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	13,506	150	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	372,528	2,762	22,354	0	0	1,550	0	0	0	290
Persian Gulf^e	97,382	0	3,235	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-March 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	1,256	11,037	0	0	2,641	21,046	121,255	1,101	231	1,332
Algeria	0	11,037	0	0	2,641	16,555	19,382	31	182	213
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,323	102	0	102
Saudi Arabia	1,256	0	0	0	0	4,491	92,550	968	49	1,017
Other OPEC	508	412	0	86	247	9,623	131,018	1,334	106	1,440
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,514	83	0	83
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	230	0	0	0	565	32,497	351	6	357
Venezuela	508	182	0	86	240	9,051	91,000	901	99	1,000
Non OPEC	4,086	993	101	0	1,013	18,667	169,591	1,659	205	1,864
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,492	93	0	93
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	197	3,159	33	2	35
Belgium	80	0	0	0	0	1,116	1,116	0	12	12
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	2	0	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	0	3	3
Canada	104	0	0	0	0	2,055	3,144	12	23	35
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	98	12,042	131	1	132
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,751	30	0	30
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	185	5,149	55	2	57
Egypt	237	0	0	0	0	1,292	1,292	0	14	14
France	21	0	0	0	70	405	405	0	4	4
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	151	151	0	2	2
Greece	1,039	0	0	0	0	1,651	1,651	0	18	18
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,051	12	0	12
India	284	0	0	0	250	534	534	0	6	6
Italy	21	0	101	0	0	464	464	0	5	5
Japan	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	655	655	0	7	7
Mexico	590	0	0	0	461	1,397	90,627	981	15	996
Netherlands	980	60	0	0	0	1,040	1,040	0	11	11
Netherlands Antilles	454	494	0	0	0	3,292	3,292	0	36	36
New Zealand	0	253	0	0	185	438	438	0	5	5
Norway	21	186	0	0	0	729	9,578	97	8	105
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,543	17	0	17
Portugal	32	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	394	394	0	4	4
Spain	22	0	0	0	0	1,064	1,064	0	12	12
Trinidad and Tobago	151	0	0	0	0	151	4,477	48	2	49
Turkey	44	0	0	0	0	93	93	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	522	14,028	148	6	154
Other	0	0	0	0	47	417	417	0	5	5
Total	5,850	12,442	101	86	3,901	49,336	421,864	4,094	542	4,636
Persian Gulf^e	1,256	0	0	0	0	4,491	101,873	1,070	49	1,119

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-March 1996
(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	10,583	1,056	0	0	56	0	543	0	0	0
Canada	10,583	1,056	0	0	56	0	543	0	0	0
Total	10,583	1,056	0	0	56	0	543	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	4,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	2,953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	5,426	0	499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	4,298	0	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	1,128	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	14,123	352	478	0	721	5	239	0	5	4
Australia	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	8,386	352	65	0	60	4	132	0	5	4
China, People's Republic of	2,586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	502	0	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Peru	738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	273	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,250	0	0	0	388	0	107	0	0	0
Total	23,621	352	977	0	721	5	239	0	5	4
Persian Gulf ^c	4,072	0	0	0	0	0	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-March 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	182	1,837	12,420	116	20	136
Canada	0	0	0	0	182	1,837	12,420	116	20	136
Total	0	0	0	0	182	1,837	12,420	116	20	136

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	51	250	0	0	2,614	2,914	94
Natural Gas Liquids	47	153	592	0	397	1,190	38
Pentanes Plus	2	17	0	0	0	19	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	46	136	592	0	397	1,171	38
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	34	61	535	0	152	783	25
Normal Butane/Butylene	11	75	57	0	245	388	13
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	78	1	1,038	0	1	1,118	36
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1	0	806	0	1	807	26
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	77	1	233	0	0	310	10
Finished Petroleum Products	403	282	14,732	8	6,220	21,644	698
Finished Motor Gasoline	17	16	3,618	0	305	3,956	128
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	279	279	9
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	21	767	0	755	1,543	50
Kerosene	2	(s)	4	0	204	211	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	97	2	2,042	0	2,172	4,314	139
Residual Fuel Oil	66	61	1,788	0	1,021	2,936	95
Special Naphthas	9	8	18	(s)	174	210	7
Lubricants	121	53	250	7	101	533	17
Waxes	24	11	36	1	9	80	3
Petroleum Coke	11	91	6,191	0	1,185	7,478	241
Asphalt and Road Oil	51	17	18	0	11	98	3
Miscellaneous Products	4	(s)	1	0	2	6	(s)
Total	579	685	16,362	8	9,232	26,866	867

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

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

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

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

**Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-March 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	201	487	0	0	7,643	8,331	92
Natural Gas Liquids	89	799	1,956	0	1,638	4,482	49
Pentanes Plus	11	52	0	0	0	63	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	77	748	1,956	0	1,638	4,419	49
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	62	206	1,767	0	812	2,847	31
Normal Butane/Butylene	15	541	190	0	826	1,573	17
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	82	22	1,837	(s)	2	1,944	21
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4	21	1,437	(s)	2	1,465	16
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	77	1	400	0	(s)	479	5
Finished Petroleum Products	2,726	793	45,470	38	26,632	75,658	831
Finished Motor Gasoline	59	48	9,523	12	1,448	11,091	122
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	(s)	2	0	279	281	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	295	21	3,619	0	2,981	6,915	76
Kerosene	8	3	25	0	209	245	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	721	16	7,861	0	9,836	18,434	203
Residual Fuel Oil	661	187	5,707	0	3,020	9,575	105
Special Naphthas	23	26	55	1	1,083	1,187	13
Lubricants	411	155	1,971	22	319	2,879	32
Waxes	50	37	96	1	30	214	2
Petroleum Coke	412	259	16,572	0	7,379	24,622	271
Asphalt and Road Oil	72	41	38	2	41	193	2
Miscellaneous Products	16	(s)	1	0	6	22	(s)
Total	3,097	2,102	49,263	38	35,915	90,415	994

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

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

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

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

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	(s)	0	47	0	3	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	15	30	43	0	79	88
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	(s)	247	419	0	1,293	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	300	17	177	209	178	1	130	372
Chile	0	0	0	505	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	114	126	0	0	176	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0
Colombia	0	0	40	275	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	11	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	12
Ecuador	0	0	0	19	0	0	1	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	33	0	0	4	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Germany, FR	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	1	229	0	0	181	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	129	0	3	96	199
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	257	0	(s)	0
Italy	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	0
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	707
Japan	0	0	(s)	0	659	201	46	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	216	0	1,082	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	686	1,773	1	3	53	986
Netherlands	0	0	24	0	0	0	1	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	200
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Philippines	0	0	91	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	1	378	0	0	63	3
Russia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	9	5
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	552	360
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	1	1	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Virgin Islands	2,614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	18	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2,914	19	1,171	3,956	1,822	211	4,314	2,936

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	8	1	0	(s)	138	198	6
Australia	0	10	1	295	(s)	(s)	306	10
Bahama Islands	(s)	1	0	0	1	0	258	8
Bahrain	0	0	0	34	0	0	34	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	2	3	0	89	0	(s)	95	3
Brazil	168	1	1	61	(s)	510	2,700	87
Cameroon	0	0	0	42	0	0	42	1
Canada	10	120	20	390	65	80	2,069	67
Chile	2	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	515	17
China, People's Republic of	0	1	1	0	0	0	418	13
China, Taiwan	(s)	21	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	211	7
Colombia	0	5	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	321	10
Costa Rica	(s)	7	(s)	0	0	27	46	1
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	141	0	0	142	5
Dominican Republic	2	2	(s)	0	0	0	21	1
Ecuador	0	4	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	24	1
Egypt	(s)	2	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
El Salvador	1	4	(s)	0	0	0	43	1
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	(s)	1	1	947	1	0	953	31
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	1	2	48	3	(s)	57	2
Ghana	0	(s)	0	39	0	0	39	1
Greece	(s)	1	(s)	81	0	0	82	3
Guatemala	1	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	417	13
Guinea	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Honduras	0	8	0	0	0	0	434	14
Hong Kong	0	4	(s)	0	1	(s)	13	(s)
India	0	16	(s)	0	4	(s)	25	1
Indonesia	0	3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	4	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	(s)	3	0	0	(s)	0	261	8
Italy	0	1	1	930	(s)	0	935	30
Jamaica	0	1	1	53	0	15	842	27
Japan	5	19	5	622	1	1	1,559	50
Korea, Republic of	4	14	1	1	(s)	(s)	1,323	43
Malaysia	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	(s)
Mexico	2	123	28	96	5	205	3,959	128
Netherlands	(s)	3	(s)	457	6	0	491	16
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
New Zealand	0	1	1	110	0	0	112	4
Nigeria	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	88	0	0	88	3
Panama	0	3	(s)	0	(s)	0	462	15
Peru	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Philippines	(s)	4	(s)	(s)	0	1	97	3
Poland	0	(s)	0	6	0	0	6	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	4	12	10	0	0	1	472	15
Russia	(s)	5	0	0	0	0	18	1
Saudi Arabia	0	1	(s)	81	0	(s)	82	3
Singapore	0	31	(s)	0	(s)	0	944	30
South Africa	0	4	(s)	97	(s)	0	101	3
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	1,616	0	(s)	1,617	52
Sweden	0	1	(s)	88	0	(s)	90	3
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Thailand	0	17	(s)	0	0	1	17	1
Trinidad and Tobago	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Turkey	0	12	0	752	(s)	0	764	25
United Arab Emirates	0	(s)	(s)	61	(s)	0	62	2
United Kingdom	(s)	12	1	139	3	(s)	158	5
Uruguay	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Venezuela	0	2	(s)	110	1	144	258	8
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,614	84
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	6	17	(s)	0	4	(s)	47	2
Total	210	533	80	7,478	98	1,124	26,866	867

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-March 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	1	0	47	0	7	0
Australia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	49	151	156	0	648	588
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	(s)	(s)	247	989	1	1,816	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	688	53	883	488	1,362	5	621	1,667
Chile	0	0	0	834	2	0	559	160
China, People's Republic of	0	0	114	239	0	0	255	1
China, Taiwan	0	0	91	0	0	(s)	1,194	223
Colombia	0	0	81	1,597	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	11	2
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	6	0	(s)	0	1	4	12
Ecuador	0	0	355	40	0	0	1	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	1	0	33	0	0	114	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0
Germany, FR	0	1	1	0	0	(s)	5	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	58	484	0	20	362	90
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	41	243	50	3	222	364
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	771	(s)	221	0
Italy	0	0	1	2	0	0	283	0
Jamaica	0	0	5	0	0	0	302	1,675
Japan	0	0	1	1	2,506	201	614	50
Korea, Republic of	0	0	1	0	638	0	5,938	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	2,325	5,540	1	8	594	2,080
Netherlands	0	0	24	0	0	0	1	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	(s)	0	94	0	813	652
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Philippines	0	0	331	0	0	0	728	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	3	996	0	0	119	9
Russia	0	0	(s)	43	28	(s)	37	5
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Singapore	0	2	(s)	0	466	0	2,083	1,057
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Sweden	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1	2	0	1	4	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Venezuela	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Virgin Islands	7,643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	51	149	88	0	390	937
Total	8,331	63	4,419	11,091	7,196	245	18,434	9,575

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-March 1996 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	57	2	1	(s)	139	255	3
Australia	3	22	2	882	1	(s)	912	10
Bahama Islands	(s)	7	0	0	3	0	1,603	18
Bahrain	0	1	0	230	0	0	231	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	2	16	1	2,264	(s)	1	2,287	25
Brazil	174	33	2	76	1	511	3,850	42
Cameroon	0	1	0	42	0	0	43	(s)
Canada	35	353	63	975	107	106	7,407	81
Chile	3	31	1	(s)	(s)	1	1,590	17
China, People's Republic of	0	35	2	0	4	(s)	649	7
China, Taiwan	1	67	1	6	2	(s)	1,585	17
Colombia	(s)	19	1	(s)	2	2	1,701	19
Costa Rica	6	22	1	0	0	36	77	1
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	280	(s)	0	280	3
Dominican Republic	5	9	(s)	0	0	0	38	(s)
Ecuador	(s)	6	1	0	(s)	1	404	4
Egypt	(s)	6	0	236	0	(s)	242	3
El Salvador	2	81	(s)	0	0	0	232	3
Finland	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
France	(s)	3	5	1,317	7	0	1,335	15
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	79	1
Germany, FR	(s)	15	10	65	10	1	108	1
Ghana	0	(s)	0	98	0	0	99	1
Greece	(s)	4	(s)	440	(s)	(s)	445	5
Guatemala	7	20	5	0	0	(s)	1,046	11
Guinea	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
Honduras	2	30	(s)	0	0	(s)	954	10
Hong Kong	(s)	9	1	0	1	(s)	23	(s)
India	0	47	1	0	4	(s)	283	3
Indonesia	0	6	(s)	91	(s)	(s)	104	1
Ireland	1	(s)	2	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Israel	(s)	9	(s)	320	(s)	(s)	1,322	15
Italy	0	2	5	3,012	1	0	3,307	36
Jamaica	4	3	1	53	0	31	2,075	23
Japan	844	47	13	3,784	3	5	8,069	89
Korea, Republic of	4	34	4	411	2	1	7,037	77
Malaysia	1	3	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	4	(s)
Mexico	12	390	66	301	10	525	11,850	130
Netherlands	(s)	6	1	1,465	10	1	1,508	17
Netherlands Antilles	0	183	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	315	3
New Zealand	0	7	1	231	0	0	239	3
Nigeria	0	45	0	0	(s)	(s)	46	1
Norway	0	1	(s)	209	0	0	209	2
Panama	(s)	11	(s)	126	(s)	(s)	1,697	19
Peru	0	8	1	(s)	0	(s)	21	(s)
Philippines	(s)	52	1	(s)	0	1	1,113	12
Poland	(s)	(s)	0	6	0	0	7	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	193	0	0	193	2
Puerto Rico	8	43	12	0	(s)	56	1,244	14
Russia	(s)	14	0	0	(s)	(s)	127	1
Saudi Arabia	0	2	(s)	81	0	(s)	84	1
Singapore	(s)	134	(s)	25	1	(s)	3,769	41
South Africa	(s)	25	(s)	194	(s)	(s)	219	2
Spain	0	1	1	3,741	(s)	1	3,744	41
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	3	1	88	0	(s)	93	1
Switzerland	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Thailand	44	24	(s)	0	(s)	2	70	1
Trinidad and Tobago	2	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	5	(s)
Turkey	0	13	(s)	1,587	(s)	0	1,600	18
United Arab Emirates	(s)	513	(s)	183	1	(s)	698	8
United Kingdom	1	16	3	540	10	(s)	577	6
Uruguay	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	11	(s)
Venezuela	0	4	1	381	4	543	935	10
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,643	84
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	22	378	1	686	6	(s)	2,708	30
Total	1,187	2,879	214	24,622	193	1,966	90,415	994

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

^b Includes miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country,
March 1996**
(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	1,484	16	0	0	(s)	28	-5	(s)	263	302	1,785
Algeria	38	16	0	0	0	28	0	0	159	203	241
Kuwait	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	127
Qatar	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,318	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	104	101	1,419
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Other OPEC	2,097	20	23	43	66	122	-4	(s)	120	391	2,489
Gabon	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
Indonesia	55	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	3	58
Nigeria	548	0	0	0	0	19	0	(s)	27	46	594
Venezuela	1,341	20	23	43	66	102	-4	(s)	91	342	1,683
Non OPEC	3,461	91	159	-1	48	-17	-232	5	313	366	3,827
Angola	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	257
Argentina	24	(s)	0	-2	(s)	0	0	(s)	-5	-6	18
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-10	-10
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-3	7	0	(s)	(s)	1	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	8	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	1	6	6
Brazil	0	(s)	-8	-14	-42	0	-2	(s)	-21	-86	-86
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1
Canada	966	99	69	-5	94	-5	-12	-2	25	263	1,228
China, People's Republic of	53	-4	-4	0	-6	0	0	(s)	(s)	-13	39
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	-6	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-7	-7
Colombia	250	-1	-9	0	(s)	9	(s)	(s)	3	2	252
Congo	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	29
Ecuador ^c	105	0	-1	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	6	5	110
Egypt	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	25	25	71
France	0	0	9	0	(s)	0	-31	(s)	12	-9	-9
Germany, FR	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	17	15	15
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	24	22	22
Guatemala	15	(s)	-7	0	-6	0	0	(s)	(s)	-13	1
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Italy	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-30	2	11	-17	-17
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	-2	-23	-2	(s)	-1	-27	-27
Japan	0	(s)	0	-21	-1	0	-20	-1	-7	-50	-50
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	-7	-35	(s)	(s)	(s)	9	-33	-33
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	4	4	4
Mexico	1,165	-18	-57	2	-2	-32	-3	-4	-3	-117	1,049
Netherlands	0	-1	15	0	(s)	0	-15	(s)	20	19	19
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	7	(s)	0	0	(s)	18	25	25
Norway	264	16	4	0	0	0	-3	(s)	1	17	281
Panama	0	0	0	0	-8	-6	0	(s)	(s)	-15	-15
Peru	35	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	35
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-12	0	-2	(s)	0	18	6	9	9
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	18	17	17
Spain	0	0	0	0	(s)	10	-52	(s)	48	6	6
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	52	0	0	0	4	2	0	(s)	(s)	6	58
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-24	(s)	10	-15	-15
United Kingdom	252	4	51	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	38	88	341
Virgin Islands	-84	0	100	48	85	40	0	0	38	311	226
Zaire	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Other	15	-4	2	-8	-22	-18	-14	-3	17	-51	-36
Total	7,042	127	182	42	114	133	-240	5	696	1,059	8,101
Persian Gulf^d	1,446	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-6	(s)	104	98	1,544

^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-March 1996**
(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	1,432	20	12	1	(s)	24	-3	-6	247	295	1,727
Algeria	31	20	0	(s)	(s)	24	0	0	177	221	252
Kuwait	162	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	163
Qatar	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,239	(s)	12	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	70	80	1,319
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	-6	(s)	-8	-8
Other OPEC	2,050	11	28	48	61	96	-5	-1	120	358	2,408
Gabon	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	172
Indonesia	47	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	4	3	50
Nigeria	612	0	0	0	0	16	0	(s)	12	27	639
Venezuela	1,220	11	28	48	61	80	-4	(s)	104	328	1,547
Non OPEC	3,419	91	158	-33	-8	32	-261	-12	341	307	3,726
Angola	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	256
Argentina	33	(s)	1	-1	(s)	0	(s)	-1	1	1	33
Australia	7	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-10	-3
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-2	-2	-7	-3	0	(s)	(s)	-14	-14
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	3	0	(s)	0	-25	(s)	12	-10	-10
Benin	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Brazil	0	(s)	-3	-11	-20	2	-1	(s)	-7	-40	-40
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	2	2
Canada	1,018	115	76	-14	92	-7	-10	-2	35	285	1,303
China, People's Republic of	61	-1	-3	0	-3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-7	54
China, Taiwan	0	-1	0	0	-13	-2	(s)	-1	(s)	-17	-17
Colombia	191	-1	-18	1	(s)	6	(s)	(s)	1	-10	181
Congo	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	30
Ecuador ^c	96	-4	(s)	0	(s)	2	0	(s)	2	-1	95
Egypt	39	0	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	14	12	50
France	0	0	3	0	(s)	0	-14	(s)	6	-5	-5
Germany, FR	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	-1	(s)	22	25	25
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	(s)	20	15	15
Guatemala	12	-1	-5	0	-4	-1	0	(s)	(s)	-11	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	-3	0	0	-1	6	3	3
Italy	0	(s)	(s)	0	-3	0	-33	1	4	-31	-31
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	-3	-18	-1	(s)	(s)	-23	-23
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-28	-7	-1	-42	-1	-12	-89	-89
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	-7	-65	(s)	-5	(s)	8	-69	-69
Malaysia	6	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	4	4	9
Mexico	1,159	-24	-61	2	-7	-23	-3	-4	11	-109	1,050
Netherlands	0	(s)	13	0	(s)	0	-16	(s)	16	13	13
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	5	-1	10	0	-2	41	52	52
Norway	221	10	2	0	0	0	-2	(s)	7	16	238
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	0	-1	-9	-7	-1	(s)	(s)	-19	-19
Peru	29	0	0	0	(s)	7	(s)	(s)	2	8	37
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-11	0	-1	(s)	0	9	5	2	2
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	10	9	9
Spain	0	0	6	0	(s)	4	-41	(s)	28	-3	-3
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	-1	-1	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	59	(s)	0	0	1	7	0	(s)	2	10	69
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-17	(s)	4	-14	-14
United Kingdom	256	4	58	0	(s)	5	-6	(s)	34	95	351
Virgin Islands	-84	0	100	37	93	68	0	0	50	348	264
Zaire	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	13
Other	14	-5	-2	-15	-47	-18	-25	-9	16	-105	-91
Total	6,901	122	198	17	53	152	-269	-19	707	960	7,861
Persian Gulf^d	1,401	(s)	12	1	(s)	0	-5	-6	69	71	1,472

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	14,680	64,269	727,032	12,230	70,536	888,747
Refinery	13,677	12,265	43,477	2,414	20,248	92,081
Tank Farms and Pipelines	985	50,974	79,743	8,938	31,500	172,140
Leases	18	1,030	14,687	878	872	17,485
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	589,125	0	0	589,125
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	17,916	17,916
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	129,710	141,678	213,494	17,663	90,641	593,186
Refinery	42,750	60,971	122,832	12,707	67,535	306,795
Bulk Terminal	62,120	44,290	47,418	1,853	16,885	172,566
Pipeline	24,785	34,219	39,185	2,843	6,157	107,189
Natural Gas Processing Plant	55	2,198	4,059	260	64	6,636
Pentanes Plus	26	1,962	3,466	179	20	5,653
Refinery	14	267	226	4	0	511
Bulk Terminal	7	926	1,374	3	5	2,315
Pipeline	0	496	1,121	66	0	1,683
Natural Gas Processing Plant	5	273	745	106	15	1,144
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,017	14,005	35,915	1,012	2,431	56,380
Refinery	1,055	2,128	6,482	371	1,268	11,304
Bulk Terminal	775	3,945	17,497	8	1,114	23,339
Pipeline	1,137	6,007	8,622	479	0	16,245
Natural Gas Processing Plant	50	1,925	3,314	154	49	5,492
Ethane/Ethylene	3	2,820	11,750	218	0	14,791
Refinery	0	2	468	0	0	470
Bulk Terminal	3	920	7,228	0	0	8,151
Pipeline	0	1,352	3,305	215	0	4,872
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	546	749	3	0	1,298
Propane/Propylene	2,230	6,922	11,634	289	599	21,674
Refinery	387	753	2,159	43	186	3,528
Bulk Terminal	685	1,874	4,717	4	383	7,663
Pipeline	1,128	3,539	3,294	151	0	8,112
Natural Gas Processing Plant	30	756	1,464	91	30	2,371
Normal Butane/Butylene	644	2,692	8,197	362	1,440	13,335
Refinery	533	721	2,487	238	715	4,694
Bulk Terminal	87	849	3,715	4	716	5,371
Pipeline	9	605	1,308	74	0	1,996
Natural Gas Processing Plant	15	517	687	46	9	1,274
Isobutane/Isobutylene	140	1,571	4,334	143	392	6,580
Refinery	135	652	1,368	90	367	2,612
Bulk Terminal	0	302	1,837	0	15	2,154
Pipeline	0	511	715	39	0	1,265
Natural Gas Processing Plant	5	106	414	14	10	549
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,016	1,131	5,727	140	3,612	12,626
Refinery	1,785	566	2,501	79	3,095	8,026
Bulk Terminal	231	490	2,894	54	227	3,896
Pipeline	0	75	332	7	290	704
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	30	1	0	7	38
Refinery	0	30	1	0	7	38
Fuel Ethanol	34	814	149	54	247	1,298
Refinery	W	325	W	W	W	438
Bulk Terminal ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
ETBE	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	300
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	300

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1996 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,807	W	5,145	W	3,353	10,653
Refinery	1,581	W	2,301	W	3,047	7,156
Bulk Terminal	W	W	2,514	W	31	2,817
Pipeline	W	W	330	W	275	680
Other Oxygenates^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	10,110	16,246	43,592	2,228	22,297	94,473
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	1,736	4,191	12,043	517	3,337	21,824
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,547	2,390	6,302	339	4,016	15,594
Heavy Gas Oils	4,582	6,525	17,840	949	11,562	41,458
Residuum	1,245	3,140	7,407	423	3,382	15,597
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	6,461	10,716	15,907	2,265	8,463	43,812
Refinery	5,365	8,628	13,985	2,265	8,212	38,455
Bulk Terminal	1,096	640	1,484	0	6	3,226
Pipeline	0	1,448	438	0	245	2,131
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	171	33	21	0	12	237
Refinery	171	33	21	0	12	237
Finished Motor Gasoline	49,297	42,120	42,040	5,002	20,941	159,400
Refinery	10,598	9,826	16,903	2,738	11,121	51,186
Bulk Terminal	25,009	16,726	8,663	725	7,552	58,675
Pipeline	13,690	15,568	16,474	1,539	2,268	49,539
Reformulated	22,531	1,037	7,807	0	9,536	40,911
Refinery	6,683	100	3,512	0	6,248	16,543
Bulk Terminal	9,954	518	1,370	0	2,047	13,889
Pipeline	5,894	419	2,925	0	1,241	10,479
Oxygenated	309	707	8	56	146	1,226
Refinery	7	462	7	0	144	620
Bulk Terminal	206	245	1	56	1	509
Pipeline	96	0	0	0	1	97
Other	26,457	40,376	34,225	4,946	11,259	117,263
Refinery	3,908	9,264	13,384	2,738	4,729	34,023
Bulk Terminal	14,849	15,963	7,292	669	5,504	44,277
Pipeline	7,700	15,149	13,549	1,539	1,026	38,963
Finished Aviation Gasoline	785	416	366	33	483	2,083
Refinery	545	149	299	30	175	1,198
Bulk Terminal	240	188	59	3	308	798
Pipeline	0	79	8	0	0	87
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	181	1	86	299	567
Refinery	0	0	1	49	12	62
Bulk Terminal	0	86	0	0	0	86
Pipeline	0	95	0	37	287	419
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6,763	6,379	12,694	761	6,919	33,516
Refinery	879	2,266	6,047	290	3,740	13,222
Bulk Terminal	2,070	1,629	1,386	305	1,908	7,298
Pipeline	3,814	2,484	5,261	166	1,271	12,996

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	1,689	1,110	704	88	63	3,654
Refinery	103	499	615	66	47	1,330
Bulk Terminal	1,534	591	49	0	9	2,183
Pipeline	52	20	40	22	7	141
Distillate Fuel Oil	28,574	25,138	22,488	2,302	11,205	89,707
Refinery	4,999	6,928	10,962	1,317	6,184	30,390
Bulk Terminal	17,483	10,266	4,654	462	3,460	36,325
Pipeline	6,092	7,944	6,872	523	1,561	22,992
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	11,298	16,060	13,031	1,909	7,174	49,472
Refinery	1,040	3,434	5,635	1,025	3,671	14,805
Bulk Terminal	7,256	6,966	2,449	402	2,544	19,617
Pipeline	3,002	5,660	4,947	482	959	15,050
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	17,276	9,078	9,457	393	4,031	40,235
Refinery	3,959	3,494	5,327	292	2,513	15,585
Bulk Terminal	10,227	3,300	2,205	60	916	16,708
Pipeline	3,090	2,284	1,925	41	602	7,942
Residual Fuel Oil^c	10,152	2,075	11,944	514	6,997	31,682
Refinery	2,107	1,478	5,408	514	5,325	14,832
Bulk Terminal	8,045	597	6,536	0	1,444	16,622
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	228	228
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	2,309	0	165	120	716	3,310
Refinery	509	0	97	120	713	1,439
Bulk Terminal	1,800	0	68	0	3	1,871
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	3,236	425	3,934	279	1,473	9,347
Refinery	742	199	1,251	279	1,231	3,702
Bulk Terminal	2,494	226	2,683	0	242	5,645
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	4,607	1,650	7,845	115	4,580	18,797
Refinery	856	1,279	4,060	115	3,381	9,691
Bulk Terminal	3,751	371	3,785	0	1,199	9,106
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	410	168	1,346	0	90	2,014
Refinery	410	168	1,346	0	90	2,014
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	1,273	0	180	1,453
Refinery	0	0	1,273	0	180	1,453
Special Naphthas	134	193	1,550	1	35	1,913
Refinery	114	193	1,382	1	35	1,725
Bulk Terminal	20	0	168	0	0	188
Lubricants	2,561	1,701	6,594	0	1,501	12,357
Refinery	922	918	5,129	0	1,132	8,101
Bulk Terminal	1,639	783	1,465	0	369	4,256
Waxes	171	90	466	0	124	851
Refinery	171	90	466	0	124	851
Petroleum Coke	435	2,108	2,323	248	2,263	7,377
Refinery	435	2,108	2,323	248	2,263	7,377
Asphalt and Road Oil	6,776	15,730	4,374	2,795	2,538	32,213
Refinery	2,907	8,377	3,518	2,507	2,090	19,399
Bulk Terminal	3,869	7,353	856	288	448	12,814
Miscellaneous Products	162	176	703	9	168	1,218
Refinery	60	103	353	0	133	649
Bulk Terminal	102	70	333	5	35	545
Pipeline	0	3	17	4	0	24
Total Stocks, All Oils	144,390	205,947	940,526	29,893	161,177	1,481,933

^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, March 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil			Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
PAD District I	35,607	16,637	213	18,757	1,637	22,482	8,296	14,186	10,152	1,102
Connecticut	1,350	1,350	0	0	52	1,356	418	938	11	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,717	1,238	0	479	88	1,314	421	893	1,414	W
Florida	4,429	0	0	4,429	113	1,583	880	703	1,098	105
Georgia	1,679	0	0	1,679	28	889	587	302	40	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,119	520	0	599	116	1,064	566	498	621	W
Massachusetts	1,288	1,288	0	0	92	1,830	394	1,436	561	W
New Jersey	10,581	8,323	15	2,243	121	4,357	1,110	3,247	3,313	W
New York	3,665	1,468	74	2,123	257	2,700	750	1,950	883	W
North Carolina	2,273	0	0	2,273	190	1,046	572	474	235	W
Pennsylvania	4,093	1,130	124	2,839	399	3,348	1,267	2,081	1,016	W
Rhode Island	476	476	0	0	W	642	226	416	W	W
South Carolina	1,009	0	0	1,009	106	644	377	267	W	W
Virginia	1,792	844	0	948	66	1,590	620	970	593	W
West Virginia	136	0	0	136	W	119	108	11	W	W
PAD District II	26,552	618	707	25,227	1,090	17,194	10,400	6,794	2,075	3,383
Illinois	3,034	207	0	2,827	178	2,535	1,515	1,020	734	314
Indiana	2,843	40	47	2,756	103	1,963	816	1,147	113	W
Iowa	1,172	0	0	1,172	W	990	794	196	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,957	0	0	2,957	15	1,587	1,007	580	33	1,250
Kentucky	1,349	154	142	1,053	60	946	496	450	W	W
Michigan	2,648	0	24	2,624	126	1,421	1,060	361	55	428
Minnesota	1,777	38	256	1,483	W	979	714	265	225	W
Missouri	1,033	0	0	1,033	W	700	584	116	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	768	0	1	767	W	666	316	350	W	W
Ohio	3,636	7	24	3,605	282	2,067	1,059	1,008	204	W
Oklahoma	1,859	0	2	1,857	W	1,277	852	425	323	633
Tennessee	1,904	0	81	1,823	54	860	475	385	154	W
Wisconsin	1,572	172	130	1,270	W	1,203	712	491	24	W
PAD District III	25,566	4,882	8	20,676	664	15,616	8,084	7,532	11,944	8,340
Alabama	1,163	0	0	1,163	26	591	343	248	353	16
Arkansas	702	0	0	702	W	455	168	287	W	W
Louisiana	5,379	493	0	4,886	166	3,865	1,859	2,006	4,804	2,422
Mississippi	1,897	80	0	1,817	1	1,315	401	914	W	710
New Mexico	331	0	0	331	W	201	153	48	9	W
Texas	16,094	4,309	8	11,777	452	9,189	5,160	4,029	6,659	5,133
PAD District IV	3,463	0	56	3,407	66	1,779	1,427	352	514	138
Colorado	943	0	56	887	W	306	265	41	W	W
Idaho	73	0	0	73	W	152	92	60	W	W
Montana	1,317	0	0	1,317	W	570	570	0	98	14
Utah	491	0	0	491	W	349	138	211	145	31
Wyoming	639	0	0	639	W	402	362	40	W	64
PAD District V	18,673	8,295	145	10,233	56	9,644	6,215	3,429	6,769	599
Alaska	530	0	0	530	W	986	304	682	W	W
Arizona	971	0	145	826	W	148	122	26	W	W
California	11,454	8,295	0	3,159	49	5,183	4,048	1,135	4,115	122
Hawaii	764	0	0	764	W	592	147	445	W	W
Nevada	245	0	0	245	W	128	112	16	W	W
Oregon	1,249	0	0	1,249	W	620	452	168	265	W
Washington	3,460	0	0	3,460	W	1,987	1,030	957	1,112	214
U.S. Total	109,861	30,432	1,129	78,300	3,513	66,715	34,422	32,293	31,454	13,562

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, March 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	62	812	0	129	675	477	0	0	55,428
Petroleum Products	8,554	87	0	3,811	6,464	2,822	0	92,656	27,193
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	199	0	0	0	691
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,211	5,057	68	0	2,731	3,962
Unfinished Oils	15	0	0	28	60	0	0	0	118
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	446	1,919
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,714	0	0	1,396	398	1,247	0	52,362	12,149
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,078	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,714	0	0	1,246	398	1,247	0	41,284	12,149
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	70	89
Jet Fuel	271	0	0	130	64	1,016	0	11,832	3,668
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	271	0	0	130	64	1,016	0	11,832	3,668
Kerosene	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	88	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,554	0	0	837	96	483	0	22,462	4,003
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,961	0	0	395	68	474	0	12,977	3,493
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	593	0	0	442	28	9	0	9,485	510
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	105	437	0	0	1,557	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	102
Lubricants	0	18	0	84	63	0	0	864	309
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	148	183
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Total	8,616	899	0	3,940	7,139	3,299	0	92,656	82,621

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	922	892	0	0	0	5,778	0
Petroleum Products	452	1,910	2,444	1,838	692	0	0	160	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	148	268	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,237	1,570	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	319	1,516	633	0	618	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	319	1,210	633	0	618	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	94	160	33	0	54	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	94	160	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	39	156	393	0	20	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	39	85	393	0	15	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	71	0	0	5	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	117	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	43	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	452	1,910	3,366	2,730	692	0	0	5,938	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,
March 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	0	812	0	675	477	0	55,428
Petroleum Products	8,539	0	2,115	5,794	2,822	67,711	23,922
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	199	0	0	691
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,211	5,057	68	2,434	3,962
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,919
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,714	0	671	378	1,247	38,487	10,389
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	10,268	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,714	0	671	378	1,247	28,219	10,389
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	8	0	63
Jet Fuel	271	0	80	64	1,016	8,663	3,524
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	271	0	80	64	1,016	8,663	3,524
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	88	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,554	0	153	96	483	18,039	3,374
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,961	0	97	68	474	10,335	3,125
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	593	0	56	28	9	7,704	249
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,539	812	2,115	6,469	3,299	67,711	79,350

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	922	892	0	5,023	0
Petroleum Products	452	1,267	2,444	1,838	692	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	148	268	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,237	1,570	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	319	951	633	0	618	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	319	951	633	0	618	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	94	160	33	0	54	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	54	0	0
Kerosene-Type	94	160	33	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	39	156	393	0	20	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	39	85	393	0	15	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	71	0	0	5	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	452	1,267	3,366	2,730	692	5,023	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,
March 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	62	0	0	129	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	15	87	0	1,696	670	0	24,945	1,998
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	0
Unfinished Oils	15	0	0	28	60	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	69	0	0	0	0	446	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	725	20	0	13,875	1,058
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	810	810
Oxygenated	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	575	20	0	13,065	248
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	15
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	50	0	0	3,169	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	50	0	0	3,169	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	684	0	0	4,423	925
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	298	0	0	2,642	246
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	386	0	0	1,781	679
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	105	437	0	1,557	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	105	437	0	1,557	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	0
Lubricants	0	18	0	84	63	0	864	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	90	0	148	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Total	77	87	0	1,825	670	0	24,945	1,998

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	755
Petroleum Products	1,664	21,283	3,271	643	0	0	160
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	297	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	118	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	414	32	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	12,817	1,760	565	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	306	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	12,817	1,760	259	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	15	40	26	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	302	2,867	144	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	302	2,867	144	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	393	3,105	629	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	393	2,003	368	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	1,102	261	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,557	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	1,557	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	117
Special Naphthas	0	88	102	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	532	332	309	78	0	0	43
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	148	183	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,664	21,283	3,271	643	0	0	915

^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, March 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	129	874	-745	56,412	1,281	55,131
Petroleum Products	96,467	8,641	87,826	38,191	13,097	25,094
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	839	199	640
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,942	0	3,942	5,199	6,336	-1,137
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	880	2,679	-1,799
Propane/Propylene	3,923	0	3,923	3,352	2,515	837
Normal Butane/Butylene	19	0	19	480	929	-449
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	487	213	274
Unfinished Oils	28	15	13	133	88	45
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	446	69	377	1,919	0	1,919
Finished Motor Gasoline	53,758	5,714	48,044	18,496	3,041	15,455
Reformulated	11,078	0	11,078	0	0	0
Oxygenated	150	0	150	0	150	-150
Other	42,530	5,714	36,816	18,496	2,891	15,605
Finished Aviation Gasoline	70	0	70	89	8	81
Jet Fuel	11,962	271	11,691	3,972	1,210	2,762
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	11,962	271	11,691	3,972	1,210	2,762
Kerosene	108	0	108	0	20	-20
Distillate Fuel Oil	23,299	2,554	20,745	6,950	1,416	5,534
0.05 percent sulfur and under	13,372	1,961	11,411	5,847	937	4,910
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9,927	593	9,334	1,103	479	624
Residual Fuel Oil	1,662	0	1,662	0	542	-542
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	88	0	88	102	0	102
Lubricants	948	18	930	309	147	162
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	148	0	148	183	90	93
Miscellaneous Products	8	0	8	0	0	0
Total	96,596	9,515	87,081	94,603	14,378	80,225

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	8,157	55,428	-47,271	477	1,814	-1,337	0	5,778	-5,778
Petroleum Products	8,549	122,211	-113,662	3,274	4,974	-1,700	2,602	160	2,442
Pentanes Plus	467	691	-224	0	416	-416	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,627	6,693	-66	68	2,807	-2,739	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	3,426	322	3,104	0	1,305	-1,305	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,737	5,669	-3,932	67	895	-828	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,110	299	811	1	382	-381	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	354	403	-49	0	225	-225	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	60	118	-58	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	69	2,365	-2,296	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	398	66,346	-65,948	1,566	1,251	315	2,134	0	2,134
Reformulated	0	11,384	-11,384	0	0	0	306	0	306
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	398	54,962	-54,564	1,566	1,251	315	1,828	0	1,828
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	159	-159	8	0	8	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	64	15,754	-15,690	1,110	87	1,023	214	0	214
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	54	-54	54	0	54
Kerosene-Type	64	15,754	-15,690	1,110	33	1,077	160	0	160
Kerosene	0	88	-88	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	96	26,660	-26,564	522	413	109	176	0	176
0.05 percent sulfur and under	68	16,594	-16,526	513	408	105	100	0	100
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	28	10,066	-10,038	9	5	4	76	0	76
Residual Fuel Oil	437	1,557	-1,120	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	117	0	117	0	0	0	0	117	-117
Special Naphthas	0	190	-190	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	124	1,251	-1,127	0	0	0	78	43	35
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	90	331	-241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16,706	177,639	-160,933	3,751	6,788	-3,037	2,602	5,938	-3,336

^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 California Department of Conservation.

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 California Department of Conservation. The final estimate is published in the Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA).

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

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

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

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

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

Note 5. Export Data

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

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

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

Source of Export Information

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

Country and Area of Destination

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

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

Date of Data	Month of Production																	
Availability	11-94	12-94	1-95	2-95	3-95	4-95	5-95	6-95	7-95	8-95	9-95	10-95	11-95	12-95	1-96	2-96	3-96	4-96
Reported State Data ^c																		
1-14-95	1530	0																
2-14-95	3679	1645	0															
3-14-95	5036	3839	1592	0														
4-14-95	5941	6057	3626	1593	0													
5-14-95	5999	6129	5872	3660	1540	0												
6-14-95	6001	6125	5978	6023	3572	1538	0											
7-14-95	6004	6129	5981	6081	4925	3254	1536	0										
8-14-95	6004	6129	5988	6098	5893	5884	3469	1513	0									
9-14-95	6277	6409	5988	6101	5897	5917	5906	3463	1417	0								
10-14-95	6277	6409	5988	6104	5903	5928	5939	5886	3482	1457	0							
11-14-95	6277	6409	6012	6128	5903	5928	5941	5898	5743	3529	1389	0						
12-14-95	6277	6409	6354	6128	5927	5953	5942	5901	5761	5694	3392	1483	0					
1-14-96	6283	6415	6608	6384	6103	6129	6145	6101	5785	5701	4766	3426	1494	0				
2-14-96	6638	6415	6609	6387	6186	6209	6146	6102	5797	5720	5685	5628	3390	1486	0			
3-14-96	6638	6764	6608	6385	6185	6209	6221	6174	5796	5765	5739	5727	4795	3429	1455	0		
4-14-96	6638	6764	6624	6390	6203	6215	6237	6182	5882	5850	5796	5754	5900	4864	3340	1501	0	
5-14-96	6638	6764	6678	6447	6262	6272	6295	6238	6098	6073	6037	6043	6143	6037	3992	3464	1469	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production ^d																		
5-14-96	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	12	18	27	33
Month of Production																		
	11-94	12-94	1-95	2-95	3-95	4-95	5-95	6-95	7-95	8-95	9-95	10-95	11-95	12-95	1-96	2-96	3-96	4-96
Type of Estimate	Production Estimates																	
Original ^e	6593	6674	6616	6600	6528	6576	6608	6557	6462	6481	6388	6441	6489	6447	6460	6505	6463	6365
Interim ^f	6542	6686	6596	6703	6606	6561	6572	6540	6449	6462	6380	6429	6554	6520	6495	6550	6516	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	6300	6467	6120	6480	6224	6211	6239	6192	6051	6090	6042	6083	6214	6141	6118	6170	6166	
Revised....	6290	6464	6313	6473	6316	6259	6253	6213	6058	6108	6051	6070	6211	6146	6110	6193		
Final ^g	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. Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1995 (annual average of 55 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. Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1995 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-16-96.

^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*, 1994.

Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

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

Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

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

Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

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

- On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). As of January 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador now appear under imports from Non-OPEC sources. No revision was made to 1993 data. Countries have been realphabetized accordingly. This change is evident in Tables S3 and 35 through 44, 49 and 50.
- Exports data are now published for oxygenates and the sub-categories of finished motor gasoline (reformu-

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

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1993													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	61	67	70	61	58	63	62	48	68	69	84	81	66
Motor Gas Blending	-59	-61	15	-32	-3	-5	-19	54	79	-72	-72	48	-10
Product Supplied	6,639	7,112	7,389	7,435	7,585	7,700	7,785	7,864	7,607	7,382	7,533	7,661	7,476
1994													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	90	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601
1995													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	69	69	81	77	58	82	49	36	56	72	91	58	66
Motor Gas Blending	71	74	87	135	157	140	67	106	46	101	52	21	88
Product Supplied	7,157	7,505	7,780	7,670	7,898	8,243	7,854	8,151	7,788	7,770	7,878	7,718	7,785
1996													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.	58	53	49										
Motor Gas Blending	39	23	-16										
Product Supplied	7,254	7,552	7,729										

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, 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs.....	14,739	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Crude Oil.....	13,708	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Pentanes Plus	172	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	416	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	261	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	155	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	281	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	241	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-74	-5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	-5	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Production	17,572	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Pentanes Plus	310	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	1,909	-4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Ethane/Ethylene.....	596	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Propane/Propylene.....	989	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	133	-4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	191	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	291	-4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-39	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,333	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17
Reformulated.....	1,825	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Oxygenated.....	969	-8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-8
Other	4,539	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,597	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	3	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,594	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene	94	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,110	-6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-6
Residual Fuel Oil	774	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	136	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	211	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Special Naphthas	46	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants.....	167	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	22	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	630	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	283	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Still Gas	642	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Miscellaneous Products.....	40	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Imports	9,272	-9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-9
Crude Oil.....	7,260	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Pentanes Plus	53	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	208	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	14	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	150	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	14	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	30	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Unfinished Oils.....	385	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	83	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	343	-14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-14
Reformulated.....	181	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other	162	-14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-14
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	80	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	80	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene	7	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	243	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	320	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	77	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	152	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	8	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants.....	9	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	14	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)....	1,543,332	-87											-87
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	303,334	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	120
Pentanes Plus.....	5,514	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	72,562	-159	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-159
Ethane/Ethylene.....	20,153	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	31,587	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	14,255	-120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-120
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	6,567	-40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-40
Oil Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates..	12,506	-131	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-131
Unfinished Oils.....	91,886	-322	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-322
Motor Gas, Blend, Comp.....	44,561	249	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	249
Aviation Gas, Blend, Comp....	175	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	169,280	104	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	104
Reformulated.....	39,180	-127	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-127
Oxygenated	4,761	99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	99
Other.....	125,339	132	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	132
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	2,359	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel	38,660	-89	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-89
Naphtha-Type Jet	522	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	38,138	-89	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-89
Kerosene	7,433	-83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-83
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	113,099	481	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	481
Residual Fuel Oil.....	35,721	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	64
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	3,107	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,477	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	1,913	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants	12,718	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	873	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	8,145	-321	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-321
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	25,096	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,283	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Product Supplied.....	18,212	12											12
Crude Oil.....	11	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Pentanes Plus.....	237	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	2,323	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Ethane/Ethylene.....	675	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Propane/Propylene.....	1,476	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	99	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	73	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Unfinished Oils.....	-22	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Aviation Gas, Blend, Comp....	4	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,254	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Reformulated.....	1,930	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Oxygenated	979	-11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-11
Other.....	4,345	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	14	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel	1,609	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Naphtha-Type Jet	4	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,605	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Kerosene	93	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,681	-22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-22
0.05% & under.....	2,051	-12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-12
Greater than 0.05%	1,630	-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-10
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1,020	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	204	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	362	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Special Naphthas.....	50	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants	133	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	20	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	328	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	211	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Still Gas.....	642	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Miscellaneous Products.....	38	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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, April 1996

Products	April 1996		March 1996		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production.....	1,993	66	2,318	75	9,150	76
Stocks	1,293	--	1,264	--	--	--
MTBE						
Production.....	5,503	183	5,654	182	21,494	178
Stocks	9,061	--	9,313	--	--	--

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												
1995	98	100	94	96	91	87	81	76	84	84	82	88
1996	87	74	75	66								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	2,673	3,006	2,958	3,072	3,578	3,274	3,626	4,160	4,209	3,523	2,192	2,015
1996	1,806	1,415	1,264	1,293								
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	65	390	51	87	76	102	109	209	201	103	174	212
1996	172	123	24	7								
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1995	96	98	93	94	89	85	79	74	83	83	81	87
1996	86	73	74	66								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	1,460	1,760	1,880	2,041	2,276	2,088	2,108	2,149	2,104	1,669	970	1,112
1996	947	748	845	810								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	587	474	702	516	677	497	600	870	869	821	264	165
1996	166	183	129	239								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	123	75	72	81	89	96	125	137	133	135	94	68
1996	97	66	49	50								
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	439	307	254	348	459	491	684	795	903	795	690	458
1996	425	295	216	186								

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												
1995	149	144	121	168	169	182	181	171	163	167	174	171
1996	173	172	182	183								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	11,406	11,047	10,585	10,264	9,322	9,300	9,970	10,070	9,164	8,811	7,919	8,228
1996	9,050	9,148	9,313	9,061								
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	2,617	2,132	1,951	1,335	1,186	1,216	1,343	1,750	1,567	1,773	1,467	1,230
1996	1,214	1,411	1,285	1,579								
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1995	132	128	103	148	147	158	158	151	142	148	157	152
1996	154	150	163	160								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	4,716	4,375	3,933	3,599	3,033	3,208	3,493	3,911	3,499	3,225	3,254	3,190
1996	3,600	4,224	4,332	4,093								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W								
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	3,614	3,950	4,055	4,810	4,620	4,515	4,855	4,271	3,811	3,528	2,780	3,366
1996	3,999	3,316	3,394	3,172								

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
1992	98	94	89	79	90	90	101	91	104	118	128	125
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155	142	157	146	148	144
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	166	160	164	150	144
1995	149	144	121	168	169	182	181	171	163	167	174	171
1996	173	172	182	183								
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	66	73	72	50	73	89	90	81	84	69
1995	76	68	61	86	85	91	90	88	79	90	97	92
1996	94	92	93	95								
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	78	79
1996	79	80	89	89								

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

Glossary

Pipelines carry natural gas across geographic regions.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product, alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it 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.

Shaded areas 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 sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under, for use in on-highway 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) (CH₃)₃COC₂H₅. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

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

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

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

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

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, new supply of other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

- (1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.
- (2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuel Ethanol (C₂H₅OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenates definition.

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

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

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

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline,

alkylate, 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 (CH₃OH). 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-1690C, 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" is 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) (CH₃)₃COCH₃. 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 Bunkér 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 pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sulfur. A 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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