Petroleum Supply Monthly

April 1996

With Data for February 1996

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

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Publications/Sources	Platform	Information
<i>Weekly Petroleum Status Report</i>		
Wednesday 9:00 a.m. (weekly)	EPUB	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Data Log (Table 14 plus 4-week averages)
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. 6th-12th (monthly)	EPUB	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
Thursday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Table 14 (Most recent 5-weeks)
Thursday by Noon 7th-13th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
<i>Winter Fuels Report</i> (October through March)		
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. (weekly)	EPUB	Propane 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
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Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays (Thursday in event of a holiday) at 9:00 a.m.

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

Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated by the 8th of the month

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

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

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

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

Electric Power Monthly, updated the first week of the month

Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month

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

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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 in 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
Propane Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	April 1995
Summer 1995 Gasoline Assessment	May 1995
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1995
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

Feature Articles

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

Summer 1996 Gasoline Assessment

by Charles Dale and John Zyren

Summary

The 1996 summer gasoline season is expected to feature a tight supply-demand balance, partially offset by weak crude oil markets, resulting in moderate price increases before and during the season. Very low inventories, high refinery utilization, and projections for record-high demand provide no relief valves for any potential supply problems. In 1995, with low pre-season stocks and uncertainties surrounding the first driving season involving reformulated gasoline (RFG), the average U.S. retail gasoline price increased by nearly 11 cents per gallon from its low in March to its peak in June. This summer is beginning with even lower inventories at 203.8 million barrels (MMB) as of March 29, but other factors are expected to moderate the price increase through June. The Mid World Oil Price Case of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) Short Term Energy Outlook (STEO) projects the 1996 seasonal retail price to peak at \$1.25 per gallon in June, only 6 cents higher than its low in January. However, uncertainties in both crude oil markets and the gasoline supply-demand balance could result in peak prices as much as 10 cents higher or 2 cents lower than that projection. Individual consumers could see even greater variations, because these forecast prices represent an average that blends grades, formulations, and regional differences.

The major factor expected to keep gasoline prices down in 1996 is the world crude oil market (Table FE1). The price of crude oil, which represents most of the cost of producing gasoline, is forecast to decline this year as more supply from outside the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) moves into the marketplace. In addition, a light-crude surplus in the Atlantic basin is putting downward pressure on refining margins (and thus on product prices) both in Europe and the United States. Finally, negotiations between the United Nations and Iraq over possible limited Iraqi oil sales have put further downward pressure on crude oil prices, and thus on gasoline prices, although the timing of any potential settlement could be too late to affect the spring seasonal price increase.

Imports may also help to moderate price. Europe, which is a primary source of gasoline imports to the Northeast, will likely experience a gasoline surplus this summer as a result of refiners over-installing conversion capacity¹. This surplus will move to the United States if U.S. prices rise high enough relative to European prices to cover transportation costs (a sustained differential over 3 to 5 cents per gallon), thereby keeping a cap on the U.S. price increase.

Summer gasoline demand in 1996 is expected to be the highest ever, climbing 2.1 percent higher than last summer's (Table FE2). Economic expansion, along with increases in the driving age population, are the main forces behind the forecast demand increase. However, economic growth in 1996 is forecast to slow somewhat from 1995, reducing gasoline demand growth slightly.

Production and imports are both projected to increase this year, in response to rising demand and potentially good import economics. Domestic refinery capacity utilization is projected to increase from 93.7% in 1995 to 95.9% this summer. Imports are likely to be at levels similar to those in 1994. Because most imports go to the Northeast, where RFG represents the largest share of demand, RFG as well as conventional imports are expected; however, U.S. production capacity is adequate to cover all RFG needs this summer.

Although production and imports are forecast to be high, stocks are expected to reach a record low this summer, bottoming out at 191 MMB, just under last year's record August low of 193 MMB. The gasoline season is starting with very low stocks (203.8 MMB as of March 29), which are not forecast to recover until the fall, when gasoline demand falls off.

California is expected to experience larger seasonal gasoline price increases in 1996 than the rest of the country, as the State introduces Phase 2 of its RFG program. California RFG (CaRFG 2), which is costly to produce, will be more expensive than either conventional gasoline or Federal RFG. With CaRFG 2 spot prices in late March 5 to 7 cents per gallon higher than conventional gasoline, California will see higher seasonal increases than the rest of the country as the transition to the new fuel is made this spring.

Uncertainties in the marketplace are greater this year than last. Like last year, tight supply/demand balances are creating the possibility of short-term volatility should any supply problems occur. However, this year there is more uncertainty in crude oil

Table FE1. Market Factors Potentially Affecting Gasoline Prices in 1996

Upward Pressures	Downward Pressures
Low Spring Gasoline Stocks	Increasing Non-OPEC Crude Oil Production
Tight World Oil Market Fundamentals	Light Crude Oil Surplus in Atlantic Basin Causing Low Refinery Margins
Iraqi Negotiations Remain Unresolved	Potential Iraqi Crude Oil Sales
California Reformulated Phase 2 Introduction	Excess European Gasoline Production Bringing Increased Import Potential

¹Conversion capacity refers to a group of processes used by refiners to convert heavy, high-temperature boiling material in crude oil into lighter, higher-valued products, such as gasoline and diesel fuel. Such processes include fluid catalytic cracking, hydrocracking, and coking.

Table FE2. Motor Gasoline Demand and Supply Factors, Summers (April 1 - September 30) 1993-1996

Factor	Summer 1993	History Summer 1994	Summer 1995	STEO Mid Case Summer 1996
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate (percent)	2.2	3.7	1.9	1.6
Disposable Personal Income (billions of 1992 \$)	\$4,666	\$4,792	\$4,918	\$5,032
Vehicle Miles Traveled (million miles per year)	6,603	6,756	6,874	7,066
Vehicle Fuel Efficiency (miles per gallon)	20.54	20.70	20.63	20.78
Summer Demand (millions of barrels per day)	7.66	7.77	7.93	8.10
Refinery Production (millions of barrels per day)	7.30	7.22	7.54	7.55
Field Production (millions of barrels per day)	0.07	0.13	0.17	0.17
Net Imports (millions of barrels per day)	0.19	0.37	0.18	0.34
Stock Change (millions of barrels per day)	-0.11	-0.05	-0.07	-0.04
Stock Levels, begin/end (millions of barrels)	230/208	214/205	211/199	203/195
Refinery Operable Utilization Rate (percent)	93.3	95.0	93.7	95.9
Price of Imported Crude Oil (average per barrel)	\$16.63	\$16.25	\$17.40	\$16.66
Wholesale Gasoline Price (average per gallon)	\$0.65	\$0.62	\$0.66	\$0.64
Federal Tax Rate (average per gallon)	\$0.14	\$0.18	\$0.18	\$0.18
Retail Gasoline Price (average per gallon)	\$1.18	\$1.19	\$1.24	\$1.23

Source: Historical Data: Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook* DOE/EIA-0202 (various issues); *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues); *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues); *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, DOE/EIA-0487 (various issues); and *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380 (various issues). Projections: Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202 (96/2Q).

markets. The downward pressures on crude oil prices could vary considerably, and the timing and degree of the downturn will have a large impact on both the peak and end-of-summer gasoline prices. Through the spring, there is a strong possibility for prices to be higher than those forecast due to current tight crude oil and gasoline markets. But later in the summer, there is a good possibility for lower-than-projected gasoline prices as crude oil markets weaken.

Overview and Forecast of the Motor Gasoline Market Demand

Motor gasoline demand grew strongly last year, continuing a trend that began in 1992 following a brief recession. Record-high annual demand in 1995 of 7.8 million barrels per day (MMBD) was 2.4% higher than in 1994 (Table FE3). Summer gasoline demand was over 2% higher in 1995 than in 1994. As in 1994, the 1995 demand increase was attributed to continued growth in driving age population and economic strength resulting in an increase in total miles driven, with almost no moderation from a stagnant overall fleet efficiency (as measured in miles per gallon).

Last year was the first summer driving season in which RFG was used. This new gasoline comprised over 25 percent of total gasoline demand, averaging almost 2.0 MMBD. In 1996, total national RFG product supplied will be 2.5 MMBD. The growth in RFG is due both to increases in gasoline demand and to California's new RFG program. This summer, California introduces Phase 2 of its own reformulated gasoline (CaRFG 2).

(See sidebar, "California Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline".) By June, all of California will be operating on a different type of gasoline than the remainder of the country, isolating the State to some degree from other gasoline markets. Initial estimates show CaRFG 2 product supplied will be 0.9 MMBD after the program begins in March. The average CaRFG 2 for 1996 will be 0.8, with Federal RFG making up the remaining 1.7 MMBD.

First quarter 1996 gasoline demand is estimated to be 7.6 MMBD, which is already 1.0 percent higher than in the first quarter last year. Economic growth is expected to slow in 1996 from that in 1995, as is gasoline demand growth, but gasoline demand growth is still forecast to be strong. The STEO Mid Case forecasts summer demand averaging a record 8.1 MMBD, 2.1 percent higher than 1995's average summer gasoline demand. The demand increase stems from the same factors that drove last year's demand to record highs: continuing (but slightly lower) economic growth and increasing driving age population resulting in more miles driven. Motor vehicle efficiency is predicted to remain relatively flat. This

**Table FE3. Finished Gasoline Demand
(Thousand Barrels Per Day)**

Years	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual	Annual Growth
1992	7,072	7,436	7,583	7,409	7,376	1.1%*
1993	7,044	7,573	7,754	7,525	7,476	1.4%
1994	7,215	7,709	7,827	7,647	7,601	1.7%
1995	7,480	7,937	7,933	7,773	7,782	2.4%
1996	7,553					

*This percentage was calculated from 1991 to 1992 by using 1992 data not adjusted for blending components, since only unadjusted 1991 data are available.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues); *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues); and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208 (various issues).

Figure FE1. Gasoline Demand and Production
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues); and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues). Projections: Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202 (96/2Q).

summer, demand is expected to peak at about 8.3 MMBD in August, which is about the same peak experienced last year in June (Figure FE1).

Production

In response to the demand increase in 1995, gasoline production (refinery plus field²) for the year was up 3.6 percent over 1994's production, averaging 7.6 MMBD (Table FE4). During the 1995 gasoline driving season, production of finished gasoline averaged a strong 7.7 MMBD, which was 4.9 percent above the 1994 driving season production. Although summer gasoline production was higher in 1995 than in 1994, overall refinery utilization was down slightly. Operable distillation capacity during the summer driving season was 0.2 MMBD higher in 1995 than in 1994, and gross inputs to refineries were flat, resulting in a utilization drop from 95.0 percent in 1994 to 93.7 percent in 1995.

Production for the first quarter of 1996 is estimated to be about 7.3 MMBD, which is 0.8 percent higher than last year's record-breaking first quarter. The high production levels indicate that refinery turnarounds, typically evident by low production in March, may be occurring over a longer time span this year. High first quarter production occurred in spite of the shutdown of the

Marcus Hook refinery in Pennsylvania. The Marcus Hook refinery is significant in the marketplace, producing 105 MBD of gasoline, which serves about 4 percent of PAD District 1 summer gasoline demand. Tosco, which recently purchased the refinery from BP, has no plans to reopen the facility in 1996. Its loss serves to tighten an already tight gasoline market even further.

This coming summer, domestic refinery utilization will be high as production is projected to increase in response to higher demand. Adequate capacity exists domestically to produce all the RFG

Table FE4. Total Gasoline Production
(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

Years	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual	Annual Growth
1992	6,809	7,081	7,027	7,311	7,058	1.2%
1993	7,091	7,340	7,413	7,590	7,360	4.3%*
1994	6,885	7,333	7,399	7,620	7,312	-0.7%
1995	7,246	7,703	7,712	7,633	7,575	3.6%
1996	7,301					

*Field blended gasoline was not available until the end of 1992. Thus, the growth shown from 1992 to 1993 is slightly over-stated; however, refinery production alone grew 3.5 percent between 1992 and 1993.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues); *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues); and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208 (various issues).

²Field production is the production of gasoline at bulk terminals by blending oxygenates and gasoline blending components into finished gasoline.

California Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline

Due to its long experience at dealing with air pollution problems, particularly in the Los Angeles basin, California has often instituted stricter fuel specifications than those required by Federal law. This year, California begins using its Phase 2 reformulated gasoline (CaRFG 2), which has more stringent requirements than Federal RFG and, as such, will supersede Federal RFG use in California. In addition, all of California will be required to use CaRFG 2, whereas Federal RFG was required only in Southern California. Refiners were required to deliver CaRFG 2 beginning March 1, and retail stations are required to provide the product by June 1.

Demand for CaRFG 2 is expected to be about 896 MBD for its first year (March 1, 1996, to February 28, 1997), taking into consideration the energy efficiency loss (about 1-2% less efficient than Federal RFG). Production is predicted to average 906 MBD, providing a 10 MBD cushion, which, while not large, is expected to be adequate. A "maximum" production volume estimate of 946 MBD has also been constructed to explore the potential of responding to a larger than expected demand growth early in the program.* Several Gulf Coast refiners are purported to be able to produce CaRFG 2, so some supply potential exists outside the State as well; however, transportation costs will make use of this supply source unlikely. Similar to the outset of the Federal RFG program, the supply/demand balance is expected to be tight for the start of the California program, but no problems are anticipated as long as no major supply disruptions occur.

California refiners will use 85-90 percent of their gasoline capacity to produce CaRFG 2. The product is more expensive to produce (initial estimates are 5-15 cents per gallon more than conventional), and, thus, the price will be higher than that of conventional gasoline or of Federal RFG. Although the fuel will cost more, consumers will benefit from significant smog reduction compared to conventional gasoline and even to Federal RFG. CaRFG 2 began trading at around 9 cents per gallon over conventional, but quickly narrowed to about 5 cents, due more to conventional prices rising than CaRFG 2 prices falling. With much western capacity being directed at CaRFG 2, the western conventional gasoline market is tightening, as occurred during the beginning of the Federal RFG program.

After the problems experienced during the introduction of low-sulfur diesel fuel, California has taken many precautions to assure that the fuel will be ready and that no serious performance problems will arise. The fuel has been tested for 6 months on over 800 fleet vehicles, and communications with the petroleum industry are ongoing to assure a smooth transition.

*California Air Resources Board and California Energy Commission's February 1996 Supply/Demand Analysis.

needed, and capacity exists to produce more conventional gasoline as well, in spite of the high operable utilizations being assumed.³

Net Imports

Imports are forecast to play a more important role in 1996 than they did in 1995. In summer 1995, gasoline net imports were lower than in 1994, and about the same as in 1993. During the driving season in 1995, gasoline net imports supplied only 2.3 percent of gasoline demand; however, RFG net imports covered 5.5 percent of RFG demand. The larger use of imports to supply RFG demand is not surprising because PAD District 1 is the main region using imports, and it is also the primary RFG consuming region. In 1995, the United States had an excess of RFG capacity, which kept the price differential between conventional and RFG down, thereby discouraging imports of RFG and contributing to lower overall imports.⁴

During 1995, the major sources of finished gasoline imports were the Virgin Islands (39%), Canada (23%), Western Europe (20%), and Venezuela (11%) (Table FE5). Imports for the first quarter of 1996 have been unusually high for this time of year, averaging 357

MBD, due to strong U.S. prices relative to those in other world markets. It is expected that Canada, Venezuela, and the Virgin Islands will continue to be steady suppliers during the summer. Imports from Western Europe and Saudi Arabia tend to fluctuate more, depending on economics. These two "swing" producers will potentially be providing significantly more gasoline in 1996 than in 1995.

Gasoline exports, at only 101 MBD in 1995, are modest in comparison to domestic demand. Of last year's total exports, about two-thirds went to Mexico from PAD Districts III and V. Gasoline exports are typically at their lowest during the summer, and are expected to remain modest through the 1996 driving season.

The Mid Price Case has net imports for the summer of 1996 supplying over 4 percent of summer demand. They are predicted to average 340 MBD, which is 160 MBD higher than the average last summer, but similar to the high imports seen in 1994. Several factors should combine in 1996 to make imports attractive. High demand, high refinery utilization, and low stocks will be putting upward pressure on prices in the United States. Europe, however, with its excess conversion capacity, is expected to experience

³Tancred Lidderdale, Nancy Masterson, and Nicholas Dazzo, "U.S. Refining Capacity Utilization," Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* DOE/EIA-380 (95/10) (Washington DC: October 1995), pp. xxxiii-xxxix.

⁴John Zyren, Charles Dale, Charles Riner, "1995 Reformulated Gasoline Market Affected Refiners Differently," Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-380 (96/01) (Washington DC: January 1996), pp. xiii-xxxi.

Table FE5. Gasoline Imports by Geographic Source
(Thousand Barreles per Day)

Source	Finished Gasoline					Reformulated	
	92	93	94	95	Jan 96	95	Jan 96
Canada	61	54	48	61	73	39	54
Venezuela	52	40	31	28	28	19	28
Virgin Islands	42	50	113	102	121	36	32
Saudi Arabia	29	16	3	8	24	6	24
Western Europe	82	42	92	53	82	12	43
Other Western Hemisphere	25	34	32	5	3	1	0
Others	5	11	37	6	13	0	0
Total	295	247	356	264	343	113	182

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues). Reformulated Gasoline: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

excess gasoline supply as its refineries co-produce gasoline while trying to meet distillate demands this summer. (European consumption is more heavily inclined toward distillates than that in the United States.) Refinery margins in Europe are also expected to be poor this summer, increasing the need for European producers to find incrementally better outlets for their gasoline. To be attractive to European producers, the U.S. market needs to be sustained at over 3-5 cents per gallon higher than in Europe to cover transportation costs. A gasoline glut in Europe could create such a differential.

A recent ruling by the World Trade Organization (WTO) will not affect this summer's volumes. In a case brought about by Venezuela and Brazil, the WTO ruled on January 17, 1996, that certain provisions of the Clean Air Act discriminated against foreign oil refiners. The U.S. appeal of this decision was heard March 25, 1996, and the WTO's final decision is expected shortly. If the decision is upheld, the United States must first determine whether to abide by the decision and undertake a rule-making process which accommodates the WTO decision. At the earliest, this ruling will not impact U.S. markets until well after the summer driving season.

Stocks

Stocks are an important indicator of price pressures in the gasoline market.⁵ The low stocks seen in the first quarter of 1996 indicate

⁵John Zyren, "What Drives Motor Gasoline Prices?" Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-380 (95/06) (Washington, DC: June 1995), pp. xiii-xxv.

Figure FE2. Total Motor Gasoline Stocks
(Million Barrels)

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues); and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues). Projections: Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202 (96/2Q).

the potential for a strong seasonal price increase over and above the price of crude oil this year (Figure FE2).

Gasoline stocks usually build and peak in January, as refineries co-produce gasoline while running to produce distillate for heating needs. At the same time, gasoline demand drops due to adverse weather conditions. This year, finished gasoline and blending component stocks closed January at 214 MMB (about 22.1 days of supply of finished gasoline), versus 227 MMB (24.4 days of

supply) in 1994. Until this year, the lowest January ending stock level experienced since EIA began collecting inventory data in 1981 was in 1991, when total stocks ended the month at 225 million barrels. Stocks failed to recover in February, ending the month at about 214 MMB, and as of March 29 stand at only 203.8 MMB, a new record low for March.

With high refinery capacity utilization and very low stocks going into the driving season, the market is tight. Very little flexibility exists to respond to sudden increases in demand or loss of supply. This not only creates pressure for strong spring price increases, but raises the likelihood of price volatility in the marketplace.

The Mid Price Case has stocks bottoming out at 191 million barrels in August, a pattern consistent with last year's all-time August low of 193 million barrels. However, if imports or production are lower than expected, a new stock low will be seen.

Prices

Gasoline prices can vary significantly over the course of a year. They are affected by both the cost of production, including the cost of the crude oil feedstock, and by the tightness or looseness of the market, which varies due to seasonal and other factors. During the year, gasoline prices tend to rise before and during the peak summer driving season, due to stronger demand tightening the market, then decline during the fall and winter. While this seasonal effect varies from year to year and can be masked or amplified by

impacts from crude oil markets, the typical seasonal retail price fluctuation since the Gulf War is in a range from approximately 5 to 15 cents per gallon.

The summer of 1995 saw the highest retail gasoline prices since the Gulf War, driven by relatively firm crude oil prices, a tight supply/demand balance resulting in low stocks, and complexities surrounding the introduction of RFG (Figure FE3). However, retail prices peaked around Memorial Day, earlier than in most years, and declined steadily until Thanksgiving.

Gasoline prices strengthened in the first quarter of 1996 from \$1.19 in January to about \$1.23 in March. The increase is due to increases both in crude oil prices and in wholesale gasoline margins (spread over the price of crude oil) from the tight gasoline/supply demand balance that has persisted since the beginning of the year. Retail prices in March were about 6 cents higher than they were at the same time last year. Crude oil price increases between March 1995 and March 1996 account for about 4 cents of the increase, and tighter markets increasing gasoline margins account for the additional 2 cents.

In spite of the tight gasoline markets being experienced this year, the summer outlook predicts a very different retail price increase than experienced last year. Retail prices increased over 9 cents between January and June in 1995, but are forecast to increase only a little over 6 cents this year. Crude oil price predictions explain most of the difference between these two years.

Figure FE3. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices
(Cents per Gallon)

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, DOE/EIA-0487 (various issues); and *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380 (various issues). Projections: Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202 (96/2Q).

Crude Oil

This summer, crude oil markets are expected to play a major role in keeping gasoline prices down. Since crude oil price represents most of the cost of producing gasoline, the final price consumers pay depends heavily on the average price of crude oil. World crude oil markets affect gasoline prices in two ways: through overall average price levels, and through the price difference between lighter and heavier grades of crude oil. While crude oil price changes are generally reflected immediately in the wholesale gasoline market, there is some delay between wholesale gasoline price changes and retail prices.

OPEC's production level relative to the call on OPEC crude oil is an indicator of crude oil price pressure. Demand for OPEC crude oil varies both as a function of world demand and non-OPEC supply. When demand for OPEC crude oil is high, the market tends to support higher prices. When demand for OPEC falls off, OPEC production does not always follow suit, creating downward pressure on prices due to the resulting over-supply.

High-world and high-OPEC crude oil demands in the first quarter this year have

been accompanied by record-low crude oil stocks worldwide. The combination has kept upward pressure on crude oil prices during the first quarter. Crude oil buyers and traders may be anticipating price declines this summer as indicated by backwardation in the futures market (i.e., the price of crude oil several months in the future is less than in the current month). Thus, refiners may be reluctant to buy any more than the minimum crude oil volume at today's higher prices. They therefore have to rely more heavily on the spot market in the near term for volumes because little stock cushion exists, keeping the spot market strong. Refiners' imported crude oil cost has climbed through the first quarter, beginning at \$17.75 per barrel, and is estimated to end with a March average somewhere between \$19.00 and \$20.00.

Although demand for OPEC crude oil was strong during this past high-demand winter season (4th and 1st quarters), both the International Energy Agency and the OPEC Secretariat expect strong summer declines in OPEC crude oil demand (about 2 million barrels per day from the first quarter).⁶ The summer's predicted drop in OPEC demand is due to normal seasonal demand declines and to increases in non-OPEC supply, which is expected to begin the second quarter and continue throughout the year. The Mid Price case has these factors pulling average crude oil prices down about \$1.25 per barrel from the first to the second quarter.

The potential return of Iraq to world crude oil markets, even on a limited basis, adds another element of uncertainty to crude oil and petroleum product markets. Iraqi volumes may enter the market

later this year if a settlement is reached between the United Nations and Iraq for limited "humanitarian" oil sales, making it even harder for other OPEC producers to maintain their production levels (see sidebar, "Iraqi Crude Oil Sales"). Some of the crude oil price decline being anticipated may be due to this situation.

In addition to absolute crude oil price levels, crude oil markets also affect gasoline prices through the price difference between the higher quality light crudes and the poorer quality heavy crudes. This crude oil price difference increases and decreases according to the relative availability of light to heavy crudes and to the ability of refineries to convert the heavier crude oil to high quality light products (e.g., gasoline). The price difference between light and heavy crudes has decreased from \$6.50 to \$1.80 since 1991 (Figure FE4). The Atlantic basin is key to this decline, because it is both the primary producer of the world's light crudes and the largest consuming region. Since 1990, inputs of international crude oils to the refineries of Western Europe, the United States, and Canada have increased 2.7 MMBD, an increase of 14 percent, while light crude oil production has increased 2.3 MMBD, an increase of 25 percent.

The spot gasoline price spread over crude oil has declined along with the decline in the light-to-heavy crude oil price difference. When the price premium for light crude oil shrinks, the benefit of the heavy conversion equipment in refineries shrinks. The cost of making a marginal barrel of gasoline is set by refiners who do so by running more light crude oil. Thus, as the relative cost of light

⁶Ken Miller, "OPEC Crude Production Climbs to 25.87 Million B/D in February," *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, March 4, 1996, pp. 1-2.

Iraqi Crude Oil Sales

The negotiations between Iraqi representatives and the United Nations Security Council on terms for Iraq to export limited amounts of oil for humanitarian purposes have stirred up world oil markets. Meetings were held in February and March 1996 concerning U.N. Resolution 986 and are scheduled to resume in early April. This Resolution would allow Iraq to export \$1 billion of crude oil or petroleum products every 90 days for 6 months, with possible renewals, under strict U.N. controls. At current prices, sales would amount to about 600 to 700 thousand barrels per day. Because the limit is on dollar sales in 90 days, a price drop would increase the volumes sold. The prospect of the Iraqi volumes entering the market, with no assurance that OPEC would cut production to allow absorption of Iraqi volumes, has tended to depress the outlook for crude oil prices.

Past attempts at agreement were hindered by Iraq's refusal to allow weapons inspections and by Iraq's insistence that U.N. supervision over distribution of the oil revenues would compromise Iraq's sovereignty. The current negotiations are said to have Saddam Hussein's approval; however, prior to the April negotiations, issues still remained around supplying food to the Kurds, accounting for the cost of producing the oil, and how payment will be made for humanitarian supplies.

Even if an agreement is reached, deliveries would not begin immediately. The Iraq-Turkey pipeline has been unused for 6 years, and flushing and repairs have been estimated to take from 1 to 3 months. The crude oil in the pipeline may have degraded, but still will have value. The capacity of the pipeline is 1.1 MMBD, more than adequate to handle the volumes of Iraqi crude oil likely to be exported. Iraq has also expressed a desire to make some shipments through its Mina al-Bakr port, an alternative which, if allowed under the final resolution, would permit Iraq to begin exporting a portion of the sales almost immediately after the final agreement is reached, regardless of the state of the pipeline.*

Continued uncertainty surrounding the agreement has caused prices to fall and jump a number of times since talks began. When the first round of talks ended without agreement on February 20, prices firmed. After easing, then climbing further following the second round of talks in March, prices remained near recent highs awaiting the beginning of the third round in April.

*Ercan Ersoy, "Turkey, Iraq Sign Accords Pending U.N. Oil Talks," *Reuters*, March 8, 1996.

crude oil declines, the marginal cost of making gasoline declines, prices move lower, and margins across the industry decline. The incremental barrel of gasoline is made less expensively from light crude oil than from heavy crude oil when the light-heavy crude oil price differential narrows. This summer, the light-to-heavy difference is expected to remain low, keeping downward pressure on gasoline prices.

Gasoline

Beyond the crude oil markets, other factors exert significant influence on retail gasoline prices. Among the most notable of these are the gasoline supply/demand balance, as reflected by stock levels, the cost of oxygenates, and taxes. Regulatory impacts have added a degree of complexity to U.S. markets in recent years with the introduction of oxygenated gasoline in 1992 and RFG in 1995.

Gasoline prices in the first quarter of 1996 are already high relative to prices in 1995, but consumers outside of California are not expected to see the same increase through the spring as they experienced last year. In 1995, retail gasoline prices rose nearly 11 cents from a low of \$1.17 per gallon in March to a peak of \$1.28 in June. This year retail prices are expected to increase only 6 cents from \$1.19 in January to peak at \$1.25 in June. (With early CaRFG 2 spot prices 5 to 7 cents per gallon higher than those for conventional gasoline, California will see larger seasonal increases in 1996 than the rest of the country, as the transition to the new fuel is made this spring.)

Wholesale gasoline prices help to explain the differences in retail price behavior between 1995 and what is expected in 1996. Wholesale prices reflect changes in crude oil prices and the gasoline supply-demand balance almost immediately, while retail prices tend to lag changes in wholesale. Retail prices reflect about half of any wholesale price change in the same month that the wholesale price changes, and pick up the remaining wholesale price change in the next month. Thus, wholesale prices frequently peak one month ahead of retail prices, and begin their decline before retail prices respond.

During 1995, wholesale prices peaked in May, as they are expected to do again in 1996. The wholesale price increase between January and May of 1995 totaled 11.7 cents per gallon, of which almost 4.1 cents could be attributed to crude oil price increases, while 7.6 cents was due to the tight market and uncertainties surrounding the introduction of RFG. The increase in wholesale prices was short-lived, and, by June, prices fell back quickly. Retail prices in 1995 peaked in June, one month later.

Figure FE4. Regular Gasoline Spread and Light-Heavy Crude Spread (Dollars per Barrel)

Source: Bonny Light, Arab Heavy crude oil price and USGC regular gasoline price: McGraw Hill, Inc., *Platt's Oilgram Price Report* (various issues). Imported refiners acquisition crude price: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, DOE/EIA-0487 (various issues); and *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380 (various issues).

In 1996, wholesale prices are expected to increase only 5.3 cents per gallon between January and May. By May, the Mid Price Case projects crude oil prices dropping, moderating the 6-cent seasonal spread increase being predicted between wholesale gasoline and crude oil prices from January to May. The market this year, with its record low stocks, is tighter than in 1995. Should any supply difficulties develop, the wholesale spread will increase, driving prices higher than forecast. Wholesale prices are expected to begin falling back in June, due both to the continuing crude price declines and to easing of the usual spring market tightness.

Retail prices are forecast to peak in June at \$1.25 per gallon, capturing the wholesale price increases through May, but beginning to reflect the wholesale price drop in June as well. Both wholesale and retail prices are projected to decline slowly from their peaks. By August, retail prices should be down to \$1.23 from the \$1.25 peak.

Gasoline prices being forecast are monthly national average prices covering all grades and formulations of gasoline. Such averages smooth out many of the variations that individual customers will see on a week-to-week basis. For example, last year consumers using regular conventional gasoline saw prices increase nationally from a low in February to a high in June by 13.4 cents. The average gasoline price across all grades and types rose 12.0 cents from a low in March to a high in June. Thus, while the forecast shows average retail prices increasing 6.3 cents from their winter low this year to their summer high, individual consumers could see more or less, depending on their location and grade preferences.

Oxygenate costs should not affect gasoline prices much differently this year than last. With the onset of the RFG program in 1995, oxygenates moved from being mainly of seasonal interest to become an important gasoline component year around (see sidebar, "Oxygenates"). Oxygenates account for most of the cost increase in RFG over conventional gasoline, and added about 1 cent to the overall gasoline pool price in 1995. The oxygenate supply is expected to be adequate this summer. MTBE, which is the major oxygenate in use, was trading around 73 cents per gallon in February, about the same price level seen in 1993. Ethanol may experience some upward price pressure due to decreases in corn crop yield and increases in demand for corn, possibly offset by a decrease in ethanol demand in California due to CaRFG 2. However, oxygenate prices overall are not expected to increase the costs of RFG over conventional more than they did last year. The cost of meeting Federal reformulation standards should

remain 3.5 to 6.5 cents per gallon above conventional gasoline production costs.

Uncertainties and Sensitivities

The Mid Price forecast contains large uncertainties in its assumptions about important factors affecting the gasoline market such as crude oil price and gasoline stock levels. These two variables have fundamental influences on gasoline price.

The crude oil market is expected to have a significant moderating effect on gasoline prices this year as shown in the Mid Price Case. However, differences in the degree and timing of the forecast crude oil price decline could occur. For example, crude oil buyers could begin trying to build stocks back to more normal levels,

Oxygenates

Oxygenate prices have returned to their normal patterns, in contrast to the turbulence seen in those markets during the previous year. Ethanol and methanol prices were relatively stable at the end of 1995, with ethanol trading in a range of \$1 to \$1.15 per gallon and methanol returning to its normal historic trading range of 30 to 45 cents per gallon (Figure FE5). MTBE, which is an octane booster as well as an oxygenate, had a price runup from October to the end of December from 68 cents per gallon to 92 cents per gallon, caused by the shortages of premium reformulated gasoline in the Northeast. This shortage caused the spread between regular and premium reformulated grades to nearly double, from about 3 cents per gallon to over 6 cents per gallon. MTBE prices fell back to 73 cents per gallon in late February as refiners increased their premium RFG production and as demand for winter grade RFG dropped near the end of the season.

Figure FE5. Oxygenate Spot Prices
(Cents per Gallon)

The outlook for methanol is for prices to remain low, because the market traded in a 30-cent to 42-cent range early in 1996 even as several methanol plants, including Ashland's 11,500 barrel per day plant in Louisiana, closed for 1 to 2 weeks for routine maintenance. Soft methanol prices will likely hold down the cost of MTBE, which uses methanol as a feedstock.

The outlook for ethanol prices is much less certain. Ethanol is produced in the United States primarily from corn. Bad weather has caused greatly diminished corn crops in recent years, while the demand for corn for both food and industrial uses has increased. The combination of decreased supply and increased demand caused futures contracts on the Chicago Board of Trade, for delivery of March 1996 corn, to increase from a low of less than \$2.50 per bushel in 1995 to over \$4.00 per bushel by the end of March 1996. As a result, spot prices for ethanol reached \$1.23 per gallon in late February, with the price outlook uncertain. Prices eased to \$1.21 per gallon in March.

Source: Hart Publications, Inc., *Octane Week*, (various issues.)

Table FE6. Summary of Price Sensitivities
(Dollars per Gallon)

Case	Assumptions			Retail Price Results			
	Extended Low Stocks	No Iraqi Agreement, Delayed Non-OPEC Volumes	Iraq & Hi Non-OPEC Volumes	January Retail Price	Seasonal Peak	2nd Quarter Average	3rd Quarter Average
Mid Price Case				1.19	1.25	1.24	1.23
High Prices	✓	✓		1.19	1.35	1.32	1.31
Counter-Balancing Events	✓		✓	1.19	1.24	1.23	1.21
Low Prices			✓	1.19	1.23	1.23	1.19

Source: Energy Information Administration, cases derived from regression analysis and *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202 (96/2Q).

thereby increasing crude oil demand above what is being anticipated in the early part of the summer. Non-OPEC crude oil production could increase more slowly than expected, postponing relaxation of the tight world market fundamentals and associated downward pressure on crude oil prices. The possibility also exists that the Iraqi negotiations will not be resolved this summer. The absence of added Iraqi exports will diminish pressure on OPEC, and translate to higher crude oil prices.

A possible higher gasoline-price scenario might see crude oil prices increase slightly over end-of-March levels through the wholesale gasoline price peak in May. Crude oil might then decline to \$18.00 per barrel by August (versus the \$16.00 July through December forecast in the Mid Price Case). These higher crude oil prices alone could add over 8 cents per gallon to the peak retail gasoline price forecast for June.

In addition to higher crude oil prices, an extended tight market situation with its low stock levels could also increase gasoline prices over the Mid Price Case. Low stocks mean that not much marginal supply can come from storage and therefore must come from either U.S. production or imports. At high refinery capacity utilization, more of the incremental volume comes from imports. As prices increase, foreign refiners find the U.S. market more attractive and ship additional supplies. But a weak price signal early in the season, coupled with long shipping times, could delay imports and create larger stock draws if domestic production does not compensate. Stocks could fall 10 million barrels lower than in the Mid Price Case. A 10 MMB drop would result in a 1.5-cent increase to the Mid Price Case retail-price peak.

The highest retail price case would occur with the combination of lower stocks and high crude oil prices. In this situation, the consumer might see prices peak at \$1.35 per gallon, 10 cents over the Mid Price Case (Table FE6). Extended low stocks and higher crude oil prices would keep prices strong through the August vacation season, averaging \$1.31 in the third quarter, over 8 cents higher than third quarter Mid Price Case.

Uncertainty in the marketplace could also result in gasoline prices being lower. A low price case could result from higher than forecast crude oil production occurring early in the spring. For example, non-OPEC crude oil production from the North Sea could come faster than anticipated. If, in addition, Iraq and the United Nations reach an agreement soon and repairs to the pipeline go well, these early additional volumes in conjunction with the optimistic North Sea production might push prices down \$1-\$2 per barrel lower than in the Mid Price forecast. As these crude oil volumes pick up over the spring, crude oil prices might be down \$1 during the May and June gasoline peaks from the Mid Price Case, and perhaps be down \$1.50 during the remainder of the summer. Retail gasoline prices would peak at only \$1.23 per gallon in this situation, 2 cents less than the Mid Price peak. By the third quarter, prices would be down to \$1.19 on average, 4 cents below the Mid Price Case.

Situations also could arise in between the low price and high price cases. For example, if the low stock situation occurred in conjunction with high non-OPEC crude oil volumes and an Iraqi settlement, the two situations would have counter-balancing effects on gasoline price. Retail gasoline prices would be expected to peak at \$1.24 in this scenario, 1 cent under the Mid Price Case peak of \$1.25, and 2 cents lower in the third quarter at \$1.21.

In summary, average peak retail gasoline prices could easily vary from 10 cents per gallon higher than in the Mid Price Case to 2 cents lower. Uncertainties in the market place are greater this year than last. Like last year, tight supply/demand balances are creating the possibility of short-term volatility should any supply problems occur. However, this year there is more uncertainty in the crude oil markets. The downward pressures on price could vary considerably, and the timing and degree of the downturn will have a large impact on both the peak price and the end-of-summer prices. Through the spring, there is a strong possibility for prices to be higher than those forecast in the Mid Price Case due to current tight crude oil and gasoline supplies. But, later in the summer, there is a greater possibility for prices to be lower than projected as crude oil markets weaken.

Highlights

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

Highlights

Unusually cold temperatures during March increased demand for distillate fuel oil and kerosene-type jet fuel. To wit, temperatures in the United States were 14 percent colder than normal for this time of year and nearly 29 percent colder than last March's unseasonably warm temperatures.¹ In addition, low retail prices and increasing personal income helped to support demand for finished motor gasoline. Leading indicators of U.S. economic activity—a lower-than-expected increase in the Producer Price Index (excluding energy and food price effects),² a relatively low unemployment rate, and an increase in manufacturing activity³—suggest steady economic expansion in the near-term. These factors combined to sustain a healthy total demand level for refined petroleum products (measured as products supplied) for March 1996,⁴ averaging 18.0 million barrels per day (Table H1), the highest March level since 1979.

On the strength of record-high first-quarter demand for finished motor gasoline and kerosene-type jet fuel and increased demand for distillate fuel oil, total demand for refined petroleum products

Figure H1. First Quarter Petroleum Products Supplied, 1990-1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

averaged 18.2 million barrels per day during the first quarter of 1996. Since 1990, total demand for refined products during the first quarter rose nearly 7 percent, led by increased demand for finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and kerosene-type jet fuel. (See Figure H1)

Other March and first-quarter 1996 highlights include:

- Finished motor gasoline demand was slightly lower than last year's record high March level. Production reached a March-record high as refiners geared up for the summer driving season.
- During the first quarter of 1996, demand for finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and kerosene-type jet fuel increased compared to the first quarter of 1995.
- Stock levels of finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil are at March-record low levels. These low stock levels, in conjunction with increased demand for finished motor gasoline and other products and the uncertainty stemming from United Nations negotiations with Iraq about a one-time crude oil sale for humanitarian needs, increased the price volatility in crude oil and petroleum products markets.
- The Department of Energy received bids for, and delivered, 5.1 million barrels of crude oil held in salt dome storage at the Weeks Island, Louisiana, Strategic Petroleum Reserve site.
- March 1996 crude oil imports remained strong, but were 7 percent lower than the record high level set last year.

Motor Gasoline

Demand for finished motor gasoline averaged 7.8 million barrels per day, slightly lower than last year's record high level. Finished motor gasoline production reached 7.2 million barrels per day, a March-record high level. Production of reformulated gasoline (RFG) averaged 2.1 million barrels per day, an increase of nearly 16 percent from the March 1995 level. At 0.4 million barrels per day, finished motor gasoline imports were slightly above the normal seasonal range. Finished motor gasoline stock levels dropped to 160 million barrels, nearly 8 million barrels below the previous record-low for March set in 1995.

¹National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climate Analysis Center, "Heating Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for March 1996."

²"Energy, Vegetables Push Producer Prices Up 0.5%," *Washington Post*, April 12, 1996, p. F3.

³"Manufacturing Improves a Bit, But Still Slumps," *The Wall Street Journal*, April 2, 1996, p. A16.

⁴March 1996 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

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

Category	1996			1995	January - March	
	Estimated March	February	Difference ^a	March	1996	1995
Products Supplied	18.0	18.5	-0.5	17.4	18.2	17.6
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7.8	7.6	0.2	7.8	7.5	7.5
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.5	3.7	-0.3	3.3	3.6	3.4
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.8	1.0	-0.2	0.8	1.0	0.9
Jet Fuel.....	1.6	1.7	-0.1	1.5	1.6	1.5
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.4	4.5	-0.1	4.0	4.5	4.3
Crude Oil Inputs	13.8	13.5	0.2	13.5	13.7	13.5
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	93.0	91.8	1.2	89.0	92.3	90.1
Imports	8.7	8.3	0.4	9.0	8.8	8.4
Crude Oil.....	6.9	6.6	0.4	7.4	6.9	6.8
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other.....	6.9	6.6	0.4	7.4	6.9	6.8
Products	1.8	1.7	(s)	1.6	1.8	1.6
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	0.3	0.3	(s)	0.2	0.3	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.3	0.2
Jet Fuel.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	0.8	0.8	(s)	0.8	0.9	0.8
Exports	0.9	1.0	-0.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
Crude Oil.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products.....	0.8	1.0	-0.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total Net Imports	7.8	7.2	0.5	8.1	7.7	7.5
Stock Change^d	-0.6	-1.5	0.9	-0.1	-0.9	-0.6
Crude Oil.....	-0.1	-0.1	(s)	0.3	(s)	(s)
Products.....	-0.5	-1.4	0.9	-0.5	-0.8	-0.6
Total Stocks	1,492	1,500	-8	1,599	--	--
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	888	893	-5	929	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	589	592	-2	592	--	--
Other.....	299	302	-3	338	--	--
Products	605	607	-2	669	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	160	169	-9	168	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	88	97	-8	115	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil.....	31	32	(s)	38	--	--
Jet Fuel.....	33	35	-2	39	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^e	292	275	17	309	--	--

^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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,027	14,852	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity ³	259	453	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	120	314	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	139	139	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,286	15,305	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	92.2	91.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	90.6	89.1	NA	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.

End-of-month stock levels of RFG remained relatively flat at 40 million barrels.

Buoyed by comparatively low retail prices, growth in disposable personal income, rising number of vehicle miles traveled, and an 11 percent year-to-year increase automobile sales,⁵ first-quarter 1996 finished motor gasoline demand averaged 7.5 million barrels per day, the highest level on record for this time period. An in-depth discussion of this summer's motor gasoline assessment is contained in the Feature Article immediately preceding this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil

As temperatures decreased, demand for distillate fuel oil remained strong at 3.5 million barrels per day, the highest March level since 1988. Distillate fuel oil demand during the first quarter of 1996 averaged 3.6 million barrels per day, an increase of 5 percent from the comparable period in 1995. Distillate fuel oil production averaged 3.1 million barrels per day, slightly below last year's level and only 2 percent lower than

the March-record high set in 1977. Imports of distillate fuel oil averaged 0.3 million barrels per day, within the normal range for this time of year. Distillate fuel oil stock levels plummeted to 88 million barrels, the lowest March level on record. Low-sulfur distillate fuel oil stocks totaled 49 million barrels, 56 percent of the total and 16 percent lower than March 1995. High-sulfur distillate fuel oil inventories were especially low, totaling 39 million barrels. The low stock levels of high-sulfur distillate fuel oil, combined with increased demand because of cold temperatures during the month, pushed prices up to levels not reached since the Persian Gulf War.⁶

Residual Fuel Oil

Demand for residual fuel oil continued its decline, dropping to 0.8 million barrels per day, slightly higher than March 1995's record-low level. High natural gas prices prompted electric utilities to increase purchases of residual fuel oil during the first quarter of 1996. As a result, demand for residual fuel oil averaged 1.0 million barrels per day, slightly higher than the January-March 1995 level. Production of residual fuel oil fell

⁵Advance Monthly Retail Sales," U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, April 12, 1996.

⁶"U.S. No. 2 Oil Soars to 5-Year High on Low Supply," *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, March 25, 1996, p. 10.

to 0.7 million barrels per day, the **lowest March level on record**. Residual fuel oil imports averaged 0.2 million barrels per day, **slightly higher than the record-low set last March**. Residual fuel oil stock levels plummeted to 31 million barrels, the **lowest March level on record**.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

On the strength of increased winter-time blending into distillate fuel oil, demand for kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.6 million barrels per day, a **record high level for March**. Because of increased winter blending activity and the completion of the military jet fuel switch-over, first-quarter 1995 kerosene-type jet fuel demand increased 6 percent over the comparable 1995 period, averaging 1.6 million barrels per day. At 1.5 million barrels per day, kerosene-type jet fuel production also set a **record high for March**. Stock levels of kerosene-type jet fuel totaled 33 million barrels, the **lowest March level since 1979**.

Propane

The seasonal drawdown in U.S. inventories of propane during March totaled 1.2 million barrels, about average for this month despite slightly colder-than-normal weather and higher feedstock demand by the chemical sector. **However, at 19.5 million barrels U.S. inventories of propane were at their lowest end of March level since 1970**. Regionally, inventory levels were mixed during the month. While Midwest inventories continued their late winter decline and fell by 1.8 million barrels, East Coast and Gulf Coast inventories increased by 0.4 million barrels and 0.2 million barrels, respectively. By month's end, East Coast inventories rose to 1.9 million barrels, Midwest inventories declined to 6.4 million barrels, while Gulf Coast inventories increased to 10.6 million barrels. **Except for the East Coast, all regions reported inventories below their respective observed minimum levels of the last 36 months.**

Crude Oil

Domestic crude oil production continued its recent year-to-year decline, dropping to 6.5 million barrels per day, the **lowest March**

level since 1958. Imports of crude oil averaged 6.9 million barrels per day, slightly lower than last year's record-high level. First-quarter 1996 crude oil imports averaged 6.9 million barrels per day, the **highest level recorded for this time period**. Crude oil stock levels (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) plunged to 299 million barrels, **more than 39 million barrels below the March 1995 level and the lowest March level on record**.

Concerns surrounding the unusually low crude oil inventories helped push West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices to more than \$21 per barrel, the highest level in years.⁷ Because crude oil prices increased in recent weeks, the Energy Department needed to sell only 5.1 million barrels—not the expected 7 million barrels—of crude oil held in storage at the Weeks Island, Louisiana, Strategic Petroleum Reserve site. The \$100 million in sale revenues will be used to offset costs associated with shutting down the Weeks Island site.⁸

Refinery Operations

Despite the difficulties delineated below, crude oil inputs remained strong through the month, averaging 13.8 million barrels per day, the **highest March level since 1979**. The estimated refinery operable utilization rate, gross inputs divided by the total refining capacity with idle units included, averaged 91.3 percent.

Although planned refinery turnarounds were lighter than usual, several refineries experienced unplanned shutdowns due to accidents and labor strife. Shell Oil Company's Martinez, California, refinery suffered two explosions. The explosions disrupted production of California Air Resources Board Phase II reformulated gasoline, but alternative supply agreements were arranged in order to fulfill supply commitments.⁹ Ashland Incorporated's Catlettsburg, Kentucky, refinery was shut down briefly in February to repair damage from two fires.¹⁰ In addition, workers at that refinery were out on strike in the beginning of March, but an agreement was reached by March 11, ending the strike.¹¹ Other refiners, including UNO-VEN and Crown Central Petroleum, locked out employees as discussions between company officials and representatives from the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union remained deadlocked.¹²

⁷"U.S. Crude Values Surge on Drop in Stocks, Imports," *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, April 1, 1996, p. 10.

⁸"DOE Completes SPR Sale," *The Oil Daily*, March 22, 1996, p. 5.

⁹"Shell Martinez Refinery to be 'Near Normal' by Weekend," *Platt's Oilgram Price Report*, April 4, 1996, pp. 1 and 10.

¹⁰"Refinery Troubles in Midcontinent Trigger Increase in Chicago-Area Product Prices," *The Oil Daily*, March 5, 1996, pp. 3 and 5.

¹¹"Ashland Ends Strike; Total Signs 11th-Hour Labor Contract," *Octane Week*, March 11, 1996, pp. 1 and 4.

¹²"UNO-VEN Locks Out Workers as Third Refiner With Union Conflict," *Octane Week*, April 8, 1996, pp. 1 and 4.

Summary Statistics

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

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

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change ^a		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic ^c	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^d	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^d and Petroleum Products
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	^g 290	^g -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	^g 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	^g 214	^g -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	^g 1,592
1993 Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	70	17,237	1,647
1994 January	8,694	6,817	1,615	90	^g -906	18,072	^g 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	RE 8,522	RE 6,550	R 1,675	R -64	R -1,433	R 18,498	R 1,500
March*	E 8,476	PE 6,464	E 1,690	E -61	E -516	E 17,997	E 1,492
3-Mo. Average	E 8,519	PE 6,502	E 1,695	E -23	E -847	E 18,230	--
1995 3-Mo. Average	E 8,703	E 6,633	1,774	8	-616	17,618	--
1994 3-Mo. Average	8,662	6,778	1,639	113	-813	17,893	--

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month		Imports			Exports			Net Imports ^f
		Total	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985	Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986	Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987	Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988	Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989	Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990	Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991	Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992	Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993	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	R 8,287	R 6,553	R 1,734	R 1,048	R 92	R 956	R 7,240
	March [*]	E 8,683	E 6,907	E 1,776	E 930	E 92	E 838	E 7,753
	3-Mo. Average	E 8,758	E 6,914	E 1,843	E 1,015	E 91	E 924	E 7,742
1995	3-Mo. Average	8,447	6,834	1,613	994	92	902	7,454
1994	3-Mo. Average	8,363	6,207	2,156	916	88	828	7,447

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, February 1995 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, February 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, February 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 February 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 301.5 million barrels, occurring in February 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	RE 6,495	E 1,444	7,260	0	7,260	105	0
	February	PE 6,550	RE 1,482	6,553	R 6,553	R 462	0	0
	March	PE 6,464	PE 1,453	E 6,907	E 0	E 6,907	E 436	E 0
	3-Mo. Average	PE 6,502	PE 1,459	E 6,914	E 0	E 6,914	E 331	E 0
1995	3-Mo. Average	E 6,633	E 1,558	6,834	0	6,834	129	(s)
1994	3-Mo. Average	6,778	1,613	6,207	34	6,173	360	(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	^R 895	592	303
February	(s)	^R -63	^R 13,529	^R 92	^R 8	^R 893	592	^R 302
March	^E -87	^E 20	^E 13,769	^E 92	^E 6	^E 888	^E 589	^E 299
3-Mo. Average	^E -28	^E 4	^E 13,672	^E 91	^E 9	--	--	--
1995 3-Mo. Average	(s)	8	13,489	92	8	--	--	--
1994 3-Mo. Average	35	77	13,134	88	11	--	--	--

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
	2-Mo. Average	258	27	0	0	181	179	0	0
1995	2-Mo. Average	258	30	0	0	232	217	0	0
1994	2-Mo. Average	225	14	0	0	363	363	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
	2-Mo. Average	0	0	1,268	1,198	0	0	1,707	1,405
1995	2-Mo. Average	0	0	1,249	1,196	17	17	1,756	1,459
1994	2-Mo. Average	0	0	1,202	1,103	0	0	1,790	1,480

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
	2-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	181	181	48	43	0	0
1995	2-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	206	206	81	61	0	0
1994	2-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	176	174	122	71	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
	2-Mo. Average	663	645	1,488	1,157	2,380	2,026	4,087	3,431
1995	2-Mo. Average	526	522	1,395	1,071	2,208	1,860	3,964	3,319
1994	2-Mo. Average	436	408	1,218	923	1,953	1,576	3,743	3,056

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
	2-Mo. Average	256	256	11	11	0	0	3	0	1,431	1,052	65	65
1995	2-Mo. Average	308	297	22	22	7	0	0	0	1,331	988	44	42
1994	2-Mo. Average	317	311	6	0	52	0	11	0	1,305	947	64	62

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
	2-Mo. Average	168	161	94	91	1	0	12	8	1,182	1,157	26	0
1995	2-Mo. Average	175	166	119	119	3	0	11	11	931	899	8	0
1994	2-Mo. Average	183	141	113	113	20	0	15	13	969	936	40	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
	2-Mo. Average	71	0	217	199	11	0	7	0	27	0	75	63
1995	2-Mo. Average	67	0	197	167	6	0	0	0	8	0	76	76
1994	2-Mo. Average	156	0	147	129	22	0	12	0	28	0	91	70

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
	2-Mo. Average	364	258	367	0	322	166	4,709	3,488	8,796	6,918
1995	2-Mo. Average	316	290	301	0	252	136	4,182	3,213	8,146	6,532
1994	2-Mo. Average	246	195	312	0	399	148	4,509	3,064	8,252	6,120

^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, February 1995 - Present

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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, February 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	^R 7,303	^R 305	^R -16	^R 72	^R 7,552	^R 213	169	12
	March	^E 7,223	^E 369	^E -273	^E 102	^E 7,764	^E 203	^E 160	NA
	3-Mo. Average	^E 7,286	^E 340	^E -10	^E 113	^E 7,523	--	--	--
1995	3-Mo. Average	7,246	245	-86	98	7,480	--	--	--
1994	3-Mo. Average	6,886	290	-127	88	7,215	--	--	--

^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, February 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, February 1995 - Present

Note: The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 96.8 million barrels, occurring in February 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 ^d	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1981	Average	2,613	173	^d -38	5	2,629	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	R 3,145	R 271	R -561	R 256	R 3,722	97	R 53	R 44
	March	E 3,107	E 291	E -271	E 203	E 3,465	E 88	E 50	E 39
	3-Mo. Average	E 3,120	E 268	E -457	E 224	E 3,620	-	-	-
1995	3-Mo. Average	3,059	247	-329	189	3,446	-	-	-
1994	3-Mo. Average	3,078	251	-461	263	3,527	-	-	-

^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, February 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, February 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 ^a	
1981	Average	1,321	800	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	^d -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	R 776	R 222	R -144	R 114	R 1,028	32
	March	E 705	E 221	E -22	E 114	E 834	E 31
	3-Mo. Average	E 751	E 255	E -65	E 112	E 959	-
1995	3-Mo. Average	823	209	-48	188	891	-
1994	3-Mo. Average	840	516	-27	122	1,261	-

^a Excludes 48,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.

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

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, February 1995 - Present

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

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

Note: The Observed Minimum for total jet fuel stocks in the last 36-month period was 34.7 million barrels, occurring in February 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	R 1,500	R 1,496	R 108	R -137	R 67	R 1,678	R 1,659	35	R 34
	March	E 1,459	E 1,453	E 83	E -65	E 43	E 1,564	E 1,557	E 33	E 33
	3-Mo. Average	1,519	1,515	90	-81	74	1,616	1,606	--	--
1995	3-Mo. Average	1,356	1,346	100	-87	24	1,519	1,508	--	--
1994	3-Mo. Average	1,384	1,333	124	-31	30	1,510	1,458	--	--

^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, January 1995 - Present

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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, January 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	Product Supplied	
1981 Average	745	70	^c 18	5	18	773	76
1982 Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798	^c 54
1983 Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	751	^c 48
1984 Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833	58
1985 Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986 Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987 Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988 Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989 Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990 Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991 Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992 Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993 Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	51
1994 January	889	141	-566	0	19	1,577	34
February	905	128	-308	0	30	1,311	25
March	939	87	13	0	29	984	25
April	978	83	188	0	20	852	31
May	976	90	306	0	20	741	41
June	978	117	247	0	20	827	48
July	977	151	221	0	22	885	55
August	980	135	107	0	28	980	58
September	1,008	133	77	0	20	1,044	60
October	954	164	-175	0	24	1,269	55
November	1,002	137	-43	0	27	1,155	54
December	1,034	127	-233	0	29	1,366	46
Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	--
1995 January	1,002	108	-350	0	55	1,405	36
February	983	94	-361	0	100	1,338	26
March	1,013	90	16	(s)	39	1,048	26
April	1,029	107	159	0	31	946	31
May	1,042	73	204	0	29	882	37
June	1,038	114	187	0	27	938	43
July	1,011	73	235	0	27	822	50
August	1,009	107	176	0	24	916	56
September	1,023	145	51	0	25	1,092	57
October	998	97	-18	0	30	1,083	57
November	1,042	76	-155	0	37	1,236	52
December	1,029	135	-287	0	31	1,421	43
Average	1,018	102	-10	(s)	38	1,092	--
1996 January	989	150	-367	0	30	1,476	32
February	998	103	-342	0	39	1,404	22
2-Mo. Average	994	127	-355	0	34	1,441	--
1995 2-Mo. Average	993	101	-355	0	76	1,373	--
1994 2-Mo. Average	897	135	-444	0	24	1,451	--

^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, January 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, January 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
	2-Mo. Average	1,906	173	-631	369	54	2,287	-
1995	2-Mo. Average	1,952	154	-501	336	91	2,179	-
1994	2-Mo. Average	1,760	193	-704	371	36	2,251	-

^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
2-Mo. Average	2,839	758	215	734	360	2,288	-
1995 2-Mo. Average	2,864	676	313	676	322	2,229	-
1994 2-Mo. Average	2,749	793	400	599	252	2,291	-

^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 February 1996).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (March 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 March 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, February 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 42,988	E 1,482	E 87,755	E 1,463
(2) Lower 48 States	E 146,973	E 5,068	E 303,536	E 5,059
(3) Total U.S.	E 189,961	E 6,550	E 391,291	E 6,522
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	190,041	6,553	415,094	6,918
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	2,667	92	5,417	90
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	187,374	6,461	409,677	6,828
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	13	(s)	23	(s)
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	1,832	63	228	4
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-244	-8	-580	-10
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	13,391	462	16,637	277
(12) Total Other Sources	14,992	517	16,308	272
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	392,328	13,529	817,276	13,621
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	50,757	1,750	107,017	1,784
(15) Net Imports ^c	1,263	44	2,867	48
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	266	9	1,709	28
(17) Total NGL Supply	52,285	1,803	111,593	1,860
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	2,769	95	-6,715	-112
(19) Net Imports	11,373	392	26,241	437
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	6,421	221	14,212	237
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	22,561	778	46,316	772
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	244	8	580	10
(23) Total Other Liquids	43,368	1,495	80,634	1,344
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	487,981	16,827	1,009,503	16,825
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	37,357	1,288	82,698	1,378
(26) Exports	27,419	945	57,262	954
(27) Imports (Net)	9,938	343	25,436	424
(28) Total New Supply of Products	497,920	17,170	1,034,939	17,249
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	38,522	1,328	66,067	1,101
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	536,442	18,498	1,101,006	18,350
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	219,010	7,552	443,872	7,398
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	107,931	3,722	222,045	3,701
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	29,818	1,028	61,451	1,024
(34) Jet Fuel	48,666	1,678	98,549	1,642
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	65,231	2,249	137,232	2,287
(36) Other ^d	65,542	2,260	137,278	2,288
(37) Crude Oil	244	8	580	10
(38) Total Products Supplied	536,442	18,498	1,101,006	18,350
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	301,502	--	301,502	--
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	591,617	--	591,617	--
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	168,830	--	168,830	--
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	96,821	--	96,821	--
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	31,537	--	31,537	--
(44) Jet Fuel	34,677	--	34,677	--
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	55,478	--	55,478	--
(46) Other ^d	219,468	--	219,468	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,499,930	--	1,499,930	--
(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,
February 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 189,961	--	190,041	13,391	-1,845	0	392,328	2,667	244	893,119
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	48,570	15,728	5,212	--	-17,350	--	13,973	1,747	71,140	60,726
Pentanes Plus	9,120	--	1,281	--	-266	--	4,740	18	5,909	5,248
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	39,450	15,728	3,931	--	-17,084	--	9,233	1,729	65,231	55,478
Ethane/Ethylene	15,472	668	419	--	-4,106	--	0	0	20,665	16,047
Propane/Propylene	14,442	14,512	2,987	--	-9,908	--	0	1,123	40,726	21,679
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,208	370	398	--	-2,747	--	5,399	606	1,718	11,508
Isobutane/isobutylene	5,328	178	127	--	-323	--	3,834	0	2,122	6,244
Other Liquids	6,421	--	11,650	--	-2,769	--	20,211	277	352	146,359
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	7,077	--	1,488	--	39	--	8,316	210	0	12,545
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,216	--	-2,763	--	10,788	0	191	89,123
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-656	--	1,946	--	-53	--	1,276	67	0	44,508
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	8	--	-169	0	161	183
Finished Petroleum Products	2,187	433,345	33,426	--	-21,438	--	--	25,690	464,706	399,726
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,187	209,609	8,859	--	-450	--	--	2,095	219,010	168,830
Reformulated	--	55,120	4,555	--	1,085	--	--	0	58,590	40,265
Oxygenated	15,310	3,103	0	--	-2,859	--	--	13	21,259	1,902
Other	-13,123	151,386	4,304	--	1,324	--	--	2,082	139,161	126,663
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	255	2	--	-129	--	--	0	386	2,230
Jet Fuel	--	43,486	3,128	--	-3,983	--	--	1,931	48,666	34,677
Naphtha-Type	--	108	467	--	29	--	--	2	544	551
Kerosene-Type	--	43,378	2,661	--	-4,012	--	--	1,929	48,122	34,126
Kerosene	--	2,191	21	--	-1,649	--	--	4	3,857	5,784
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	91,210	7,857	--	-16,278	--	--	7,414	107,931	96,821
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	53,923	3,061	--	-5,081	--	--	1,807	60,258	52,842
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	37,287	4,796	--	-11,197	--	--	5,607	47,673	43,979
Residual Fuel Oil	--	22,508	6,428	--	-4,184	--	--	3,302	29,818	31,537
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	5,250	2,113	--	-502	--	--	0	7,865	2,605
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,753	3,882	--	195	--	--	0	8,440	1,672
Special Naphthas	--	1,395	301	--	-49	--	--	747	998	1,864
Lubricants	--	5,162	218	--	334	--	--	859	4,187	13,052
Waxes	--	627	43	--	-6	--	--	69	607	867
Petroleum Coke	--	18,706	28	--	-627	--	--	9,204	10,157	7,518
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	8,499	536	--	5,790	--	--	57	3,188	30,886
Still Gas	--	18,492	0	--	0	--	--	0	18,492	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,202	10	--	100	--	--	8	1,104	1,383
Total	247,139	449,073	240,329	13,391	-43,402	0	426,512	30,380	536,442	1,499,930

^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-February 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 391,291	--	415,094	16,637	-251	0	817,276	5,417	580	893,119
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	101,820	31,292	13,287	--	-39,581	--	32,197	3,292	150,491	60,726
Pentanes Plus	18,744	--	2,911	--	-1,709	--	10,061	44	13,259	5,248
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	83,076	31,292	10,376	--	-37,872	--	22,136	3,248	137,232	55,478
Ethane/Ethylene	33,169	1,457	865	--	-6,100	--	0	0	41,591	16,047
Propane/Propylene	30,116	29,499	7,647	--	-21,275	--	0	2,064	86,473	21,679
Normal Butane/Butylene	8,864	-177	1,301	--	-9,455	--	13,485	1,184	4,774	11,508
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10,927	513	563	--	-1,042	--	8,651	0	4,394	6,244
Other Liquids	14,212	--	27,067	--	6,715	--	33,949	826	-211	146,359
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	16,086	--	2,407	--	812	--	17,024	657	0	12,545
Unfinished Oils	--	--	20,136	--	2,365	--	18,272	0	-501	89,123
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,874	--	4,524	--	3,490	--	-1,009	169	0	44,508
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	48	--	-338	0	290	183
Finished Petroleum Products	5,197	898,446	72,322	--	-28,195	--	--	54,014	950,146	399,726
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,197	433,928	19,483	--	7,602	--	--	7,135	443,872	168,830
Reformulated	--	111,690	10,171	--	3,449	--	--	0	118,412	40,265
Oxygenated	33,230	15,222	0	--	-3,252	--	--	86	51,618	1,902
Other	-28,033	307,016	9,312	--	7,405	--	--	7,049	273,841	126,663
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	693	6	--	-114	--	--	0	813	2,230
Jet Fuel	--	92,983	5,611	--	-5,330	--	--	5,375	98,549	34,677
Naphtha-Type	--	199	467	--	-11	--	--	2	675	551
Kerosene-Type	--	92,784	5,144	--	-5,319	--	--	5,372	97,875	34,126
Kerosene	--	5,095	237	--	-1,444	--	--	34	6,742	5,784
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	187,632	15,379	--	-33,154	--	--	14,120	222,045	96,821
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	107,596	6,818	--	-13,602	--	--	4,185	123,831	52,842
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	80,036	8,561	--	-19,552	--	--	9,935	98,214	43,979
Residual Fuel Oil	--	46,507	16,349	--	-5,234	--	--	6,639	61,451	31,537
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	9,478	4,509	--	-209	--	--	0	14,196	2,605
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	11,300	8,604	--	237	--	--	0	19,667	1,672
Special Naphthas	--	2,814	537	--	-165	--	--	977	2,539	1,864
Lubricants	--	10,337	486	--	158	--	--	2,345	8,320	13,052
Waxes	--	1,294	75	--	10	--	--	134	1,225	867
Petroleum Coke	--	38,242	75	--	860	--	--	17,144	20,313	7,518
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	17,281	956	--	8,421	--	--	95	9,721	30,886
Still Gas	--	38,408	0	--	0	--	--	0	38,408	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	2,454	15	--	167	--	--	16	2,286	1,383
Total	512,520	929,738	527,770	16,637	-61,312	0	883,422	63,549	1,101,006	1,499,930

^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,
February 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 6,550	—	6,553	462	-64	0	13,529	92	8
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,675	542	180	—	-598	—	482	60	2,453
Pentanes Plus	314	—	44	—	-9	—	163	1	204
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,360	542	136	—	-589	—	318	60	2,249
Ethane/Ethylene	534	23	14	—	-142	—	0	0	713
Propane/Propylene	498	500	103	—	-342	—	0	39	1,404
Normal Butane/Butylene	145	13	14	—	-95	—	186	21	59
Isobutane/Isobutylene	184	6	4	—	-11	—	132	0	73
Other Liquids	221	—	402	—	-95	—	697	10	12
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	244	—	51	—	1	—	287	7	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	283	—	-95	—	372	0	7
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-23	—	67	—	-2	—	44	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	-6	0	6
Finished Petroleum Products	75	14,943	1,153	—	-739	—	—	886	16,024
Finished Motor Gasoline	75	7,228	305	—	-16	—	—	72	7,552
Reformulated	—	1,901	157	—	37	—	—	0	2,020
Oxygenated	528	107	0	—	-99	—	—	(s)	733
Other	-453	5,220	148	—	46	—	—	72	4,799
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	9	(s)	—	-4	—	—	0	13
Jet Fuel	—	1,500	108	—	-137	—	—	67	1,678
Naphtha-Type	—	4	16	—	1	—	—	(s)	19
Kerosene-Type	—	1,496	92	—	-138	—	—	67	1,659
Kerosene	—	76	1	—	-57	—	—	(s)	133
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,145	271	—	-561	—	—	256	3,722
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,859	106	—	-175	—	—	62	2,078
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	1,286	165	—	-386	—	—	193	1,644
Residual Fuel Oil	—	776	222	—	-144	—	—	114	1,028
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	181	73	—	-17	—	—	0	271
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	164	134	—	7	—	—	0	291
Special Naphthas	—	48	10	—	-2	—	—	26	34
Lubricants	—	178	8	—	12	—	—	30	144
Waxes	—	22	1	—	(s)	—	—	2	21
Petroleum Coke	—	645	1	—	-22	—	—	317	350
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	293	18	—	200	—	—	2	110
Still Gas	—	638	0	—	0	—	—	0	638
Miscellaneous Products	—	41	(s)	—	3	—	—	(s)	38
Total	8,522	15,485	8,287	462	-1,497	0	14,707	1,048	18,498

^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-February 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 6,522	--	6,918	277	-4	0	13,621	90	10
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,697	522	221	--	-660	--	537	55	2,508
Pentanes Plus	312	--	49	--	-28	--	168	1	221
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,385	522	173	--	-631	--	369	54	2,287
Ethane/Ethylene	553	24	14	--	-102	--	0	0	693
Propane/Propylene	502	492	127	--	-355	--	0	34	1,441
Normal Butane/Butylene	148	-3	22	--	-158	--	225	20	80
Isobutane/Isobutylene	182	9	9	--	-17	--	144	0	73
Other Liquids	237	--	451	--	112	--	566	14	-4
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	268	--	40	--	14	--	284	11	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	336	--	39	--	305	0	-8
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-31	--	75	--	58	--	-17	3	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	1	--	-6	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	87	14,974	1,205	--	-470	--	--	900	15,836
Finished Motor Gasoline	87	7,232	325	--	127	--	--	119	7,398
Reformulated	--	1,862	170	--	57	--	--	0	1,974
Oxygenated	554	254	0	--	-54	--	--	1	860
Other	-467	5,117	155	--	123	--	--	117	4,564
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	12	(s)	--	-2	--	--	0	14
Jet Fuel	--	1,550	94	--	-89	--	--	90	1,642
Naphtha-Type	--	3	8	--	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Kerosene-Type	--	1,546	86	--	-89	--	--	90	1,631
Kerosene	--	85	4	--	-24	--	--	1	112
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,127	256	--	-553	--	--	235	3,701
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,793	114	--	-227	--	--	70	2,064
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,334	143	--	-326	--	--	166	1,637
Residual Fuel Oil	--	775	272	--	-87	--	--	111	1,024
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	158	75	--	-3	--	--	0	237
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	188	143	--	4	--	--	0	328
Special Naphthas	--	47	9	--	-3	--	--	16	42
Lubricants	--	172	8	--	3	--	--	39	139
Waxes	--	22	1	--	(s)	--	--	2	20
Petroleum Coke	--	637	1	--	14	--	--	286	339
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	288	16	--	140	--	--	2	162
Still Gas	--	640	0	--	0	--	--	0	640
Miscellaneous Products	--	41	(s)	--	3	--	--	(s)	38
Total	8,542	15,496	8,796	277	-1,022	0	14,724	1,059	18,350

^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, February 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 674	--	32,763	1,809	-619	-1,716	0	36,192	151	0	12,557
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	564	722	1,041	--	4,379	-1,600	--	268	14	8,024	2,425
Pentanes Plus	64	--	0	--	0	-153	--	67	3	147	87
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	500	722	1,041	--	4,379	-1,447	--	201	11	7,877	2,338
Ethane/Ethylene	213	0	0	--	0	-4	--	0	0	217	5
Propane/Propylene	188	1,126	989	--	4,379	-963	--	0	8	7,637	1,459
Normal Butane/Butylene	73	-356	52	--	0	-445	--	111	4	99	698
Isobutane/isobutylene	26	-48	0	--	0	-35	--	90	0	-77	176
Other Liquids	1,974	--	3,929	--	150	-1,087	--	7,443	1	-304	18,362
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,640	--	297	--	0	194	--	1,742	1	0	1,895
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1,707	--	7	-712	--	2,891	0	-465	9,517
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	334	--	1,925	--	143	-574	--	2,976	(s)	0	6,824
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	5	--	-166	0	161	126
Finished Petroleum Products	-242	44,845	26,311	--	81,847	-16,465	--	--	1,182	168,044	118,028
Finished Motor Gasoline	-242	21,949	8,746	--	43,300	-2,554	--	--	23	76,283	51,644
Reformulated	--	14,692	4,555	--	9,048	-725	--	--	0	29,020	22,094
Oxygenated	919	0	0	--	128	-660	--	--	0	1,707	678
Other	-1,161	7,257	4,191	--	34,124	-1,169	--	--	23	45,557	28,872
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	0	0	--	40	-96	--	--	0	136	792
Jet Fuel	--	1,886	2,364	--	12,888	-1,488	--	--	(s)	18,626	7,479
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	1,886	2,364	--	12,888	-1,488	--	--	(s)	18,626	7,479
Kerosene	--	207	19	--	460	-925	--	--	(s)	1,611	3,431
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	10,878	7,430	--	22,806	-10,474	--	--	606	50,982	31,976
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,954	2,884	--	9,860	-1,831	--	--	6	16,523	12,169
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	8,924	4,546	--	12,946	-8,643	--	--	601	34,458	19,807
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,940	6,413	--	1,190	-2,227	--	--	69	14,701	12,268
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	381	330	--	0	120	--	--	0	591	491
Special Naphthas	--	87	278	--	69	7	--	--	8	419	134
Lubricants	--	628	202	--	800	-106	--	--	108	1,628	2,686
Waxes	--	154	25	--	0	12	--	--	14	153	188
Petroleum Coke	--	1,186	0	--	0	-146	--	--	327	1,005	456
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	971	503	--	294	1,412	--	--	19	337	6,343
Still Gas	--	1,517	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,517	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	61	1	--	0	0	--	--	7	55	140
Total	2,970	45,567	64,044	1,809	85,757	-20,868	0	43,903	1,348	175,763	151,372

^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-February 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 1,409	--	72,192	7,549	-1,420	1,023	0	78,557	151	0	12,557
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,318	1,563	2,969	--	9,297	-2,882	--	640	41	17,348	2,425
Pentanes Plus	144	--	0	--	0	-69	--	145	10	58	87
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,174	1,563	2,969	--	9,297	-2,813	--	495	32	17,289	2,338
Ethane/Ethylene	462	0	0	--	0	-7	--	0	0	469	5
Propane/Propylene	480	2,492	2,824	--	9,190	-1,939	--	0	28	16,897	1,459
Normal Butane/Butylene	176	-862	145	--	107	-823	--	294	4	91	698
Isobutane/Isobutylene	56	-67	0	--	0	-44	--	201	0	-168	176
Other Liquids	4,006	--	9,820	--	384	1,591	--	13,721	3	-1,105	18,362
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,582	--	297	--	0	231	--	3,645	3	0	1,895
Unfinished Oils	--	--	5,026	--	17	248	--	6,190	0	-1,395	9,517
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	425	--	4,497	--	367	1,066	--	4,222	1	0	6,824
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	46	--	-336	0	290	126
Finished Petroleum Products	-225	94,793	56,738	--	174,940	-21,522	--	--	2,323	345,445	118,028
Finished Motor Gasoline	-225	46,926	18,844	--	93,501	2,649	--	--	42	156,355	51,644
Reformulated	--	31,770	10,171	--	21,939	1,777	--	--	0	62,103	22,094
Oxygenated	1,994	0	0	--	203	-215	--	--	0	2,412	678
Other	-2,219	15,156	8,673	--	71,359	1,087	--	--	42	91,840	28,872
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	0	1	--	128	-40	--	--	0	169	792
Jet Fuel	--	5,055	4,529	--	26,383	-2,716	--	--	294	38,389	7,479
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	5,055	4,529	--	26,383	-2,716	--	--	294	38,389	7,479
Kerosene	--	411	233	--	744	-648	--	--	6	2,030	3,431
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	22,940	14,374	--	49,900	-19,979	--	--	624	106,569	31,976
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	4,336	6,276	--	21,883	-5,453	--	--	13	37,935	12,169
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	18,604	8,098	--	28,017	-14,526	--	--	611	68,634	19,807
Residual Fuel Oil	--	9,668	16,319	--	2,192	-2,300	--	--	595	29,884	12,268
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	477	694	--	50	158	--	--	0	1,063	491
Special Naphthas	--	129	419	--	163	-20	--	--	13	718	134
Lubricants	--	1,194	421	--	1,490	-136	--	--	290	2,951	2,686
Waxes	--	291	49	--	0	2	--	--	26	312	188
Petroleum Coke	--	2,652	0	--	0	-89	--	--	401	2,340	456
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,704	853	--	377	1,575	--	--	20	1,339	6,343
Still Gas	--	3,241	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,241	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	105	2	--	12	22	--	--	12	85	140
Total	6,509	96,356	141,719	7,549	183,201	-21,790	0	92,918	2,518	361,688	151,372

^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, February 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 23	--	1,130	62	-21	-59	0	1,248	5	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	19	25	36	--	151	-55	--	9	(s)	277
Pentanes Plus	2	--	0	--	0	-5	--	2	(s)	5
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17	25	36	--	151	-50	--	7	(s)	272
Ethane/Ethylene	7	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	6	39	34	--	151	-33	--	0	(s)	263
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	-12	2	--	0	-15	--	4	(s)	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-2	0	--	0	-1	--	3	0	-3
Other Liquids	68	--	135	--	5	-37	--	257	(s)	-10
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	57	--	10	--	0	7	--	60	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	59	--	(s)	-25	--	100	0	-16
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	12	--	66	--	5	-20	--	103	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	-6	0	6
Finished Petroleum Products	-8	1,546	907	--	2,822	-568	--	--	41	5,795
Finished Motor Gasoline	-8	757	302	--	1,493	-88	--	--	1	2,630
Reformulated	--	507	157	--	312	-25	--	--	0	1,001
Oxygenated	32	0	0	--	4	-23	--	--	0	59
Other	-40	250	145	--	1,177	-40	--	--	1	1,571
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	0	0	--	1	-3	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	65	82	--	444	-51	--	--	(s)	642
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	65	82	--	444	-51	--	--	(s)	642
Kerosene	--	7	1	--	16	-32	--	--	(s)	56
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	375	256	--	786	-361	--	--	21	1,758
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	67	99	--	340	-63	--	--	(s)	570
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	308	157	--	446	-298	--	--	21	1,188
Residual Fuel Oil	--	170	221	--	41	-77	--	--	2	507
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	13	11	--	0	4	--	--	0	20
Special Naphthas	--	3	10	--	2	(s)	--	--	(s)	14
Lubricants	--	22	7	--	28	-4	--	--	4	56
Waxes	--	5	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	--	41	0	--	0	-5	--	--	11	35
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	33	17	--	10	49	--	--	1	12
Still Gas	--	52	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	52
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	(s)	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	2
Total	102	1,571	2,208	62	2,957	-720	0	1,514	46	6,061

^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-February 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 23	--	1,203	126	-24	17	0	1,309	3	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	22	26	49	--	155	-48	--	11	1	289
Pentanes Plus	2	--	0	--	0	-1	--	2	(s)	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	26	49	--	155	-47	--	8	1	288
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	8	42	47	--	153	-32	--	0	(s)	282
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	-14	2	--	2	-14	--	5	(s)	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-1	0	--	0	-1	--	3	0	-3
Other Liquids	67	--	164	--	6	27	--	229	(s)	-18
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	60	--	5	--	0	4	--	61	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	84	--	(s)	4	--	103	0	-23
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	7	--	75	--	6	18	--	70	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	-6	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	-4	1,580	946	--	2,916	-359	--	--	39	5,757
Finished Motor Gasoline	-4	782	314	--	1,558	44	--	--	1	2,606
Reformulated	--	530	170	--	366	30	--	--	0	1,035
Oxygenated	33	0	0	--	3	-4	--	--	0	40
Other	-37	253	145	--	1,189	18	--	--	1	1,531
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	0	(s)	--	2	-1	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	84	75	--	440	-45	--	--	5	640
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	84	75	--	440	-45	--	--	5	640
Kerosene	--	7	4	--	12	-11	--	--	(s)	34
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	382	240	--	832	-333	--	--	10	1,776
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	72	105	--	365	-91	--	--	(s)	632
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	310	135	--	467	-242	--	--	10	1,144
Residual Fuel Oil	--	161	272	--	37	-38	--	--	10	498
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	8	12	--	1	3	--	--	0	18
Special Naphthas	--	2	7	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	12
Lubricants	--	20	7	--	25	-2	--	--	5	49
Waxes	--	5	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	--	44	0	--	0	-1	--	--	7	39
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	28	14	--	6	26	--	--	(s)	22
Still Gas	--	54	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	54
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	1
Total	108	1,606	2,362	126	3,053	-363	0	1,549	42	6,028

^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, February 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 16,441	--	21,606	1,302	48,989	-324	0	88,662	0	0	64,120
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,171	2,985	1,921	--	2,129	-5,153	--	3,459	432	16,468	16,875
Pentanes Plus	1,182	--	34	--	674	159	--	645	15	1,071	1,631
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,989	2,985	1,887	--	1,455	-5,312	--	2,814	417	15,397	15,244
Ethane/Ethylene	2,239	0	13	--	-1,230	-203	--	0	0	1,225	2,745
Propane/Propylene	3,133	3,164	1,692	--	2,528	-3,445	--	0	80	13,882	8,107
Normal Butane/Butylene	977	-167	182	--	-64	-1,519	--	1,795	337	315	2,763
Isobutane/Isobutylene	640	-12	0	--	221	-145	--	1,019	0	-25	1,629
Other Liquids	-1,024	--	23	--	1,127	-1,179	--	1,895	1	-591	24,633
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	516	--	0	--	0	-328	--	843	1	0	1,010
Unfinished Oils	--	--	2	--	5	-686	--	1,284	0	-591	12,598
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,540	--	21	--	1,122	-150	--	-247	(s)	0	10,999
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-15	--	15	0	0	26
Finished Petroleum Products	2,703	95,598	374	--	18,854	391	--	--	223	116,916	100,070
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,703	50,445	78	--	11,293	258	--	--	14	64,248	43,204
Reformulated	--	6,885	0	--	0	204	--	--	0	6,881	1,650
Oxygenated	11,636	1,836	0	--	-170	-51	--	--	3	13,350	697
Other	-8,932	41,724	78	--	11,463	105	--	--	11	44,217	40,857
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	74	2	--	28	-9	--	--	0	113	457
Jet Fuel	--	6,175	0	--	3,268	-278	--	--	(s)	9,721	6,536
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-33	--	--	(s)	33	139
Kerosene-Type	--	6,175	0	--	3,268	-245	--	--	0	9,688	6,397
Kerosene	--	1,323	0	--	144	-7	--	--	1	1,473	1,423
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	22,485	191	--	4,093	-2,642	--	--	7	29,404	26,406
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	15,116	126	--	3,564	-1,882	--	--	1	20,687	17,332
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	7,369	65	--	529	-760	--	--	6	8,717	9,074
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,913	15	--	-283	-15	--	--	65	1,595	2,149
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	778	42	--	0	-512	--	--	0	1,332	287
Special Naphthas	--	351	21	--	87	-2	--	--	6	455	147
Lubricants	--	632	16	--	204	18	--	--	45	789	1,801
Waxes	--	49	7	--	0	-23	--	--	11	68	91
Petroleum Coke	--	4,072	0	--	0	591	--	--	67	3,414	1,966
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,376	0	--	20	2,998	--	--	6	392	15,414
Still Gas	--	3,616	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,616	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	309	2	--	0	14	--	--	0	297	189
Total	26,291	98,583	23,924	1,302	71,099	-6,265	0	94,016	656	132,792	205,698

^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-February 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 33,905	—	45,197	2,360	103,692	312	0	184,604	237	0	64,120
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	17,370	5,776	4,901	—	4,648	-12,238	—	8,173	646	36,114	16,875
Pentanes Plus	2,485	—	63	—	1,464	15	—	1,458	35	2,504	1,631
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14,885	5,776	4,838	—	3,184	-12,253	—	6,715	611	33,610	15,244
Ethane/Ethylene	4,882	0	25	—	-2,570	660	—	0	0	1,677	2,745
Propane/Propylene	6,619	6,363	4,119	—	4,871	-9,201	—	0	145	31,028	8,107
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,140	-665	575	—	513	-3,172	—	4,363	466	906	2,763
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,244	78	119	—	370	-540	—	2,352	0	-1	1,629
Other Liquids	-2,467	—	76	—	2,596	628	—	1,298	22	-1,743	24,633
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,229	—	38	—	0	-631	—	1,877	21	0	1,010
Unfinished Oils	—	—	11	—	40	681	—	1,113	0	-1,743	12,598
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-3,697	—	27	—	2,556	574	—	-1,688	(s)	0	10,999
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	4	—	-4	0	0	26
Finished Petroleum Products	6,222	197,245	835	—	36,651	292	—	—	512	240,150	100,070
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,222	104,511	195	—	23,436	2,175	—	—	32	132,157	43,204
Reformulated	—	13,928	0	—	10	261	—	—	0	13,677	1,650
Oxygenated	25,255	3,728	0	—	-286	134	—	—	7	28,556	697
Other	-19,032	86,855	195	—	23,712	1,780	—	—	26	89,924	40,857
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	138	5	—	106	-17	—	—	0	266	457
Jet Fuel	—	12,521	0	—	5,825	-987	—	—	(s)	19,333	6,536
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-39	—	—	(s)	39	139
Kerosene-Type	—	12,521	0	—	5,825	-948	—	—	0	19,294	6,397
Kerosene	—	2,887	0	—	202	-448	—	—	2	3,535	1,423
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	45,706	432	—	7,054	-5,088	—	—	13	58,267	26,406
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	30,251	314	—	6,209	-4,174	—	—	1	40,947	17,332
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	15,455	118	—	845	-914	—	—	12	17,320	9,074
Residual Fuel Oil	—	4,211	30	—	-744	41	—	—	126	3,330	2,149
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,926	78	—	76	-626	—	—	0	2,706	287
Special Naphthas	—	697	42	—	193	-30	—	—	18	944	147
Lubricants	—	1,368	34	—	371	20	—	—	102	1,651	1,801
Waxes	—	129	13	—	0	-14	—	—	26	130	91
Petroleum Coke	—	8,191	0	—	0	773	—	—	169	7,249	1,966
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	6,848	0	—	132	4,492	—	—	23	2,465	15,414
Still Gas	—	7,466	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	7,466	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	646	6	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	651	189
Total	55,030	203,021	51,009	2,360	147,587	-11,006	0	194,075	1,416	274,521	205,698

^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, February 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 567	—	745	45	1,689	-11	0	3,057	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	282	103	66	—	73	-178	—	119	15	568
Pentanes Plus	41	—	1	—	23	5	—	22	1	37
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	241	103	65	—	50	-183	—	97	14	531
Ethane/Ethylene	77	0	(s)	—	-42	-7	—	0	0	42
Propane/Propylene	108	109	58	—	87	-119	—	0	3	479
Normal Butane/Butylene	34	-6	6	—	-2	-52	—	62	12	11
Isobutane/Isobutylene	22	(s)	0	—	8	-5	—	35	0	-1
Other Liquids	-35	—	1	—	39	-41	—	65	(s)	-20
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	18	—	0	—	0	-11	—	29	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	(s)	-24	—	44	0	-20
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-53	—	1	—	39	-5	—	-9	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	93	3,296	13	—	650	13	—	—	8	4,032
Finished Motor Gasoline	93	1,739	3	—	389	9	—	—	(s)	2,215
Reformulated	—	237	0	—	0	7	—	—	0	230
Oxygenated	401	63	0	—	-6	-2	—	—	(s)	460
Other	-308	1,439	3	—	395	4	—	—	(s)	1,525
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	213	0	—	113	-10	—	—	(s)	335
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	1
Kerosene-Type	—	213	0	—	113	-8	—	—	0	334
Kerosene	—	46	0	—	5	(s)	—	—	(s)	51
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	775	7	—	141	-91	—	—	(s)	1,014
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	521	4	—	123	-65	—	—	(s)	713
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	254	2	—	18	-26	—	—	(s)	301
Residual Fuel Oil	—	66	1	—	-10	-1	—	—	2	55
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	27	1	—	0	-18	—	—	0	46
Special Naphthas	—	12	1	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	16
Lubricants	—	22	1	—	7	1	—	—	2	27
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	140	0	—	0	20	—	—	2	118
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	116	0	—	1	103	—	—	(s)	14
Still Gas	—	125	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	125
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	10
Total	907	3,399	825	45	2,452	-216	0	3,242	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 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 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 565	—	753	39	1,728	5	0	3,077	4	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	290	96	82	—	77	-204	—	136	11	602
Pentanes Plus	41	—	1	—	24	(s)	—	24	1	42
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	248	96	81	—	53	-204	—	112	10	560
Ethane/Ethylene	81	0	(s)	—	-43	11	—	0	0	28
Propane/Propylene	110	106	69	—	81	-153	—	0	2	517
Normal Butane/Butylene	36	-11	10	—	9	-53	—	73	8	15
Isobutane/Isobutylene	21	1	2	—	6	-9	—	39	0	(s)
Other Liquids	-41	—	1	—	43	10	—	22	(s)	-29
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	20	—	1	—	0	-11	—	31	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	1	11	—	19	0	-29
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-62	—	(s)	—	43	10	—	-28	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	104	3,287	14	—	611	5	—	—	9	4,002
Finished Motor Gasoline	104	1,742	3	—	391	36	—	—	1	2,203
Reformulated	—	232	0	—	(s)	4	—	—	0	228
Oxygenated	421	62	0	—	-5	2	—	—	(s)	476
Other	-317	1,448	3	—	395	30	—	—	(s)	1,499
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	209	0	—	97	-16	—	—	(s)	322
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	1
Kerosene-Type	—	209	0	—	97	-16	—	—	0	322
Kerosene	—	48	0	—	3	-7	—	—	(s)	59
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	762	7	—	118	-85	—	—	(s)	971
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	504	5	—	103	-70	—	—	(s)	682
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	258	2	—	14	-15	—	—	(s)	289
Residual Fuel Oil	—	70	1	—	-12	1	—	—	2	56
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	32	1	—	1	-10	—	—	0	45
Special Naphthas	—	12	1	—	3	-1	—	—	(s)	16
Lubricants	—	23	1	—	6	(s)	—	—	2	28
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	137	0	—	0	13	—	—	3	121
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	114	0	—	2	75	—	—	(s)	41
Still Gas	—	124	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	124
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Total	917	3,384	850	39	2,460	-183	0	3,235	24	4,575

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

**Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
February 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 90,597	--	125,085	7,764	-41,900	-977	0	182,523	0	0	731,856
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	31,891	10,032	1,711	--	-3,684	-9,905	--	6,599	703	42,553	37,890
Pentanes Plus	5,097	--	1,182	--	-274	-283	--	2,308	0	3,980	3,325
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	26,794	10,032	529	--	-3,410	-9,622	--	4,291	703	38,573	34,565
Ethane/Ethylene	11,910	668	406	--	2,448	-3,896	--	0	0	19,328	13,079
Propane/Propylene	9,250	8,656	102	--	-6,204	-4,891	--	0	648	16,047	11,265
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,683	655	21	--	356	-713	--	2,194	55	1,179	6,374
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,951	53	0	--	-10	-122	--	2,097	0	2,019	3,847
Other Liquids	3,839	--	6,091	--	-1,277	1,613	--	6,626	274	140	64,137
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,642	--	0	--	0	958	--	2,477	207	0	5,684
Unfinished Oils	--	--	6,091	--	-12	-420	--	6,359	0	140	42,215
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	197	--	0	--	-1,265	1,062	--	-2,197	67	0	16,214
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	13	--	-13	0	0	24
Finished Petroleum Products	-136	197,372	6,413	--	-104,802	-6,616	--	--	12,708	92,756	113,419
Finished Motor Gasoline	-136	91,673	0	--	-56,999	-165	--	--	1,465	33,238	46,699
Reformulated	--	16,750	0	--	-9,303	-659	--	--	0	8,106	8,815
Oxygenated	612	66	0	--	0	117	--	--	2	559	177
Other	-748	74,857	0	--	-47,696	377	--	--	1,463	24,573	37,707
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	119	0	--	-81	7	--	--	0	31	480
Jet Fuel	--	20,910	763	--	-17,507	-1,476	--	--	381	5,261	12,074
Naphtha-Type	--	1	467	--	0	0	--	--	2	466	1
Kerosene-Type	--	20,909	296	--	-17,507	-1,476	--	--	380	4,794	12,073
Kerosene	--	461	0	--	-582	-713	--	--	1	591	718
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	41,238	0	--	-27,283	-2,357	--	--	2,733	13,579	23,629
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	24,722	0	--	-13,646	-701	--	--	1,165	10,612	13,122
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	16,516	0	--	-13,637	-1,656	--	--	1,568	2,967	10,507
Residual Fuel Oil	--	9,327	0	--	-907	-1,834	--	--	1,913	8,341	10,646
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	8,555	5,600	--	77	50	--	--	0	14,182	3,252
Special Naphthas	--	905	0	--	-156	-51	--	--	20	780	1,538
Lubricants	--	3,168	0	--	-1,050	301	--	--	591	1,226	6,776
Waxes	--	344	10	--	0	-15	--	--	31	338	472
Petroleum Coke	--	8,664	0	--	0	-628	--	--	5,563	3,729	2,482
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,589	33	--	-314	225	--	--	10	2,073	3,862
Still Gas	--	8,753	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,753	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	666	7	--	0	40	--	--	0	633	791
Total	126,191	207,404	139,300	7,764	-151,663	-15,885	0	195,748	13,684	135,449	947,302

^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-February 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 187,074	—	274,215	6,658	-87,471	1,368	0	379,108	0	0	731,856
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	66,385	20,360	4,220	—	-7,724	-22,452	—	15,814	1,364	88,515	37,890
Pentanes Plus	10,576	—	2,717	—	-725	-1,660	—	5,083	0	9,145	3,325
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	55,809	20,360	1,503	—	-6,999	-20,792	—	10,731	1,364	79,370	34,565
Ethane/Ethylene	24,855	1,457	840	—	5,584	-6,754	—	0	0	39,490	13,079
Propane/Propylene	19,209	17,566	286	—	-12,658	-8,972	—	0	1,232	32,143	11,265
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,582	967	234	—	-21	-4,680	—	5,861	132	3,449	6,374
Isobutane/Isobutylene	8,163	370	143	—	96	-386	—	4,870	0	4,288	3,847
Other Liquids	8,670	—	14,414	—	-2,980	4,249	—	14,837	799	219	64,137
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	7,333	—	0	—	0	1,480	—	5,222	631	0	5,684
Unfinished Oils	—	—	14,414	—	-57	1,620	—	12,518	0	219	42,215
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,337	—	0	—	-2,923	1,151	—	-2,905	168	0	16,214
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-2	—	2	0	0	24
Finished Petroleum Products	-1,204	413,578	13,582	—	-220,404	-10,484	—	—	30,738	185,298	113,419
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1,204	191,432	0	—	-122,141	-371	—	—	5,905	62,553	46,699
Reformulated	—	34,989	0	—	-22,204	-1,038	—	—	0	13,823	8,815
Oxygenated	1,329	1,196	0	—	0	-23	—	—	64	2,484	177
Other	-2,533	155,247	0	—	-99,937	690	—	—	5,841	46,246	37,707
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	453	0	—	-263	10	—	—	0	180	480
Jet Fuel	—	45,958	1,079	—	-35,097	-1,681	—	—	2,854	10,767	12,074
Naphtha-Type	—	1	467	—	0	-26	—	—	2	492	1
Kerosene-Type	—	45,957	612	—	-35,097	-1,655	—	—	2,852	10,275	12,073
Kerosene	—	1,351	0	—	-884	-395	—	—	22	840	718
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	85,970	0	—	-57,898	-6,310	—	—	5,819	28,563	23,629
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	48,779	0	—	-28,744	-2,558	—	—	2,305	20,288	13,122
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	37,191	0	—	-29,154	-3,752	—	—	3,514	8,275	10,507
Residual Fuel Oil	—	19,522	0	—	-1,448	-3,093	—	—	3,920	17,247	10,646
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	17,691	12,318	—	40	442	—	—	0	29,607	3,252
Special Naphthas	—	1,883	73	—	-356	-109	—	—	37	1,672	1,538
Lubricants	—	6,226	31	—	-1,836	154	—	—	1,720	2,547	6,776
Waxes	—	708	10	—	0	-15	—	—	61	672	472
Petroleum Coke	—	17,744	0	—	0	321	—	—	10,381	7,042	2,482
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	5,336	64	—	-509	431	—	—	20	4,440	3,862
Still Gas	—	17,899	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	17,899	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,405	7	—	-12	132	—	—	(s)	1,268	791
Total	260,925	433,938	306,431	6,658	-318,579	-27,319	0	409,759	32,901	274,032	947,302

^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, February 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 3,124	—	4,313	268	-1,445	-34	0	6,294	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,100	346	59	—	-127	-342	—	228	24	1,467
Pentanes Plus	176	—	41	—	-9	-10	—	80	0	137
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	924	346	18	—	-118	-332	—	148	24	1,330
Ethane/Ethylene	411	23	14	—	84	-134	—	0	0	666
Propane/Propylene	319	298	4	—	-214	-169	—	0	22	553
Normal Butane/Butylene	58	23	1	—	12	-25	—	76	2	41
Isobutane/Isobutylene	136	2	0	—	(s)	-4	—	72	0	70
Other Liquids	132	—	210	—	-44	56	—	228	9	5
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	126	—	0	—	0	33	—	85	7	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	210	—	(s)	-14	—	219	0	5
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	7	—	0	—	-44	37	—	-76	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-5	6,806	221	—	-3,614	-228	—	—	438	3,198
Finished Motor Gasoline	-5	3,161	0	—	-1,965	-6	—	—	51	1,146
Reformulated	—	578	0	—	-321	-23	—	—	0	280
Oxygenated	21	2	0	—	0	4	—	—	(s)	19
Other	-26	2,581	0	—	-1,645	13	—	—	50	847
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	0	—	-3	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	721	26	—	-604	-51	—	—	13	181
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	16	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	16
Kerosene-Type	—	721	10	—	-604	-51	—	—	13	165
Kerosene	—	16	0	—	-20	-25	—	—	(s)	20
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,422	0	—	-941	-81	—	—	94	468
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	852	0	—	-471	-24	—	—	40	366
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	570	0	—	-470	-57	—	—	54	102
Residual Fuel Oil	—	322	0	—	-31	-63	—	—	66	288
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	295	193	—	3	2	—	—	0	489
Special Naphthas	—	31	0	—	-5	-2	—	—	1	27
Lubricants	—	109	0	—	-36	10	—	—	20	42
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	1	12
Petroleum Coke	—	299	0	—	0	-22	—	—	192	129
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	89	1	—	-11	8	—	—	(s)	71
Still Gas	—	302	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	302
Miscellaneous Products	—	23	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	0	22
Total	4,351	7,152	4,803	268	-5,230	-548	0	6,750	472	4,671

^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-February 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 3,118	—	4,570	111	-1,458	23	0	6,318	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,106	339	70	—	-129	-374	—	264	23	1,475
Pentanes Plus	176	—	45	—	-12	-28	—	85	0	152
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	930	339	25	—	-117	-347	—	179	23	1,323
Ethane/Ethylene	414	24	14	—	93	-113	—	0	0	658
Propane/Propylene	320	293	5	—	-211	-150	—	0	21	536
Normal Butane/Butylene	60	16	4	—	(s)	-78	—	98	2	57
Isobutane/Isobutylene	136	6	2	—	2	-6	—	81	0	71
Other Liquids	144	—	240	—	-50	71	—	247	13	4
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	122	—	0	—	0	25	—	87	11	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	240	—	-1	27	—	209	0	4
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	22	—	0	—	-49	19	—	-48	3	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-20	6,893	226	—	-3,673	-175	—	—	512	3,088
Finished Motor Gasoline	-20	3,191	0	—	-2,036	-6	—	—	98	1,043
Reformulated	—	583	0	—	-370	-17	—	—	0	230
Oxygenated	22	20	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	41
Other	-42	2,587	0	—	-1,666	12	—	—	97	771
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	8	0	—	-4	(s)	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	766	18	—	-585	-28	—	—	48	179
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	8	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	8
Kerosene-Type	—	766	10	—	-585	-28	—	—	48	171
Kerosene	—	23	0	—	-15	-7	—	—	(s)	14
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,433	0	—	-965	-105	—	—	97	476
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	813	0	—	-479	-43	—	—	38	338
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	620	0	—	-486	-63	—	—	59	138
Residual Fuel Oil	—	325	0	—	-24	-52	—	—	65	287
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	295	205	—	1	7	—	—	0	493
Special Naphthas	—	31	1	—	-6	-2	—	—	1	28
Lubricants	—	104	1	—	-31	3	—	—	29	42
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	296	0	—	0	5	—	—	173	117
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	89	1	—	-8	7	—	—	(s)	74
Still Gas	—	298	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	298
Miscellaneous Products	—	23	(s)	—	(s)	2	—	—	(s)	21
Total	4,349	7,232	5,107	111	-5,310	-455	0	6,829	548	4,567

^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, February 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 10,842	—	3,250	-71	-1,750	-71	0	12,342	0	0	12,143
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,327	-13	422	—	-2,824	-31	—	486	0	1,457	1,154
Pentanes Plus	787	—	65	—	-400	16	—	180	0	256	192
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,540	-13	357	—	-2,424	-47	—	306	0	1,201	962
Ethane/Ethylene	1,109	0	0	—	-1,218	-3	—	0	0	-106	218
Propane/Propylene	1,533	230	200	—	-703	-58	—	0	0	1,318	292
Normal Butane/Butylene	610	-207	143	—	-292	31	—	212	0	11	332
Isobutane/Isobutylene	288	-36	14	—	-211	-17	—	94	0	-22	120
Other Liquids	363	—	0	—	0	-9	—	418	0	-46	4,542
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	130	—	0	—	0	15	—	115	0	0	172
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-87	—	133	0	-46	2,060
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	233	—	0	—	0	63	—	170	0	0	2,310
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-187	13,642	192	—	1,374	698	—	—	16	14,307	11,947
Finished Motor Gasoline	-187	7,117	17	—	196	346	—	—	7	6,790	5,270
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	459	994	0	—	42	-52	—	—	7	1,540	196
Other	-646	6,123	17	—	154	398	—	—	(s)	5,249	5,074
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	11	0	—	13	-8	—	—	0	32	29
Jet Fuel	—	969	0	—	1,074	27	—	—	0	2,016	885
Naphtha-Type	—	86	0	—	-31	22	—	—	0	33	135
Kerosene-Type	—	883	0	—	1,105	5	—	—	0	1,983	750
Kerosene	—	75	0	—	-22	-22	—	—	0	75	101
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,430	175	—	113	-192	—	—	0	3,910	2,482
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,718	51	—	106	-175	—	—	0	3,050	2,052
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	712	124	—	7	-17	—	—	0	860	430
Residual Fuel Oil	—	280	0	—	0	-8	—	—	0	288	485
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	5	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	5	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	—	425	0	—	0	-50	—	—	0	475	170
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	722	0	—	0	607	—	—	1	114	2,515
Still Gas	—	561	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	561	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	47	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	49	9
Total	15,345	13,629	3,864	-71	-3,200	587	0	13,246	16	15,718	29,786

^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-February 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 22,521	--	7,167	-193	-4,019	-432	0	25,908	0	0	12,143
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,522	47	908	--	-6,221	-226	--	1,130	0	3,352	1,154
Pentanes Plus	1,622	--	131	--	-739	14	--	304	0	696	192
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,900	47	777	--	-5,482	-240	--	826	0	2,656	962
Ethane/Ethylene	2,968	0	0	--	-3,014	1	--	0	0	-47	218
Propane/Propylene	3,120	521	408	--	-1,403	-219	--	0	0	2,865	292
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,207	-387	347	--	-599	35	--	606	0	-73	332
Isobutane/Isobutylene	605	-87	22	--	-466	-57	--	220	0	-89	120
Other Liquids	699	--	0	--	0	261	--	369	(s)	69	4,542
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	216	--	0	--	0	-31	--	247	(s)	0	172
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	127	--	-196	0	69	2,060
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	483	--	0	--	0	165	--	318	0	0	2,310
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-383	28,159	405	--	2,697	1,255	--	--	29	29,593	11,947
Finished Motor Gasoline	-383	14,918	32	--	182	864	--	--	12	13,873	5,270
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	997	2,216	0	--	83	12	--	--	11	3,273	196
Other	-1,380	12,702	32	--	99	852	--	--	(s)	10,601	5,074
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	26	0	--	29	-6	--	--	0	61	29
Jet Fuel	--	1,837	0	--	2,256	31	--	--	0	4,062	885
Naphtha-Type	--	175	0	--	-50	-6	--	--	0	131	135
Kerosene-Type	--	1,662	0	--	2,306	37	--	--	0	3,931	750
Kerosene	--	226	0	--	-62	-2	--	--	0	166	101
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	6,943	373	--	292	-612	--	--	0	8,220	2,482
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	5,488	121	--	325	-583	--	--	0	6,517	2,052
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,455	252	--	-33	-29	--	--	0	1,703	430
Residual Fuel Oil	--	577	0	--	0	-10	--	--	0	587	485
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	5	0	--	0	-3	--	--	0	8	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	1	-1	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	15	-15	0
Waxes	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	1	-1	0
Petroleum Coke	--	835	0	--	0	-10	--	--	0	845	170
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,490	0	--	0	1,014	--	--	2	474	2,515
Still Gas	--	1,203	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,203	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	99	0	--	0	-11	--	--	0	110	9
Total	32,359	28,206	8,480	-193	-7,543	858	0	27,407	30	33,014	29,786

^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, February 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	--	112	-2	-60	-2	0	426	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	149	(s)	15	--	-97	-1	--	17	0	50
Pentanes Plus	27	--	2	--	-14	1	--	6	0	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	122	(s)	12	--	-84	-2	--	11	0	41
Ethane/Ethylene	38	0	0	--	-42	(s)	--	0	0	-4
Propane/Propylene	53	8	7	--	-24	-2	--	0	0	45
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	-7	5	--	-10	1	--	7	0	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	(s)	--	-7	-1	--	3	0	-1
Other Liquids	13	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	14	0	-2
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4	--	0	--	0	1	--	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-3	--	5	0	-2
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	8	--	0	--	0	2	--	6	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-6	470	7	--	47	24	--	--	1	493
Finished Motor Gasoline	-6	245	1	--	7	12	--	--	(s)	234
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	16	34	0	--	1	-2	--	--	(s)	53
Other	-22	211	1	--	5	14	--	--	(s)	181
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	33	0	--	37	1	--	--	0	70
Naphtha-Type	--	3	0	--	-1	1	--	--	0	1
Kerosene-Type	--	30	0	--	38	(s)	--	--	0	68
Kerosene	--	3	0	--	-1	-1	--	--	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	118	6	--	4	-7	--	--	0	135
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	94	2	--	4	-6	--	--	0	105
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	25	4	--	(s)	-1	--	--	0	30
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	(s)	0	--	0	0	--	--	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	-2	--	--	0	16
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	25	0	--	0	21	--	--	(s)	4
Still Gas	--	19	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	529	470	133	-2	-110	20	0	457	1	542

^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-February 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 375	—	119	-3	-67	-7	0	432	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	159	1	15	—	-104	-4	—	19	0	56
Pentanes Plus	27	—	2	—	-12	(s)	—	5	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	132	1	13	—	-91	-4	—	14	0	44
Ethane/Ethylene	49	0	0	—	-50	(s)	—	0	0	-1
Propane/Propylene	52	9	7	—	-23	-4	—	0	0	48
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	-6	6	—	-10	1	—	10	0	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	(s)	—	-8	-1	—	4	0	-1
Other Liquids	12	—	0	—	0	4	—	6	(s)	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4	—	0	—	0	-1	—	4	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	2	—	-3	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	8	—	0	—	0	3	—	5	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-6	469	7	—	45	21	—	—	(s)	493
Finished Motor Gasoline	-6	249	1	—	3	14	—	—	(s)	231
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	17	37	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	(s)	55
Other	-23	212	1	—	2	14	—	—	(s)	177
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	31	0	—	38	1	—	—	0	68
Naphtha-Type	—	3	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	2
Kerosene-Type	—	28	0	—	38	1	—	—	0	66
Kerosene	—	4	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	116	6	—	5	-10	—	—	0	137
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	91	2	—	5	-10	—	—	0	109
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	24	4	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	28
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	10
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	—	14	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	25	0	—	0	17	—	—	(s)	8
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	539	470	141	-3	-126	14	0	457	(s)	550

^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, February 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 71,408	--	7,337	2,587	-4,720	1,243	0	72,609	2,516	244	72,443
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,617	2,002	117	--	0	-661	--	3,161	597	2,639	2,382
Pentanes Plus	1,990	--	0	--	0	-5	--	1,540	0	455	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,627	2,002	117	--	0	-656	--	1,621	597	2,184	2,369
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	338	1,336	4	--	0	-551	--	0	387	1,842	556
Normal Butane/Butylene	865	445	0	--	0	-101	--	1,087	211	113	1,341
Isobutane/Isobutylene	423	221	113	--	0	-4	--	534	0	227	472
Other Liquids	1,269	--	1,607	--	0	-2,107	--	3,829	1	1,153	34,685
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,149	--	1,191	--	0	-800	--	3,139	1	0	3,784
Unfinished Oils	--	--	416	--	0	-858	--	121	0	1,153	22,733
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	120	--	0	--	0	-454	--	574	(s)	0	8,161
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	5	--	-5	0	0	7
Finished Petroleum Products	48	81,888	136	--	2,727	554	--	--	11,561	72,684	56,262
Finished Motor Gasoline	48	38,425	18	--	2,210	1,665	--	--	586	38,450	22,013
Reformulated	--	16,793	0	--	255	2,265	--	--	0	14,783	7,706
Oxygenated	1,684	207	0	--	0	-2,213	--	--	1	4,103	154
Other	-1,636	21,425	18	--	1,955	1,613	--	--	585	19,564	14,153
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	51	0	--	0	-23	--	--	0	74	472
Jet Fuel	--	13,546	1	--	277	-768	--	--	1,550	13,042	7,703
Naphtha-Type	--	21	0	--	31	40	--	--	(s)	12	276
Kerosene-Type	--	13,525	1	--	246	-808	--	--	1,549	13,031	7,427
Kerosene	--	125	2	--	0	18	--	--	2	107	111
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,179	61	--	271	-613	--	--	4,068	10,056	12,328
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	9,413	0	--	116	-492	--	--	635	9,386	8,167
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	3,766	61	--	155	-121	--	--	3,432	671	4,161
Residual Fuel Oil	--	6,048	0	--	0	-100	--	--	1,255	4,893	5,989
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	284	23	--	-77	35	--	--	0	195	247
Special Naphthas	--	52	2	--	0	-3	--	--	713	-656	44
Lubricants	--	734	0	--	46	121	--	--	109	550	1,789
Waxes	--	80	1	--	0	20	--	--	12	49	116
Petroleum Coke	--	4,359	28	--	0	-394	--	--	3,246	1,535	2,444
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	841	0	--	0	548	--	--	21	272	2,752
Still Gas	--	4,045	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,045	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	119	0	--	0	48	--	--	2	69	254
Total	76,342	83,890	9,197	2,587	-1,993	-971	0	79,599	14,676	76,719	165,772

^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-February 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 146,382	--	16,323	263	-10,782	-2,522	0	149,099	5,029	580	72,443
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	7,225	3,546	289	--	0	-1,783	--	6,440	1,241	5,162	2,382
Pentanes Plus	3,917	--	0	--	0	-9	--	3,071	0	855	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,308	3,546	289	--	0	-1,774	--	3,369	1,241	4,307	2,369
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	2	0
Propane/Propylene	688	2,557	10	--	0	-944	--	0	659	3,540	556
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,759	770	0	--	0	-815	--	2,361	582	401	1,341
Isobutane/Isobutylene	859	219	279	--	0	-15	--	1,008	0	364	472
Other Liquids	3,304	--	2,757	--	0	-14	--	3,724	2	2,349	34,685
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,726	--	2,072	--	0	-237	--	6,033	2	0	3,784
Unfinished Oils	--	--	685	--	0	-311	--	-1,353	0	2,349	22,733
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-422	--	0	--	0	534	--	-956	(s)	0	8,161
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	7
Finished Petroleum Products	787	164,671	762	--	6,116	2,264	--	--	20,412	149,661	56,262
Finished Motor Gasoline	787	76,141	412	--	5,022	2,285	--	--	1,143	78,934	22,013
Reformulated	--	31,003	0	--	255	2,449	--	--	0	28,809	7,706
Oxygenated	3,655	8,082	0	--	0	-3,160	--	--	3	14,894	154
Other	-2,868	37,056	412	--	4,767	2,996	--	--	1,140	35,231	14,153
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	76	0	--	0	-61	--	--	0	137	472
Jet Fuel	--	27,612	3	--	633	23	--	--	2,226	25,999	7,703
Naphtha-Type	--	23	0	--	50	60	--	--	(s)	13	276
Kerosene-Type	--	27,589	3	--	583	-37	--	--	2,226	25,986	7,427
Kerosene	--	220	4	--	0	49	--	--	5	170	111
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	26,073	200	--	652	-1,165	--	--	7,664	20,426	12,328
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	18,742	107	--	327	-834	--	--	1,866	18,144	8,167
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	7,331	93	--	325	-331	--	--	5,798	2,282	4,161
Residual Fuel Oil	--	12,529	0	--	0	128	--	--	1,999	10,402	5,989
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	679	23	--	-166	57	--	--	0	479	247
Special Naphthas	--	105	3	--	0	-6	--	--	908	-794	44
Lubricants	--	1,549	0	--	-25	120	--	--	218	1,186	1,789
Waxes	--	166	3	--	0	37	--	--	21	111	116
Petroleum Coke	--	8,820	75	--	0	-135	--	--	6,194	2,836	2,444
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,903	39	--	0	909	--	--	30	1,003	2,752
Still Gas	--	8,599	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,599	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	199	0	--	0	23	--	--	4	172	254
Total	157,698	168,217	20,131	263	-4,666	-2,055	0	159,263	26,684	157,752	165,772

^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, February 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 2,462	—	253	89	-163	43	0	2,504	87	8
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	125	69	4	—	0	-23	—	109	21	91
Pentanes Plus	69	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	53	0	16
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	56	69	4	—	0	-23	—	56	21	75
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	12	46	(s)	—	0	-19	—	0	13	64
Normal Butane/Butylene	30	15	0	—	0	-3	—	37	7	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	15	8	4	—	0	(s)	—	18	0	8
Other Liquids	44	—	55	—	0	-73	—	132	(s)	40
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	40	—	41	—	0	-28	—	108	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	14	—	0	-30	—	4	0	40
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	4	—	0	—	0	-16	—	20	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	2	2,824	5	—	94	19	—	—	399	2,506
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	1,325	1	—	76	57	—	—	20	1,326
Reformulated	—	579	0	—	9	78	—	—	0	510
Oxygenated	58	7	0	—	0	-76	—	—	(s)	141
Other	-56	739	1	—	67	56	—	—	20	675
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	467	(s)	—	10	-26	—	—	53	450
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	1	1	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	466	(s)	—	8	-28	—	—	53	449
Kerosene	—	4	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	454	2	—	9	-21	—	—	140	347
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	325	0	—	4	-17	—	—	22	324
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	130	2	—	5	-4	—	—	118	23
Residual Fuel Oil	—	209	0	—	0	-3	—	—	43	169
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	10	1	—	-3	1	—	—	0	7
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	25	-23
Lubricants	—	25	0	—	2	4	—	—	4	19
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	150	1	—	0	-14	—	—	112	53
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	29	0	—	0	19	—	—	1	9
Still Gas	—	139	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	139
Miscellaneous Products	—	4	0	—	0	2	—	—	(s)	2
Total	2,632	2,893	317	89	-69	-33	0	2,745	506	2,645

^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-February 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 2,440	—	272	4	-180	-42	0	2,485	84	10
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	120	59	5	—	0	-30	—	107	21	86
Pentanes Plus	65	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	51	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	55	59	5	—	0	-30	—	56	21	72
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	11	43	(s)	—	0	-16	—	0	11	59
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	13	0	—	0	-14	—	39	10	7
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	4	5	—	0	(s)	—	17	0	6
Other Liquids	55	—	46	—	0	(s)	—	62	(s)	39
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	62	—	35	—	0	-4	—	101	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	11	—	0	-5	—	-23	0	39
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-7	—	0	—	0	9	—	-16	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	13	2,745	13	—	102	38	—	—	340	2,494
Finished Motor Gasoline	13	1,269	7	—	84	38	—	—	19	1,316
Reformulated	—	517	0	—	4	41	—	—	0	480
Oxygenated	61	135	0	—	0	-53	—	—	(s)	248
Other	-48	618	7	—	79	50	—	—	19	587
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	460	(s)	—	11	(s)	—	—	37	433
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	1	1	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	460	(s)	—	10	-1	—	—	37	433
Kerosene	—	4	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	435	3	—	11	-19	—	—	128	340
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	312	2	—	5	-14	—	—	31	302
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	122	2	—	5	-6	—	—	97	38
Residual Fuel Oil	—	209	0	—	0	2	—	—	33	173
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	11	(s)	—	-3	1	—	—	0	8
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	15	-13
Lubricants	—	26	0	—	(s)	2	—	—	4	20
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	147	1	—	0	-2	—	—	103	47
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	32	1	—	0	15	—	—	(s)	17
Still Gas	—	143	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	143
Miscellaneous Products	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Total	2,628	2,804	336	4	-78	-34	0	2,654	445	2,629

^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	December 1995		January-December 1995	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 765	E 25	E 9,950	E 27
Florida	456	15	E 5,744	E 16
New York	E 21	E 1	E 303	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 122	E 4	E 1,939	E 5
Virginia	1	(s)	10	(s)
West Virginia	110	4	1,917	5
Adjustment ^a	54	2	36	(s)
PAD District II	E 17,132	E 553	E 207,396	E 568
Illinois	1,281	41	16,536	45
Indiana	208	7	2,778	8
Kansas	3,431	111	E 43,439	E 119
Kentucky	139	4	3,492	10
Michigan	E 1,010	E 33	E 12,167	E 33
Missouri	9	(s)	115	(s)
Nebraska	307	10	3,794	10
North Dakota	2,552	82	E 29,257	E 80
Ohio	E 625	E 20	E 8,166	E 22
Oklahoma	7,180	232	86,870	238
South Dakota	106	3	1,344	4
Tennessee	34	1	384	1
Adjustment ^a	250	8	-944	-3
PAD District III	E 97,105	E 3,132	E 1,132,926	E 3,104
Alabama	1,536	50	E 18,738	E 51
Arkansas	E 795	E 26	E 8,962	E 25
Louisiana ^b	E 10,862	E 350	E 122,898	E 337
Mississippi	1,692	55	19,722	54
New Mexico	E 5,486	E 177	E 65,439	E 179
Texas ^b	46,481	1,499	555,022	1,521
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 29,987	E 967	E 335,201	E 918
Adjustment ^a	266	9	6,945	19
PAD District IV	E 11,576	E 373	E 137,715	E 377
Colorado	E 2,339	E 75	E 27,094	E 74
Montana	1,359	44	15,988	44
Utah	1,687	54	19,898	55
Wyoming	6,503	210	77,238	212
Adjustment ^a	-312	-10	-2,503	-7
PAD District V	E 75,538	E 2,437	E 895,415	E 2,453
Alaska ^b	E 45,461	E 1,466	E 541,655	E 1,484
South Alaska	1,283	41	15,515	43
North Slope	44,178	1,425	526,139	1,441
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Arizona	6	(s)	71	(s)
California ^b	23,877	770	278,850	764
Nevada	103	3	1,342	4
Federal Offshore PAD District V	6,262	202	71,874	197
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	-171	-6	1,623	4
U.S. Total^b	E 202,115	E 6,520	E 2,383,403	E 6,530

^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 - 8,379; California: State - 1,682; Louisiana: State - E2,044; Texas: State -109; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E48,462.

(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, February 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	89	475	564	448	288	7,435	8,171
Pentanes Plus	9	55	64	108	75	999	1,182
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	80	420	500	340	213	6,436	6,989
Ethane	33	180	213	68	0	2,171	2,239
Propane	29	159	188	163	130	2,840	3,133
Normal Butane	18	55	73	57	83	837	977
Isobutane	0	26	26	52	0	588	640
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	6	42	48	97	30	2,283	2,410
Pentanes Plus	0	6	6	10	6	247	263
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6	36	42	87	24	2,036	2,147
Ethane	0	0	0	17	0	566	583
Propane	3	30	33	42	16	899	957
Normal Butane	3	3	6	13	8	447	468
Isobutane	0	3	3	15	0	124	139

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	17,106	3,574	5,872	646	4,693	31,891	4,327	3,617	48,570
Pentanes Plus	2,708	473	1,161	194	561	5,097	787	1,990	9,120
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14,398	3,101	4,711	452	4,132	26,794	3,540	1,627	39,450
Ethane	6,457	1,746	1,632	84	1,991	11,910	1,109	1	15,472
Propane	5,002	892	1,792	195	1,369	9,250	1,533	338	14,442
Normal Butane	2,037	-1,625	660	103	508	1,683	610	865	4,208
Isobutane	902	2,088	627	70	264	3,951	288	423	5,328
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	235	741	1,624	138	66	2,804	261	66	5,589
Pentanes Plus	97	170	231	14	16	528	122	12	931
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	138	571	1,393	124	50	2,276	139	54	4,658
Ethane	24	199	32	94	0	349	2	0	934
Propane	73	167	649	18	28	935	81	36	2,042
Normal Butane	26	129	393	9	18	575	48	6	1,103
Isobutane	15	76	319	3	4	417	8	12	579

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,
February 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	33,487	2,705	36,192	58,964	11,260	18,438	88,662
Natural Gas Liquids	268	0	268	2,121	354	984	3,459
Pentanes Plus	67	0	67	76	52	517	645
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	201	0	201	2,045	302	467	2,814
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	111	0	111	1,280	236	279	1,795
Isobutane	90	0	90	765	66	188	1,019
Other Liquids	7,276	167	7,443	1,829	297	-231	1,895
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,742	0	1,742	586	175	82	843
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	8	0	8	16	0	0	16
Oxygenates	W	W	1,734	570	175	82	827
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	762
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,571	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	2,720	171	2,891	1,696	-56	-356	1,284
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	2,980	-4	2,976	-468	178	43	-247
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-166	0	-166	15	0	0	15
Total Input to Refineries	41,031	2,872	43,903	62,914	11,911	19,191	94,016
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,119	93	1,213	2,072	388	641	3,101
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,498	97	1,595	2,284	381	705	3,370
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	74.7	96.1	76.0	90.7	101.9	90.9	92.0
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	508	16	524	749	126	186	1,061
Catalytic Hydrocracking	39	4	43	109	0	4	113
Delayed and Fluid Coking	50	0	50	179	59	66	304
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.79	0.84	0.80	0.99	1.63	0.72	1.02
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.73	36.23	32.07	34.61	29.74	36.06	34.30
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,498	97	1,595	2,284	381	705	3,370
Operating	1,178	97	1,275	2,284	381	695	3,360
Idle	320	0	320	0	0	11	11
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	352	0	0	352

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
February 1996 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	14,687	88,199	72,405	4,774	2,458	182,523	12,342	72,609	392,328
Natural Gas Liquids	895	2,958	2,317	226	203	6,599	486	3,161	13,973
Pentanes Plus	445	1,089	525	150	99	2,308	180	1,540	4,740
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	450	1,869	1,792	76	104	4,291	306	1,621	9,233
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	350	725	1,076	35	8	2,194	212	1,087	5,399
Isobutane	100	1,144	716	41	96	2,097	94	534	3,834
Other Liquids	-293	5,724	1,372	-209	32	6,626	418	3,829	20,211
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	99	1,512	847	0	19	2,477	115	3,139	8,316
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	95	349	434	0	0	878	0	562	1,464
Oxygenates	4	1,163	413	W	W	1,599	115	2,577	6,852
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,034
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	23
MTBE	W	1,038	W	W	W	1,357	W	2,347	5,385
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	410
Unfinished Oils (net)	-415	6,167	759	-168	16	6,359	133	121	10,788
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	23	-1,955	-221	-41	-3	-2,197	170	574	1,276
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	-13	0	0	-13	0	-5	-169
Total Input to Refineries	15,289	96,881	76,094	4,791	2,693	195,748	13,246	79,599	426,512
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	510	3,030	2,506	161	85	6,291	429	2,604	13,638
Operable Capacity (daily average)	602	3,340	2,683	220	95	6,939	508	2,893	15,305
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	84.6	90.7	93.4	73.4	89.7	90.7	84.5	90.0	89.1
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	159	1,294	839	18	28	2,337	139	709	4,771
Catalytic Hydrocracking	47	215	205	0	0	467	5	458	1,085
Delayed and Fluid Coking	5	383	394	4	0	786	40	468	1,647
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.61	1.15	1.44	1.53	0.49	1.22	1.30	1.19	1.13
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.75	31.96	29.38	30.99	39.96	31.58	34.40	25.58	31.20
Operable Capacity (daily average)	602	3,340	2,683	220	95	6,939	508	2,893	15,305
Operating	602	3,313	2,683	200	95	6,892	508	2,817	14,852
Idle	0	27	0	20	0	47	0	76	453
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	85	2,318	0	0	10	2,413	0	38,700	41,465

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

^b Represents gross input divided by operable calendar day capacity.

^c See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
February 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	746	-24	722	2,243	304	438	2,985
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	1,099	27	1,126	2,346	263	555	3,164
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-306	-50	-356	-188	21	0	-167
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-47	-1	-48	85	20	-117	-12
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	20,891	1,058	21,949	33,994	6,390	10,061	50,445
Reformulated	14,692	0	14,692	6,048	837	0	6,885
Oxygenated	0	0	0	470	1,297	69	1,836
Other	6,199	1,058	7,257	27,476	4,256	9,992	41,724
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	27	8	39	74
Jet Fuel	1,852	34	1,886	4,233	856	1,086	6,175
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,852	34	1,886	4,233	856	1,086	6,175
Commercial	1,852	29	1,881	4,099	856	970	5,925
Military	0	5	5	134	0	116	250
Kerosene	113	94	207	898	139	286	1,323
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,135	743	10,878	14,424	2,706	5,355	22,485
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,403	551	1,954	9,230	2,004	3,882	15,116
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	8,732	192	8,924	5,194	702	1,473	7,369
Residual Fuel Oil	4,848	92	4,940	1,450	351	112	1,913
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,024	48	2,072	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,380	44	1,424	466	0	20	486
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,444	0	1,444	984	351	92	1,427
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	381	0	381	171	0	19	190
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	541	0	47	588
Special Naphthas	72	15	87	280	0	71	351
Lubricants	359	269	628	397	0	235	632
Naphthenic	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Paraffinic	359	269	628	392	0	235	627
Waxes	0	154	154	14	0	35	49
Petroleum Coke	1,166	20	1,186	2,621	656	795	4,072
Marketable	426	0	426	1,618	490	585	2,693
Catalyst	740	20	760	1,003	166	210	1,379
Asphalt and Road Oil	664	307	971	2,090	724	562	3,376
Still Gas	1,417	100	1,517	2,484	368	764	3,616
Miscellaneous Products	21	40	61	186	66	57	309
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	21	40	61	186	66	57	309
Total	42,665	2,902	45,567	66,053	12,568	19,962	98,583
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-1,634	-30	-1,664	-3,139	-657	-771	-4,567

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
February 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	358	5,926	3,644	54	50	10,032	-13	2,002	15,728
Ethane/Ethylene	1	600	67	0	0	668	0	0	668
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	467
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	201
Propane/Propylene	457	4,675	3,421	40	63	8,656	230	1,336	14,512
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10,198
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,314
Normal Butane/Butylene	12	560	83	14	-14	655	-207	445	370
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	299
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	71
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-112	91	73	0	1	53	-36	221	178
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	135
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	43
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,753	44,938	35,188	1,202	1,592	91,673	7,117	38,425	209,609
Reformulated	917	12,504	3,329	0	0	16,750	0	16,793	55,120
Oxygenated	0	0	50	0	16	66	994	207	3,103
Other	7,836	32,434	31,809	1,202	1,576	74,857	6,123	21,425	151,386
Finished Aviation Gasoline	72	22	25	0	0	119	11	51	255
Jet Fuel	1,310	9,384	9,736	261	219	20,910	969	13,546	43,486
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	0	1	86	21	108
Kerosene-Type	1,309	9,384	9,736	261	219	20,909	883	13,525	43,378
Commercial	950	8,352	8,504	205	0	18,011	699	11,862	38,378
Military	359	1,032	1,232	56	219	2,898	184	1,663	5,000
Kerosene	11	448	-5	13	-6	461	75	125	2,191
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,378	19,424	16,599	1,204	633	41,238	3,430	13,179	91,210
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,314	12,450	8,784	562	612	24,722	2,718	9,413	53,923
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,064	6,974	7,815	642	21	16,516	712	3,766	37,287
Residual Fuel Oil	214	4,483	4,472	142	16	9,327	280	6,048	22,508
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	111	2	300	0	0	413	30	39	2,554
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	73	572	1,298	113	16	2,072	81	931	4,994
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	30	3,909	2,874	29	0	6,842	169	5,078	14,960
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	87	3,840	684	0	-2	4,609	0	70	5,250
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	171	2,440	1,335	0	0	3,946	5	214	4,753
Special Naphthas	74	608	142	81	0	905	0	52	1,395
Lubricants	W	1,765	W	W	W	3,168	0	734	5,162
Naphthenic	W	454	W	W	W	903	0	255	1,163
Paraffinic	W	1,311	W	W	W	2,265	0	479	3,999
Waxes	7	179	90	68	0	344	0	80	627
Petroleum Coke	280	4,296	4,032	41	15	8,664	425	4,359	18,706
Marketable	40	2,713	3,008	22	0	5,783	267	3,251	12,420
Catalyst	240	1,583	1,024	19	15	2,881	158	1,108	6,286
Asphalt and Road Oil	409	687	375	996	122	2,589	722	841	8,499
Still Gas	653	4,858	3,010	144	88	8,753	561	4,045	18,492
Miscellaneous Products	78	249	339	0	0	666	47	119	1,202
Fuel Use	18	0	99	0	0	117	0	-26	91
Nonfuel Use	60	249	240	0	0	549	47	145	1,111
Total	15,883	103,547	80,463	4,784	2,727	207,404	13,629	83,890	449,073
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-594	-6,666	-4,369	7	-34	-11,656	-383	-4,291	-22,561

^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,
February 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	10,940	705	11,645	8,087	1,703	2,227	12,017
Petroleum Products	42,940	2,576	45,516	35,378	8,983	12,776	57,137
Pentanes Plus	57	0	57	5	116	91	212
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	966	10	976	1,042	267	406	1,715
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	243	5	248	421	34	116	571
Normal Butane/Butylene	552	3	555	279	146	142	567
Isobutane/Isobutylene	171	2	173	340	87	148	575
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,421	13	1,434	375	139	49	563
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	42	0	0	42
Oxygenates	W	W	1,434	333	139	49	521
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	302
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,281	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,027	490	9,517	8,348	519	3,731	12,598
Naphthas and Lighter	1,701	139	1,840	2,054	184	989	3,227
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,470	5	2,475	1,301	57	313	1,671
Heavy Gas Oils	3,835	261	4,096	2,580	273	1,455	4,308
Residuum	1,021	85	1,106	2,413	5	974	3,392
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,819	89	5,908	6,554	1,414	1,177	9,145
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	126	0	126	26	0	0	26
Finished Motor Gasoline	11,330	272	11,602	5,356	1,491	3,020	9,867
Reformulated	6,904	0	6,904	226	81	0	307
Oxygenated	371	0	371	124	342	0	466
Other	4,055	272	4,327	5,006	1,068	3,020	9,094
Finished Aviation Gasoline	528	0	528	42	77	57	176
Jet Fuel	1,012	24	1,036	1,584	200	413	2,197
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,012	24	1,036	1,584	200	413	2,197
Kerosene	142	27	169	297	35	242	574
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,674	228	5,902	4,311	1,270	1,912	7,493
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,257	194	1,451	2,155	575	897	3,627
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	4,417	34	4,451	2,156	695	1,015	3,866
Residual Fuel Oil	3,528	51	3,579	1,144	181	125	1,450
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	744	31	775	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,935	20	1,955	190	0	1	191
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	849	0	849	954	181	124	1,259
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	491	0	491	278	0	9	287
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	77	37	114	123	0	24	147
Lubricants	482	339	821	973	0	0	973
Waxes	0	188	188	59	0	32	91
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	456	0	456	637	1,153	176	1,966
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,795	763	2,558	4,144	2,117	1,287	7,548
Miscellaneous Products	9	45	54	80	4	25	109
Total Stocks, All Oils	53,880	3,281	57,161	43,465	10,686	15,003	69,154

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,307	24,944	16,038	1,307	476	44,072	2,149	20,282	90,165
Petroleum Products	9,851	65,742	44,448	4,132	1,404	125,577	12,365	67,587	308,182
Pentanes Plus	63	67	48	13	14	205	3	0	477
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	868	2,929	1,789	15	34	5,635	331	1,210	9,867
Ethane/Ethylene	64	363	0	0	0	427	0	0	429
Propane/Propylene	234	911	692	4	4	1,845	49	128	2,841
Normal Butane/Butylene	382	1,057	593	5	15	2,052	208	663	4,045
Isobutane/Isobutylene	188	598	504	6	15	1,311	74	419	2,552
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	79	1,873	938	14	12	2,916	81	2,968	7,962
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	48
Oxygenates	79	1,873	937	W	W	2,915	81	2,963	7,914
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	476
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	299
MTBE	W	1,765	W	W	W	2,681	W	2,858	7,063
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	76
Unfinished Oils	3,205	22,134	15,545	979	352	42,215	2,060	22,733	89,123
Naphthas and Lighter	787	6,671	4,012	309	103	11,882	364	3,194	20,507
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	574	3,644	2,708	238	113	7,277	294	4,572	16,289
Heavy Gas Oils	1,157	7,807	6,161	397	136	15,658	979	11,152	36,193
Residuum	687	4,012	2,664	35	0	7,398	423	3,815	16,134
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,685	7,223	5,155	130	362	14,555	2,310	8,031	39,949
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	7	183
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,510	10,934	6,234	321	184	19,183	2,888	9,918	53,458
Reformulated	81	3,108	562	0	0	3,751	0	4,686	15,648
Oxygenated	0	177	0	0	0	177	115	144	1,273
Other	1,429	7,649	5,672	321	184	15,255	2,773	5,088	36,537
Finished Aviation Gasoline	54	122	130	0	0	306	22	146	1,178
Jet Fuel	413	3,378	2,072	83	75	6,021	384	4,653	14,291
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	0	1	70	19	90
Kerosene-Type	412	3,378	2,072	83	75	6,020	314	4,634	14,201
Kerosene	28	302	109	3	9	451	74	99	1,367
Distillate Fuel Oil	748	6,279	4,349	359	135	11,870	1,499	7,118	33,882
0.05 percent sulfur and under	445	3,350	2,040	173	81	6,089	1,158	4,429	16,754
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	303	2,929	2,309	186	54	5,781	341	2,689	17,128
Residual Fuel Oil	189	3,277	2,375	157	6	6,004	485	4,526	16,044
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	43	0	73	1	0	117	84	567	1,543
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	27	388	678	116	6	1,215	292	681	4,334
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	119	2,889	1,624	40	0	4,672	109	3,278	10,167
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	27	1,140	557	5	15	1,744	0	83	2,605
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	99	1,288	121	0	0	1,508	0	164	1,672
Special Naphthas	70	1,085	58	59	0	1,272	1	44	1,578
Lubricants	16	2,729	1,878	656	0	5,279	0	1,242	8,315
Waxes	7	225	218	22	0	472	0	116	867
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	266	2,212	0	0	2,482	170	2,444	7,518
Asphalt and Road Oil	752	354	421	1,316	206	3,049	2,057	1,950	17,162
Miscellaneous Products	34	137	215	0	0	386	0	135	684
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,158	90,686	60,486	5,439	1,880	169,649	14,514	87,869	398,347

^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
February 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	2.1	-0.8	1.8	3.7	2.7	2.4	3.3
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	43.9	36.9	43.4	52.3	50.7	49.5	51.6
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.1	1.2	4.8	7.0	7.6	6.0	6.9
Kerosene	0.3	3.3	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	28.0	25.8	27.8	23.8	24.2	29.6	25.0
Residual Fuel Oil	13.4	3.2	12.6	2.4	3.1	0.6	2.1
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4
Lubricants	1.0	9.4	1.6	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.7
Waxes	0.0	5.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.2	0.7	3.0	4.3	5.9	4.4	4.5
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.8	10.7	2.5	3.4	6.5	3.1	3.8
Still Gas	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.3	4.2	4.0
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.5	-1.0	-4.3	-5.2	-5.9	-4.3	-5.1

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.5	6.3	5.0	1.2	2.0	5.3	-0.1	2.8	3.9
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	54.2	45.0	44.1	22.1	55.5	44.9	50.9	43.4	46.2
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.2	9.9	13.3	5.7	8.9	11.1	7.1	18.6	10.8
Kerosene	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.7	20.6	22.7	26.1	25.6	21.8	27.5	18.1	22.6
Residual Fuel Oil	1.5	4.8	6.1	3.1	0.6	4.9	2.2	8.3	5.6
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	4.1	0.9	0.0	-0.1	2.4	0.0	0.1	1.3
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.2	2.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.3	1.2
Special Naphthas	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3
Lubricants	0.2	1.9	1.1	12.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.0	1.3
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke	2.0	4.6	5.5	0.9	0.6	4.6	3.4	6.0	4.6
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.9	0.7	0.5	21.6	4.9	1.4	5.8	1.2	2.1
Still Gas	4.6	5.1	4.1	3.1	3.6	4.6	4.5	5.6	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.2	-7.1	-6.0	0.2	-1.4	-6.2	-3.1	-5.9	-5.6

^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,
February 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	1,219	1,692	3,502	6,413
Connecticut	0	75	0	75
Delaware	0	142	281	423
Florida	0	0	643	643
Georgia	0	0	214	214
Maine	62	0	237	299
Maryland	0	298	163	461
Massachusetts	202	0	0	202
New Jersey	376	215	328	919
New York	579	611	531	1,721
North Carolina	0	0	198	198
Pennsylvania	0	299	151	450
South Carolina	0	50	328	378
Vermont	0	2	11	13
Virginia	0	0	417	417
PAD District II	15	0	0	15
Michigan	15	0	0	15
U.S. Total	1,234	1,692	3,502	6,428

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	32,763	36,792	109,899	3,250	7,337	190,041	6,553
Natural Gas Liquids	1,041	1,921	1,711	422	117	5,212	180
Pentanes Plus	0	34	1,182	65	0	1,281	44
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,041	1,887	529	357	117	3,931	136
Ethane	0	0	406	0	0	406	14
Ethylene	0	13	0	0	0	13	(s)
Propane	989	1,449	102	200	4	2,744	95
Propylene	0	243	0	0	0	243	8
Normal Butane	52	182	0	143	0	377	13
Butylene	0	0	21	0	0	21	1
Isobutane	0	0	0	14	113	127	4
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	3,929	23	6,091	0	1,607	11,650	402
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	297	0	0	0	1,191	1,488	51
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	297	0	0	0	1,191	1,488	51
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	24	24	1
MTBE	297	0	0	0	1,167	1,464	50
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	1,707	2	6,091	0	416	8,216	283
Naphthas and Lighter	147	2	756	0	0	905	31
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	938	0	3,069	0	113	4,120	142
Residuum	622	0	2,266	0	303	3,191	110
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,925	21	0	0	0	1,946	67
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	26,311	374	6,413	192	136	33,426	1,153
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,746	78	0	17	18	8,859	305
Reformulated	4,555	0	0	0	0	4,555	157
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,191	78	0	17	18	4,304	148
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	2	0	0	0	2	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,364	0	763	0	1	3,128	108
Naphtha-Type	0	0	467	0	0	467	16
Kerosene-Type	2,364	0	296	0	1	2,661	92
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,089	0	273	0	0	1,362	47
Other	1,275	0	23	0	1	1,299	45
Kerosene	19	0	0	0	2	21	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,430	191	0	175	61	7,857	271
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	1	60	61	2
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	1	0	1	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	60	60	2
Other	7,430	191	0	174	1	7,796	269
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,884	126	0	50	0	3,060	106
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	4,546	65	0	124	1	4,736	163
Residual Fuel Oil	6,413	15	0	0	0	6,428	222
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,413	15	0	0	0	6,428	222
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,219	15	0	0	0	1,234	43
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,692	0	0	0	0	1,692	58
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	3,502	0	0	0	0	3,502	121
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	330	42	1,718	0	23	2,113	73
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,882	0	0	3,882	134
Special Naphthas	278	21	0	0	2	301	10
Lubricants	202	16	0	0	0	218	8
Waxes	25	7	10	0	1	43	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	28	28	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	503	0	33	0	0	536	18
Miscellaneous Products	1	2	7	0	0	10	(s)
Total	64,044	39,110	124,114	3,864	9,197	240,329	8,287

^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-February 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	72,192	75,890	243,522	7,167	16,323	415,094	6,918
Natural Gas Liquids	2,969	4,901	4,220	908	289	13,287	221
Pentanes Plus	0	63	2,717	131	0	2,911	49
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,969	4,838	1,503	777	289	10,376	173
Ethane	0	0	840	0	0	840	14
Ethylene	0	25	0	0	0	25	(s)
Propane	2,824	3,602	286	408	10	7,130	119
Propylene	0	517	0	0	0	517	9
Normal Butane	145	575	213	347	0	1,280	21
Butylene	0	0	21	0	0	21	(s)
Isobutane	0	119	143	22	279	563	9
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	9,820	76	14,414	0	2,757	27,067	451
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	297	38	0	0	2,072	2,407	40
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	38	0	0	0	38	1
Oxygenates	297	0	0	0	2,072	2,369	39
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	55	55	1
MTBE	297	0	0	0	2,017	2,314	39
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	5,026	11	14,414	0	685	20,136	336
Naphthas and Lighter	247	11	1,717	0	0	1,975	33
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,620	0	7,426	0	113	10,159	169
Residuum	2,159	0	5,271	0	572	8,002	133
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,497	27	0	0	0	4,524	75
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	56,738	835	13,582	405	762	72,322	1,205
Finished Motor Gasoline	18,844	195	0	32	412	19,483	325
Reformulated	10,171	0	0	0	0	10,171	170
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	8,673	195	0	32	412	9,312	155
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	5	0	0	0	6	(s)
Jet Fuel	4,529	0	1,079	0	3	5,611	94
Naphtha-Type	0	0	467	0	0	467	8
Kerosene-Type	4,529	0	612	0	3	5,144	86
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	2,387	0	504	0	2	2,893	48
Other	2,142	0	108	0	1	2,251	38
Kerosene	233	0	0	0	4	237	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	14,374	432	0	373	200	15,379	256
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	2	91	93	2
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	2	0	2	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	91	91	2
Other	14,374	432	0	371	109	15,286	255
0.05 percent sulfur and under	6,276	314	0	119	107	6,816	114
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	8,098	118	0	252	2	8,470	141
Residual Fuel Oil	16,319	30	0	0	0	16,349	272
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	16,319	30	0	0	0	16,349	272
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	3,909	30	0	0	0	3,939	66
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	4,066	0	0	0	0	4,066	68
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	8,344	0	0	0	0	8,344	139
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	694	78	3,714	0	23	4,509	75
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	8,604	0	0	8,604	143
Special Naphthas	419	42	73	0	3	537	9
Lubricants	421	34	31	0	0	486	8
Waxes	49	13	10	0	3	75	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	75	75	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	853	0	64	0	39	956	16
Miscellaneous Products	2	6	7	0	0	15	(s)
Total	141,719	81,702	275,738	8,480	20,131	527,770	8,796

^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
February 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	37,253	0	1,983	0	337	0	0	364	0	0
Algeria	475	0	900	0	0	0	0	364	0	0
Kuwait	6,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	30,526	0	1,083	0	337	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	58,769	286	1,420	0	955	1,737	1,945	1,824	0	0
Gabon	5,534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	18,157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	33,819	286	1,420	0	955	1,737	1,945	1,824	0	0
Non OPEC	94,019	3,645	4,813	1,946	7,567	1,391	5,912	4,240	21	301
Angola	5,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	757	0	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0
Canada	29,193	3,377	211	227	2,740	26	3,162	294	21	301
China, People's Republic of	1,224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,018	0	0	0	0	0	0	293	0	0
Ecuador ^d	2,362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,417	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	502	0	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	30,788	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	505	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,559	0	0	101	0	890	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	6,419	247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	810	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	248	391	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	8,112	21	0	1,057	1,633	0	0	30	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	938	414	2,298	1,241	2,750	2,309	0	0
Zaire	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	190,041	3,931	8,216	1,946	8,859	3,128	7,857	6,428	21	301
Persian Gulf^e	36,778	0	1,083	0	337	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
February 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	3,017	0	0	1,826	7,527	44,780	1,285	260	1,544
Algeria	0	3,017	0	0	1,047	5,328	5,803	16	184	200
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,252	216	0	216
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	779	2,199	32,725	1,053	76	1,128
Other OPEC	0	230	0	327	251	8,975	67,744	2,027	309	2,336
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,534	191	0	191
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	7	7	1,266	43	(s)	44
Nigeria	0	230	0	0	0	230	18,387	626	8	634
Venezuela	0	0	0	327	244	8,738	42,557	1,166	301	1,467
Non OPEC	2,113	635	218	209	775	33,786	127,805	3,242	1,165	4,407
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,660	195	0	195
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	197	954	26	7	33
Belgium	60	0	0	0	0	392	392	0	14	14
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	120	120	0	4	4
Canada	88	0	55	209	468	11,179	40,372	1,007	385	1,392
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,224	42	0	42
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	293	4,311	139	10	149
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,362	81	0	81
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	257	1,674	49	9	58
France	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	628	628	0	22	22
Greece	537	0	0	0	0	537	537	0	19	19
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	432	15	0	15
India	284	0	0	0	0	284	284	0	10	10
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	23	0	0	0	38	61	61	0	2	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	203	705	17	7	24
Mexico	293	0	0	0	136	452	31,240	1,062	16	1,077
Netherlands	450	60	0	0	86	1,101	1,101	0	38	38
Netherlands Antilles	0	136	0	0	0	2,686	2,686	0	93	93
New Zealand	0	253	0	0	0	253	253	0	9	9
Norway	0	186	0	0	0	433	6,852	221	15	236
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	304	1,114	28	10	38
Portugal	32	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	1	1
Puerto Rico	324	0	163	0	0	487	487	0	17	17
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	394	394	0	14	14
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	3	3
Spain	22	0	0	0	0	661	661	0	23	23
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,620	56	0	56
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,741	10,853	280	95	374
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,950	9,950	0	343	343
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	311	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	30	30	424	14	1	15
Total	2,113	3,862	218	536	2,852	50,288	240,329	6,553	1,734	8,287
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	779	2,199	38,977	1,268	76	1,344

^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
February 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	5,299	0	0	0	337	0	0	364	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,299	0	0	0	337	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	12,289	286	0	0	955	997	1,945	1,824	0	0
Gabon	4,606	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	3,734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,949	286	0	0	955	997	1,945	1,824	0	0
Non OPEC	15,175	755	1,707	1,925	7,454	1,367	5,485	4,225	19	278
Angola	1,944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0
Canada	1,546	508	147	206	2,627	26	2,735	279	19	278
China, People's Republic of	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	549	0	0	0	0	0	0	293	0	0
Ecuador ^d	719	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	505	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	890	0	0
Norway	4,298	247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	248	391	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,875	0	0	1,057	1,633	0	0	30	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	938	414	2,298	1,241	2,750	2,309	0	0
Zaire	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32,763	1,041	1,707	1,925	8,746	2,364	7,430	6,413	19	278
Persian Gulf^e	5,299	0	0	0	337	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
February 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	211	912	6,211	183	31	214
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	364	364	0	13	13
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	211	548	5,847	183	19	202
Other OPEC	0	0	0	294	0	6,301	18,590	424	217	641
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,606	159	0	159
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,734	129	0	129
Venezuela	0	0	0	294	0	6,301	10,250	136	217	353
Non OPEC	330	0	202	209	112	24,068	39,243	523	830	1,353
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,944	67	0	67
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	120	120	0	4	4
Canada	6	0	39	209	13	7,092	8,638	53	245	298
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	516	18	0	18
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	293	842	19	10	29
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	719	25	0	25
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,417	49	0	49
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	628	628	0	22	22
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	86	591	591	0	20	20
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	990	990	0	34	34
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	247	4,545	148	9	157
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	0	10	10
Puerto Rico	324	0	163	0	0	487	487	0	17	17
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	639	639	0	22	22
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,720	6,595	134	94	227
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,950	9,950	0	343	343
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	311	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
Total	330	0	202	503	323	31,281	64,044	1,130	1,079	2,208
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	211	548	5,847	183	19	202

^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
February 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	3,721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	2,823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	5,172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	27,899	1,887	2	21	78	0	191	15	0	21
Angola	651	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	21,606	1,887	2	21	78	0	191	15	0	21
Colombia	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36,792	1,887	2	21	78	0	191	15	0	21
Persian Gulf^e	3,721	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
February 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	3,721	128	0	128
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	898	31	0	31
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,823	97	0	97
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,172	178	0	178
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,023	35	0	35
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,149	143	0	143
Non OPEC	42	0	16	0	45	2,318	30,217	962	80	1,042
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	651	22	0	22
Canada	42	0	16	0	45	2,318	23,924	745	80	825
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	554	19	0	19
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	12	0	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,203	145	0	145
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	525	18	0	18
Total	42	0	16	0	45	2,318	39,110	1,269	80	1,349
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,721	128	0	128

^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
February 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	26,498	0	1,983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	475	0	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	21,745	0	1,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	39,702	0	1,307	0	0	740	0	0	0	0
Gabon	928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	13,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	25,374	0	1,307	0	0	740	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	43,699	529	2,801	0	0	23	0	0	0	0
Angola	3,065	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	757	0	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	399	508	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,915	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	26,585	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	810	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,712	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	109,899	529	6,091	0	0	763	0	0	0	0
Persian Gulf^e	26,023	0	1,083	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
February 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	3,017	0	0	1,047	6,047	32,545	914	209	1,122
Algeria	0	3,017	0	0	1,047	4,964	5,439	16	171	188
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,278	148	0	148
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,083	22,828	750	37	787
Other OPEC	0	230	0	33	7	2,317	42,019	1,369	80	1,449
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	928	32	0	32
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	230	0	0	0	230	13,630	462	8	470
Venezuela	0	0	0	33	0	2,080	27,454	875	72	947
Non OPEC	1,718	635	0	0	145	5,851	49,550	1,507	202	1,709
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,065	106	0	106
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	197	954	26	7	33
Belgium	60	0	0	0	0	392	392	0	14	14
Canada	40	0	0	0	0	610	1,009	14	21	35
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,915	101	0	101
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,283	44	0	44
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	0	9	9
France	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	537	0	0	0	0	537	537	0	19	19
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	432	15	0	15
India	284	0	0	0	0	284	284	0	10	10
Mexico	293	0	0	0	135	451	27,036	917	16	932
Netherlands	450	60	0	0	0	510	510	0	18	18
Netherlands Antilles	0	136	0	0	0	1,695	1,695	0	58	58
New Zealand	0	253	0	0	0	253	253	0	9	9
Norway	0	186	0	0	0	186	2,307	73	6	80
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	810	28	0	28
Portugal	32	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	1	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	394	394	0	14	14
Spain	22	0	0	0	0	22	22	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,620	56	0	56
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	21	3,733	128	1	129
Total	1,718	3,882	0	33	1,199	14,215	124,114	3,790	490	4,280
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	1,083	27,106	897	37	935

^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
February 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	3,250	357	0	0	17	0	175	0	0	0
Canada	3,250	357	0	0	17	0	175	0	0	0
Total	3,250	357	0	0	17	0	175	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	1,735	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,076	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	1,606	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	347	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	3,996	117	303	0	18	1	61	0	2	2
Canada	2,392	117	0	0	18	0	61	0	2	2
China, People's Republic of	708	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
Singapore	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,337	117	416	0	18	1	61	0	2	2
Persian Gulf^c	1,735	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
February 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
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	65	614	3,864	112	21	133
Canada	0	0	0	0	65	614	3,864	112	21	133
Total	0	0	0	0	65	614	3,864	112	21	133
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	568	568	2,303	60	20	79
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,076	37	0	37
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	568	568	1,227	23	20	42
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	244	357	1,963	55	12	68
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,259	43	0	43
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	244	357	704	12	12	24
Non OPEC	23	0	0	0	408	935	4,931	138	32	170
Canada	0	0	0	0	345	545	2,937	82	19	101
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	708	24	0	24
Korea, Republic of	23	0	0	0	38	61	61	0	2	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	203	705	17	7	24
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	3	3
Other	0	0	0	0	24	24	418	14	1	14
Total	23	0	0	0	1,220	1,860	9,197	253	64	317
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	568	568	2,303	60	20	79

^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-February 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	84,277	1,299	4,110	0	1,068	129	0	1,320	0	0
Algeria	1,645	1,299	1,944	0	0	28	0	1,320	0	0
Kuwait	10,750	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	71,882	0	2,166	0	1,068	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	121,557	361	4,862	478	1,815	3,059	3,512	4,929	0	0
Gabon	10,847	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,602	0	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	38,704	0	0	0	0	0	0	853	0	0
Venezuela	69,404	361	4,593	478	1,815	3,059	3,512	4,076	0	0
Non OPEC	209,260	8,716	11,164	4,046	16,600	2,423	11,867	10,100	237	537
Angola	15,341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,203	0	197	0	86	0	30	0	0	0
Australia	661	0	0	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	153	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	63,097	8,080	274	233	5,016	118	5,938	820	237	464
China, People's Republic of	3,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	9,677	0	0	0	0	107	0	293	0	0
Congo	1,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	5,487	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0
Egypt	2,105	0	514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	1,487	0	0	0	0	342	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	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	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	502	0	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	69,392	0	0	303	0	108	0	0	0	44
Netherlands	0	0	0	245	748	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,343	0	0	201	0	890	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	11,951	397	289	100	90	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	582	496	530	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	3,809	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	15,495	239	0	1,943	3,703	0	0	435	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,620	726	6,039	1,889	5,792	4,978	0	0
Zaire	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	785	0	55	0	388	0	107	330	0	0
Total	415,094	10,376	20,136	4,524	19,483	5,611	15,379	16,349	237	537
Persian Gulf^e	82,632	0	2,166	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-February 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	7,516	0	0	2,525	18,142	102,419	1,405	302	1,707
Algeria	175	7,516	0	0	1,581	13,863	15,508	27	231	258
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	101	10,851	179	2	181
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	944	4,178	76,060	1,198	70	1,268
Other OPEC	508	230	0	635	856	21,245	142,802	2,026	354	2,380
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,847	181	0	181
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	7	276	2,878	43	5	48
Nigeria	0	230	0	0	0	1,083	39,787	645	18	663
Venezuela	508	0	0	635	849	19,886	89,290	1,157	331	1,488
Non OPEC	3,826	858	486	321	2,108	73,289	282,549	3,488	1,221	4,709
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,341	256	0	256
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	313	2,516	37	5	42
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	661	11	0	11
Belgium	60	0	0	0	0	1,096	1,096	0	18	18
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	4	0	4
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	153	153	0	3	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	0	4	4
Canada	173	0	110	274	996	22,733	85,830	1,052	379	1,431
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,905	65	0	65
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	400	10,077	161	7	168
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,860	31	0	31
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	170	5,657	91	3	94
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	514	2,619	35	9	44
France	21	0	0	0	10	202	202	0	3	3
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	11	1,840	1,840	0	31	31
Greece	1,039	0	0	0	0	1,039	1,039	0	17	17
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	597	10	0	10
India	284	0	0	0	250	534	534	0	9	9
Italy	0	0	31	0	0	60	60	0	1	1
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	847	847	0	14	14
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	23	0	0	0	38	426	426	0	7	7
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	203	705	8	3	12
Mexico	590	0	0	47	464	1,556	70,948	1,157	26	1,182
Netherlands	450	60	0	0	86	1,589	1,589	0	26	26
Netherlands Antilles	454	359	0	0	0	4,247	4,247	0	71	71
New Zealand	0	253	0	0	185	438	438	0	7	7
Norway	0	186	0	0	0	1,062	13,013	199	18	217
Peru	177	0	0	0	0	780	2,335	26	13	39
Portugal	32	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	1	1
Puerto Rico	324	0	345	0	0	669	669	0	11	11
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	394	394	0	7	7
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	2	2
Spain	22	0	0	0	0	1,630	1,630	0	27	27
Trinidad and Tobago	151	0	0	0	0	672	4,481	63	11	75
Turkey	26	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	6,320	21,815	258	105	364
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	22,044	22,044	0	367	367
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	621	10	0	10
Other	0	0	0	0	66	946	1,731	13	16	29
Total	4,509	8,604	486	956	5,489	112,676	527,770	6,918	1,878	8,796
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	944	4,279	86,911	1,377	71	1,449

^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-February 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	10,595	943	0	0	1,068	129	0	1,320	0	0
Algeria	0	943	0	0	0	28	0	1,320	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	10,595	0	0	0	1,068	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	27,011	286	0	478	1,815	2,088	3,512	4,929	0	0
Gabon	6,122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	12,981	0	0	0	0	0	0	853	0	0
Venezuela	7,908	286	0	478	1,815	2,088	3,512	4,076	0	0
Non OPEC	34,586	1,740	5,026	4,019	15,961	2,312	10,862	10,070	233	419
Angola	8,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	86	0	30	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	0
Canada	3,772	1,125	147	206	4,765	116	5,040	790	233	419
China, People's Republic of	1,915	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,501	0	0	0	0	107	0	293	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0
Egypt	2,105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	1,487	0	0	0	0	342	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	1,352	0	0	303	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	245	748	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	100	0	0	200	0	890	0	0
Norway	6,658	397	0	100	90	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	219	496	530	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0
United Kingdom	5,827	218	0	1,943	3,703	0	0	435	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,620	726	6,039	1,889	5,792	4,978	0	0
Zaire	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	0	0
Total	72,192	2,969	5,026	4,497	18,844	4,529	14,374	16,319	233	419
Persian Gulf^e	10,595	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-February 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	211	3,846	14,441	177	64	241
Algeria	175	0	0	0	0	2,466	2,466	0	41	41
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	101	101	0	2	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	211	1,279	11,874	177	21	198
Other OPEC	0	0	0	571	0	13,679	40,690	450	228	678
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,122	102	0	102
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	853	13,834	216	14	231
Venezuela	0	0	0	571	0	12,826	20,734	132	214	346
Non OPEC	519	0	421	282	138	52,002	86,588	576	867	1,443
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,736	146	0	146
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	116	116	0	2	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	153	153	0	3	3
Canada	18	0	76	235	28	13,198	16,970	63	220	283
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,915	32	0	32
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	400	2,901	42	7	48
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	170	1,269	18	3	21
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,105	35	0	35
France	0	0	0	0	0	171	171	0	3	3
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	11	1,840	1,840	0	31	31
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	847	847	0	14	14
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	47	0	350	1,702	23	6	28
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	86	1,079	1,079	0	18	18
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,190	1,190	0	20	20
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	587	7,245	111	10	121
Peru	177	0	0	0	0	780	780	0	13	13
Puerto Rico	324	0	345	0	0	669	669	0	11	11
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	1,245	0	21	21
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	521	521	0	9	9
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	6,299	12,126	97	105	202
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	22,044	22,044	0	367	367
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	621	10	0	10
Other	0	0	0	0	11	341	341	0	6	6
Total	694	0	421	853	349	69,527	141,719	1,203	1,159	2,362
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	211	1,380	11,975	177	23	200

^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-February 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	6,614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	10,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	2,151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	8,312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	58,813	4,838	11	27	195	0	432	30	0	42
Angola	1,123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	45,513	4,838	11	27	195	0	432	30	0	42
Colombia	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	9,040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	75,890	4,838	11	27	195	0	432	30	0	42
Persian Gulf^e	6,614	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-February 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	6,614	110	0	110
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,919	32	0	32
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,695	78	0	78
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,463	174	0	174
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,151	36	0	36
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,312	139	0	139
Non OPEC	78	0	34	0	125	5,812	64,625	980	97	1,077
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,123	19	0	19
Canada	78	0	34	0	125	5,812	51,325	759	97	855
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	554	9	0	9
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,566	26	0	26
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,040	151	0	151
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,017	17	0	17
Total	78	0	34	0	125	5,812	81,702	1,265	97	1,362
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,614	110	0	110

^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-February 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	64,226	356	4,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	1,645	356	1,944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	55,933	0	2,166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	80,785	75	4,480	0	0	971	0	0	0	0
Gabon	4,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	23,572	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	52,488	75	4,480	0	0	971	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	98,511	1,072	5,824	0	0	108	0	0	0	73
Angola	5,482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,203	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
Cameroon	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	772	1,051	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	6,622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	2,822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Korea, Republic of	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	59,000	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	0	44
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	5,293	0	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,183	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	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	3,809	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	8,651	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	243,522	1,503	14,414	0	0	1,079	0	0	0	73
Persian Gulf^e	62,581	0	2,166	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-February 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	7,516	0	0	1,581	13,563	77,789	1,070	226	1,296
Algeria	0	7,516	0	0	1,581	11,397	13,042	27	190	217
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,648	111	0	111
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2,166	58,099	932	36	968
Other OPEC	508	230	0	64	247	6,575	87,360	1,346	110	1,456
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,725	79	0	79
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	230	0	0	0	230	23,802	393	4	397
Venezuela	508	0	0	64	240	6,338	58,826	875	106	980
Non OPEC	3,206	858	31	0	906	12,078	110,589	1,642	201	1,843
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,482	91	0	91
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	197	2,400	37	3	40
Belgium	60	0	0	0	0	1,096	1,096	0	18	18
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	4	0	4
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	0	4	4
Canada	77	0	0	0	0	1,244	2,016	13	21	34
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,622	110	0	110
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,860	31	0	31
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,822	47	0	47
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	514	514	0	9	9
France	21	0	0	0	10	31	31	0	1	1
Greece	1,039	0	0	0	0	1,039	1,039	0	17	17
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	597	10	0	10
India	284	0	0	0	250	534	534	0	9	9
Italy	0	0	31	0	0	60	60	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	6	6
Mexico	590	0	0	0	461	1,203	60,203	983	20	1,003
Netherlands	450	60	0	0	0	510	510	0	9	9
Netherlands Antilles	454	359	0	0	0	3,056	3,056	0	51	51
New Zealand	0	253	0	0	185	438	438	0	7	7
Norway	0	186	0	0	0	475	5,768	88	8	96
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,183	20	0	20
Portugal	32	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	1	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	394	394	0	7	7
Spain	22	0	0	0	0	385	385	0	6	6
Trinidad and Tobago	151	0	0	0	0	151	3,960	63	3	66
Turkey	26	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	21	8,672	144	(s)	145
Other	0	0	0	0	0	55	55	0	1	1
Total	3,714	8,604	31	64	2,734	32,216	275,738	4,059	537	4,596
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	2,166	64,747	1,043	36	1,079

^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-February 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	7,167	777	0	0	32	0	373	0	0	0
Canada	7,167	777	0	0	32	0	373	0	0	0
Total	7,167	777	0	0	32	0	373	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	2,842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	2,183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	3,298	0	382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,602	0	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	696	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	10,183	289	303	0	412	3	200	0	4	3
Australia	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	5,873	289	0	0	24	2	93	0	4	3
China, People's Republic of	1,990	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	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	785	0	0	0	388	0	107	0	0	0
Total	16,323	289	685	0	412	3	200	0	4	3
Persian Gulf ^c	2,842	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-February 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
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	131	1,313	8,480	119	22	141
Canada	0	0	0	0	131	1,313	8,480	119	22	141
Total	0	0	0	0	131	1,313	8,480	119	22	141
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	733	733	3,575	47	12	60
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,183	36	0	36
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	733	733	1,392	11	12	23
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	609	991	4,289	55	17	71
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	269	2,871	43	4	48
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	609	722	1,418	12	12	24
Non OPEC	23	0	0	39	808	2,084	12,267	170	35	204
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	661	11	0	11
Canada	0	0	0	39	712	1,166	7,039	98	19	117
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,990	33	0	33
Korea, Republic of	23	0	0	0	38	61	61	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	203	705	8	3	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	372	6	0	6
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	55	550	1,335	13	9	22
Total	23	0	0	39	2,150	3,808	20,131	272	63	336
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	733	733	3,575	47	12	60

^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,
February 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	151	0	0	0	2,516	2,667	92
Natural Gas Liquids	14	432	703	0	597	1,747	60
Pentanes Plus	3	15	0	0	0	18	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	11	417	703	0	597	1,729	60
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	8	80	648	0	387	1,123	39
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	337	55	0	211	606	21
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	1	1	274	0	1	277	10
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1	1	207	0	1	210	7
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	(s)	67	0	(s)	67	2
Finished Petroleum Products	1,182	223	12,708	16	11,561	25,690	886
Finished Motor Gasoline	23	14	1,465	7	586	2,095	72
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	(s)	2	0	(s)	2	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	380	0	1,549	1,929	67
Kerosene	(s)	1	1	0	2	4	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	606	7	2,733	0	4,068	7,414	256
Residual Fuel Oil	69	65	1,913	0	1,255	3,302	114
Special Naphthas	8	6	20	(s)	713	747	26
Lubricants	108	45	591	7	109	859	30
Waxes	14	11	31	1	12	69	2
Petroleum Coke	327	67	5,563	0	3,246	9,204	317
Asphalt and Road Oil	19	6	10	1	21	57	2
Miscellaneous Products	7	0	0	0	2	8	(s)
Total	1,348	656	13,684	16	14,676	30,380	1,048

^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-February 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	151	237	0	0	5,029	5,417	90
Natural Gas Liquids	41	646	1,364	0	1,241	3,292	55
Pentanes Plus	10	35	0	0	0	44	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	32	611	1,364	0	1,241	3,248	54
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	28	145	1,232	0	659	2,064	34
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	466	132	0	582	1,184	20
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	3	22	799	(s)	2	826	14
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	21	631	(s)	2	657	11
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	(s)	168	0	(s)	169	3
Finished Petroleum Products	2,323	512	30,738	29	20,412	54,014	900
Finished Motor Gasoline	42	32	5,905	12	1,143	7,135	119
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	(s)	2	0	(s)	2	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	294	0	2,852	0	2,226	5,372	90
Kerosene	6	2	22	0	5	34	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	624	13	5,819	0	7,664	14,120	235
Residual Fuel Oil	595	126	3,920	0	1,999	6,639	111
Special Naphthas	13	18	37	1	908	977	16
Lubricants	290	102	1,720	15	218	2,345	39
Waxes	26	26	61	1	21	134	2
Petroleum Coke	401	169	10,381	0	6,194	17,144	286
Asphalt and Road Oil	20	23	20	2	30	95	2
Miscellaneous Products	12	(s)	(s)	0	4	16	(s)
Total	2,518	1,416	32,901	30	26,684	63,549	1,059

^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, February 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	0	0	3	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	22	39	52	0	86	128
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	322	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	151	16	456	115	247	1	419	463
Chile	0	0	0	0	2	0	158	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	222
Colombia	0	0	40	275	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	1	0
Ecuador	0	0	355	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	56	75	0	0	(s)	90
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	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	220	0
Italy	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Jamaica	0	0	5	0	0	0	142	351
Japan	0	0	1	1	752	0	472	50
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	421	0	2,418	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	766	1,464	0	2	353	736
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	30	0	313	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	728	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	2	0	0	52	2
Russia	0	0	0	43	28	(s)	23	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	102	0	642	319
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Sweden	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	1	0
Virgin Islands	2,516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	24	77	41	0	387	937
Total	2,667	18	1,729	2,095	1,931	4	7,414	3,302

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 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	12	1	0	0	1	16	1
Australia	(s)	9	(s)	280	(s)	(s)	290	10
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	2	0	330	11
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	98	0	0	99	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	4	1	743	(s)	(s)	750	26
Brazil	0	11	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	334	12
Cameroon	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Canada	9	100	21	344	23	3	2,369	82
Chile	2	7	(s)	0	0	(s)	169	6
China, People's Republic of	0	33	1	0	2	0	38	1
China, Taiwan	(s)	16	1	2	1	0	742	26
Colombia	(s)	5	(s)	0	1	1	322	11
Costa Rica	5	8	1	0	0	(s)	16	1
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	138	(s)	0	139	5
Dominican Republic	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	(s)
Ecuador	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	356	12
Egypt	(s)	1	0	236	0	0	237	8
El Salvador	1	73	(s)	0	0	0	184	6
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	(s)	1	2	198	6	0	208	7
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	40	1
Germany, FR	(s)	10	8	17	4	(s)	43	1
Greece	0	2	0	208	(s)	(s)	210	7
Guatemala	5	7	2	0	0	0	235	8
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	2	13	0	0	0	(s)	15	1
Hong Kong	(s)	2	1	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
India	0	27	(s)	0	0	(s)	27	1
Indonesia	0	1	0	91	0	(s)	93	3
Ireland	1	(s)	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Israel	0	4	(s)	320	0	(s)	801	28
Italy	0	1	2	639	(s)	0	643	22
Jamaica	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	16	516	18
Japan	655	17	3	2,043	1	1	3,996	138
Korea, Republic of	0	15	2	2	1	(s)	2,859	99
Malaysia	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	5	129	17	85	2	67	3,626	125
Netherlands	0	2	(s)	524	1	1	529	18
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
New Zealand	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Nigeria	0	38	0	0	(s)	(s)	39	1
Norway	0	(s)	(s)	24	0	0	25	1
Panama	(s)	4	(s)	126	0	(s)	473	16
Peru	0	3	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	15	1
Philippines	(s)	39	(s)	0	0	(s)	767	26
Poland	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	2	16	1	0	0	54	130	4
Russia	0	7	0	0	0	(s)	101	3
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Singapore	0	4	(s)	25	1	(s)	1,094	38
South Africa	(s)	21	(s)	1	0	(s)	22	1
Spain	0	1	(s)	1,504	(s)	(s)	1,505	52
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	44	3	(s)	0	(s)	1	49	2
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	(s)	756	0	0	756	26
United Arab Emirates	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
United Kingdom	1	1	1	194	6	(s)	204	7
Uruguay	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	(s)	137	3	137	280	10
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,516	87
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	13	197	(s)	470	2	(s)	2,149	74
Total	747	859	69	9,204	57	285	30,380	1,048

^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-February 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	0	0	4	0
Australia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	34	121	113	0	569	500
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	(s)	0	0	570	1	524	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	388	36	706	279	1,184	4	491	1,296
Chile	0	0	0	329	2	0	559	160
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	113	0	0	79	1
China, Taiwan	0	0	91	0	0	(s)	1,007	223
Colombia	0	0	40	1,322	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	5	0	(s)	0	0	3	0
Ecuador	0	0	355	21	0	0	1	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	1	0	0	0	0	110	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0
Germany, FR	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	57	255	0	20	181	90
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	41	114	50	0	126	165
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	514	(s)	220	0
Italy	0	0	1	0	0	0	283	0
Jamaica	0	0	5	0	0	0	237	968
Japan	0	0	1	1	1,846	0	569	50
Korea, Republic of	0	0	1	0	421	0	4,857	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	1,639	3,767	0	4	541	1,094
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	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	555	452
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Philippines	0	0	239	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	2	618	0	0	56	6
Russia	0	0	0	43	28	(s)	28	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	2	(s)	0	466	0	1,531	697
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Sweden	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	3	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Venezuela	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	1	0
Virgin Islands	5,029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	32	149	88	0	389	937
Total	5,417	44	3,248	7,135	5,375	34	14,120	6,639

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-February 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)	49	1	1	(s)	1	57	1
Australia	3	12	1	587	1	(s)	606	10
Bahama Islands	(s)	6	0	0	2	0	1,345	22
Bahrain	0	1	0	196	0	0	197	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	13	1	2,175	(s)	1	2,193	37
Brazil	6	32	1	15	(s)	1	1,150	19
Cameroon	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Canada	25	233	43	585	42	26	5,338	89
Chile	2	23	1	(s)	(s)	1	1,075	18
China, People's Republic of	0	34	1	0	4	(s)	231	4
China, Taiwan	1	46	1	4	2	(s)	1,374	23
Colombia	(s)	14	1	0	1	1	1,380	23
Costa Rica	5	14	1	0	0	9	31	1
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	138	(s)	0	139	2
Dominican Republic	3	6	0	0	0	0	17	(s)
Ecuador	(s)	2	1	0	0	(s)	380	6
Egypt	(s)	4	0	236	0	0	239	4
El Salvador	1	76	(s)	0	0	0	189	3
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	(s)	1	4	370	7	0	383	6
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	78	1
Germany, FR	(s)	13	8	17	7	1	51	1
Ghana	0	(s)	0	59	0	0	59	1
Greece	0	3	0	359	(s)	(s)	362	6
Guatemala	6	16	5	0	0	0	629	10
Guinea	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	2	22	(s)	0	0	(s)	520	9
Hong Kong	(s)	5	1	0	0	(s)	10	(s)
India	0	31	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	258	4
Indonesia	0	3	0	91	(s)	(s)	100	2
Ireland	1	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Israel	0	6	(s)	320	0	(s)	1,061	18
Italy	0	1	3	2,082	(s)	0	2,371	40
Jamaica	4	2	(s)	0	0	16	1,232	21
Japan	840	29	8	3,162	2	4	6,510	109
Korea, Republic of	0	20	3	410	2	(s)	5,714	95
Malaysia	1	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Mexico	10	266	38	205	6	320	7,891	132
Netherlands	(s)	3	1	1,008	4	1	1,018	17
Netherlands Antilles	0	182	0	0	0	(s)	314	5
New Zealand	0	5	1	121	0	0	127	2
Nigeria	0	44	0	0	(s)	(s)	45	1
Norway	0	1	(s)	121	0	0	122	2
Panama	(s)	8	(s)	126	0	(s)	1,235	21
Peru	0	4	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	17	(s)
Philippines	(s)	48	1	0	0	(s)	1,017	17
Poland	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	193	0	0	193	3
Puerto Rico	4	31	2	0	(s)	55	772	13
Russia	0	9	0	0	(s)	(s)	109	2
Saudi Arabia	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Singapore	(s)	102	(s)	25	1	(s)	2,824	47
South Africa	(s)	22	(s)	97	0	(s)	118	2
Spain	0	1	1	2,125	(s)	1	2,127	35
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	2	1	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	44	8	(s)	0	(s)	1	53	1
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Turkey	0	1	(s)	835	0	0	836	14
United Arab Emirates	(s)	513	0	122	1	(s)	637	11
United Kingdom	1	4	2	402	6	(s)	419	7
Uruguay	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
Venezuela	0	2	1	271	3	399	678	11
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,029	84
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	16	361	1	686	2	(s)	2,661	44
Total	977	2,345	134	17,144	95	842	63,549	1,059

^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,
February 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	1,285	(s)	12	0	(s)	13	0	(s)	235	259	1,544
Algeria	16	0	0	0	(s)	13	0	0	171	184	200
Kuwait	216	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	216
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,053	(s)	12	0	0	0	0	(s)	64	76	1,128
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other OPEC	2,027	10	33	60	67	63	-8	-1	72	295	2,322
Gabon	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191
Indonesia	43	0	0	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	(s)	-3	40
Nigeria	626	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	8	7	633
Venezuela	1,166	10	33	60	67	63	-5	(s)	64	292	1,458
Non OPEC	3,150	66	189	-19	-52	32	-309	-21	336	224	3,374
Angola	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	195
Argentina	26	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	6	32
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-10	-10
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-1	-2	-3	-4	0	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-26	(s)	13	-12	-12
Brazil	0	0	0	0	-11	4	0	(s)	(s)	-7	-7
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	1,001	101	91	-8	95	-6	-11	-2	49	309	1,310
China, People's Republic of	42	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-1	(s)	-1	41
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	-17	-8	(s)	-1	(s)	-26	-26
Colombia	139	-1	-9	0	0	10	0	(s)	(s)	-1	138
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Ecuador ^c	81	-12	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-12	69
Egypt	49	0	0	0	0	0	-8	(s)	9	1	50
France	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-7	(s)	(s)	-7	-7
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	21	20	20
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	-7	(s)	19	11	11
Guatemala	15	-2	-3	0	(s)	-3	0	(s)	(s)	-8	7
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-1	10	9	9
Italy	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-22	(s)	(s)	-22	-22
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	-5	-12	0	(s)	-1	-18	-18
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-26	-16	-2	-70	-1	-23	-138	-138
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	-15	-83	0	(s)	-1	2	-96	-96
Malaysia	17	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	7	7	24
Mexico	1,062	-26	-50	1	-12	-25	-3	-4	12	-109	952
Netherlands	0	0	17	0	(s)	0	-18	(s)	20	20	20
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	3	0	31	0	(s)	58	93	93
Norway	221	9	0	0	0	0	-1	(s)	6	14	235
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	0	-1	-11	0	-4	(s)	(s)	-16	-16
Peru	28	0	0	0	(s)	10	(s)	(s)	(s)	10	38
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	(s)	0	-2	(s)	0	5	9	12	12
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	0	-1	-1	-1	(s)	0	(s)	14	10	10
Spain	0	0	13	0	0	0	-52	(s)	9	-29	-29
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	-2	-2	-2
Trinidad and Tobago	56	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	56
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-26	(s)	(s)	-26	-26
United Kingdom	280	1	56	0	(s)	1	-7	(s)	36	87	367
Virgin Islands	-87	0	79	43	95	80	0	0	47	343	256
Zaire	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	11
Other	14	-1	-3	-14	-79	-43	-36	-13	13	-176	-162
Total	6,461	76	233	41	15	108	-316	-22	643	778	7,240
Persian Gulf^d	1,268	(s)	12	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	64	72	1,341

^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-February 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	1,405	22	18	2	(s)	22	-2	-9	239	292	1,696
Algeria	27	22	0	(s)	(s)	22	0	0	187	231	258
Kuwait	179	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	2	181
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,198	(s)	18	0	0	0	0	(s)	52	70	1,268
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	-9	(s)	-11	-11
Other OPEC	2,026	6	30	51	58	82	-6	-1	119	340	2,366
Gabon	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	181
Indonesia	43	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	5	3	46
Nigeria	645	0	0	0	0	14	0	-1	4	17	662
Venezuela	1,157	6	30	51	59	68	-5	(s)	111	320	1,477
Non OPEC	3,397	91	158	-49	-37	58	-276	-22	355	277	3,674
Angola	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	256
Argentina	37	(s)	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	3	4	41
Australia	11	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-10	1
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-2	-2	-9	-8	0	(s)	(s)	-22	-22
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-36	(s)	18	-18	-18
Benin	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Brazil	0	0	0	-9	-9	3	(s)	-1	(s)	-17	-17
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	4	4
Canada	1,045	123	79	-18	91	-8	-9	-2	40	296	1,342
China, People's Republic of	65	0	-2	0	-1	(s)	0	-1	(s)	-4	61
China, Taiwan	0	-2	0	0	-17	-4	(s)	-1	(s)	-23	-23
Colombia	161	-1	-22	2	(s)	5	0	(s)	(s)	-16	145
Congo	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	31
Ecuador ^c	91	-6	(s)	0	(s)	3	0	(s)	(s)	-3	88
Egypt	35	0	0	0	0	0	-4	(s)	9	5	40
France	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-6	(s)	3	-3	-3
Germany, FR	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	6	(s)	(s)	25	30	30
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	(s)	17	11	11
Guatemala	10	-1	-4	0	-3	-2	0	(s)	-1	-10	-1
India	0	0	0	0	-4	0	0	-1	9	5	5
Italy	0	(s)	0	0	-5	0	-35	(s)	(s)	-39	-39
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	-4	-16	0	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-31	-9	-1	-53	(s)	-14	-108	-108
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	-7	-81	0	-7	(s)	7	-88	-88
Malaysia	8	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	3	12
Mexico	1,157	-27	-63	2	-9	-18	-3	-4	18	-106	1,051
Netherlands	0	0	12	0	(s)	0	-17	(s)	14	10	10
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	3	-2	15	0	-3	53	66	66
Norway	199	7	2	0	0	0	-2	(s)	10	16	215
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	0	-2	-9	-8	-2	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Peru	26	0	0	0	(s)	10	(s)	(s)	3	13	39
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-10	0	-1	(s)	0	5	4	-2	-2
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	0	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	7	5	5
Spain	0	0	9	0	0	0	-35	(s)	18	-8	-8
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
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	63	(s)	0	0	(s)	9	0	(s)	3	11	75
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-14	(s)	(s)	-14	-14
United Kingdom	258	4	62	0	(s)	7	-7	(s)	32	98	357
Virgin Islands	-84	0	101	31	97	83	0	0	56	367	284
Zaire	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	10
Other	13	-5	-3	-19	-61	-18	-31	-12	15	-133	-120
Total	6,828	119	206	4	21	162	-284	-31	713	909	7,737
Persian Gulf^d	1,377	(s)	18	2	(s)	0	-5	-9	52	57	1,435

^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,
February 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	12,557	64,120	731,856	12,143	72,443	893,119
Refinery	11,645	12,017	44,072	2,149	20,282	90,165
Tank Farms and Pipelines	891	51,093	81,877	9,114	32,070	175,045
Leases	21	1,010	14,290	880	1,054	17,255
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	591,617	0	0	591,617
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	19,037	19,037
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	138,815	141,578	215,446	17,643	93,329	606,811
Refinery	45,516	57,137	125,577	12,365	67,587	308,182
Bulk Terminal	67,606	47,591	46,796	2,255	19,462	183,710
Pipeline	25,645	34,440	40,269	2,762	6,214	109,330
Natural Gas Processing Plant	48	2,410	2,804	261	66	5,589
Pentanes Plus	87	1,631	3,325	192	13	5,248
Refinery	57	212	205	3	0	477
Bulk Terminal	24	719	1,464	2	1	2,210
Pipeline	0	437	1,128	65	0	1,630
Natural Gas Processing Plant	6	263	528	122	12	931
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,338	15,244	34,565	962	2,369	55,478
Refinery	976	1,715	5,635	331	1,210	9,867
Bulk Terminal	374	4,715	18,296	22	1,105	24,512
Pipeline	946	6,667	8,358	470	0	16,441
Natural Gas Processing Plant	42	2,147	2,276	139	54	4,658
Ethane/Ethylene	5	2,745	13,079	218	0	16,047
Refinery	0	2	427	0	0	429
Bulk Terminal	5	1,015	9,119	0	0	10,139
Pipeline	0	1,145	3,184	216	0	4,545
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	583	349	2	0	934
Propane/Propylene	1,459	8,107	11,265	292	556	21,679
Refinery	248	571	1,845	49	128	2,841
Bulk Terminal	294	2,474	4,938	19	392	8,117
Pipeline	884	4,105	3,547	143	0	8,679
Natural Gas Processing Plant	33	957	935	81	36	2,042
Normal Butane/Butylene	698	2,763	6,374	332	1,341	11,508
Refinery	555	567	2,052	208	663	4,045
Bulk Terminal	75	813	2,775	3	672	4,338
Pipeline	62	915	972	73	0	2,022
Natural Gas Processing Plant	6	468	575	48	6	1,103
Isobutane/Isobutylene	176	1,629	3,847	120	472	6,244
Refinery	173	575	1,311	74	419	2,552
Bulk Terminal	0	413	1,464	0	41	1,918
Pipeline	0	502	655	38	0	1,195
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	139	417	8	12	579
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,895	1,010	5,684	172	3,784	12,545
Refinery	1,434	563	2,916	81	2,968	7,962
Bulk Terminal	461	447	2,635	84	328	3,955
Pipeline	0	0	133	7	488	628
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	42	1	0	5	48
Refinery	0	42	1	0	5	48
Fuel Ethanol	172	748	189	66	339	1,514
Refinery	W	302	W	W	W	476
Bulk Terminal ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
ETBE	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	299
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	299

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,595	W	5,072	W	3,431	10,397
Refinery	1,281	W	2,681	W	2,858	7,063
Bulk Terminal	W	W	2,258	W	98	2,726
Pipeline	W	W	133	W	475	608
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	9,517	12,598	42,215	2,060	22,733	89,123
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	1,840	3,227	11,882	364	3,194	20,507
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,475	1,671	7,277	294	4,572	16,289
Heavy Gas Oils	4,096	4,308	15,658	979	11,152	36,193
Residuum	1,106	3,392	7,398	423	3,815	16,134
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	6,824	10,999	16,214	2,310	8,161	44,508
Refinery	5,908	9,145	14,555	2,310	8,031	39,949
Bulk Terminal	916	716	1,327	0	8	2,967
Pipeline	0	1,138	332	0	122	1,592
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	126	26	24	0	7	183
Refinery	126	26	24	0	7	183
Finished Motor Gasoline	51,644	43,204	46,699	5,270	22,013	168,830
Refinery	11,602	9,867	19,183	2,888	9,918	53,458
Bulk Terminal	26,564	18,016	9,484	901	9,075	64,040
Pipeline	13,478	15,321	18,032	1,481	3,020	51,332
Reformulated	22,094	1,650	8,815	0	7,706	40,265
Refinery	6,904	307	3,751	0	4,686	15,648
Bulk Terminal	10,271	852	1,735	0	2,139	14,997
Pipeline	4,919	491	3,329	0	881	9,620
Oxygenated	678	697	177	196	154	1,902
Refinery	371	466	177	115	144	1,273
Bulk Terminal	211	231	0	81	9	532
Pipeline	96	0	0	0	1	97
Other	28,872	40,857	37,707	5,074	14,153	126,663
Refinery	4,327	9,094	15,255	2,773	5,088	36,537
Bulk Terminal	16,082	16,933	7,749	820	6,927	48,511
Pipeline	8,463	14,830	14,703	1,481	2,138	41,615
Finished Aviation Gasoline	792	457	480	29	472	2,230
Refinery	528	176	306	22	146	1,178
Bulk Terminal	264	210	139	7	326	946
Pipeline	0	71	35	0	0	106
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	139	1	135	276	551
Refinery	0	0	1	70	19	90
Bulk Terminal	0	81	0	0	0	81
Pipeline	0	58	0	65	257	380
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7,479	6,397	12,073	750	7,427	34,126
Refinery	1,036	2,197	6,020	314	4,634	14,201
Bulk Terminal	2,195	1,283	1,759	296	1,829	7,362
Pipeline	4,248	2,917	4,294	140	964	12,563

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	3,431	1,423	718	101	111	5,784
Refinery	169	574	451	74	99	1,367
Bulk Terminal	3,036	799	66	0	7	3,908
Pipeline	226	50	201	27	5	509
Distillate Fuel Oil	31,976	26,406	23,629	2,482	12,328	96,821
Refinery	5,902	7,493	11,870	1,499	7,118	33,882
Bulk Terminal	19,327	11,134	4,021	480	4,059	39,021
Pipeline	6,747	7,779	7,738	503	1,151	23,918
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	12,169	17,332	13,122	2,052	8,167	52,842
Refinery	1,451	3,627	6,089	1,158	4,429	16,754
Bulk Terminal	7,434	7,822	2,410	454	2,952	21,072
Pipeline	3,284	5,883	4,623	440	786	15,016
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	19,807	9,074	10,507	430	4,161	43,979
Refinery	4,451	3,866	5,781	341	2,689	17,128
Bulk Terminal	11,893	3,312	1,611	26	1,107	17,949
Pipeline	3,463	1,896	3,115	63	365	8,902
Residual Fuel Oil^a	12,268	2,149	10,646	485	5,989	31,537
Refinery	3,579	1,450	6,004	485	4,526	16,044
Bulk Terminal	8,689	699	4,642	0	1,256	15,286
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	207	207
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	2,992	0	149	84	570	3,795
Refinery	775	0	117	84	567	1,543
Bulk Terminal	2,217	0	32	0	3	2,252
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	4,701	449	2,737	292	782	8,961
Refinery	1,955	191	1,215	292	681	4,334
Bulk Terminal	2,746	258	1,522	0	101	4,627
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	4,575	1,700	7,760	109	4,430	18,574
Refinery	849	1,259	4,672	109	3,278	10,167
Bulk Terminal	3,726	441	3,088	0	1,152	8,407
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	491	287	1,744	0	83	2,605
Refinery	491	287	1,744	0	83	2,605
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	1,508	0	164	1,672
Refinery	0	0	1,508	0	164	1,672
Special Naphthas	134	147	1,538	1	44	1,864
Refinery	114	147	1,272	1	44	1,578
Bulk Terminal	20	0	266	0	0	286
Lubricants	2,686	1,801	6,776	0	1,789	13,052
Refinery	821	973	5,279	0	1,242	8,315
Bulk Terminal	1,865	828	1,497	0	547	4,737
Waxes	188	91	472	0	116	867
Refinery	188	91	472	0	116	867
Petroleum Coke	456	1,966	2,482	170	2,444	7,518
Refinery	456	1,966	2,482	170	2,444	7,518
Asphalt and Road Oil	6,343	15,414	3,862	2,515	2,752	30,886
Refinery	2,558	7,548	3,049	2,057	1,950	17,162
Bulk Terminal	3,785	7,866	813	458	802	13,724
Miscellaneous Products	140	189	791	9	254	1,383
Refinery	54	109	386	0	135	684
Bulk Terminal	86	78	387	5	119	675
Pipeline	0	2	18	4	0	24
Total Stocks, All Oils	151,372	205,698	947,302	29,786	165,772	1,499,930

^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, February 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	38,166	17,175	582	20,409	3,205	25,229	8,885	16,344	12,268	575
Connecticut	1,406	1,406	0	0	128	1,203	381	822	59	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,701	1,303	0	398	207	1,771	668	1,103	1,774	W
Florida	4,655	0	0	4,655	110	1,844	1,111	733	539	117
Georgia	2,020	0	0	2,020	55	551	357	194	215	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,189	481	0	708	270	1,665	534	1,131	618	W
Massachusetts	1,959	1,959	0	0	237	1,353	301	1,052	546	W
New Jersey	9,584	7,320	153	2,111	628	5,173	1,475	3,698	3,781	W
New York	3,687	1,299	325	2,063	412	3,766	960	2,806	2,196	W
North Carolina	2,277	0	0	2,277	343	925	525	400	251	W
Pennsylvania	4,947	1,407	104	3,436	506	4,164	1,400	2,764	1,038	W
Rhode Island	855	855	0	0	W	614	114	500	W	W
South Carolina	1,256	0	0	1,256	144	526	322	204	W	W
Virginia	2,414	1,145	0	1,269	151	1,583	661	922	754	W
West Virginia	216	0	0	216	W	91	76	15	W	W
PAD District II	27,883	1,159	697	26,027	1,373	18,627	11,449	7,178	2,149	4,002
Illinois	3,546	298	0	3,248	230	2,995	1,930	1,065	807	234
Indiana	3,526	175	7	3,344	199	2,231	1,037	1,194	199	W
Iowa	1,303	0	0	1,303	W	1,306	1,060	246	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	3,006	0	0	3,006	15	1,691	1,041	650	24	1,540
Kentucky	1,336	286	110	940	64	894	505	389	W	W
Michigan	2,726	0	14	2,712	122	1,290	948	342	59	508
Minnesota	1,852	81	342	1,429	W	1,185	895	290	161	W
Missouri	868	0	0	868	W	698	517	181	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	542	0	1	541	W	819	409	410	W	W
Ohio	3,845	19	15	3,811	373	1,940	1,066	874	228	W
Oklahoma	1,814	0	2	1,812	W	1,325	689	636	277	839
Tennessee	1,780	0	118	1,662	78	775	439	336	199	W
Wisconsin	1,739	300	88	1,351	W	1,478	913	565	29	W
PAD District III	28,667	5,486	177	23,004	517	15,891	8,499	7,392	10,646	7,718
Alabama	1,245	0	0	1,245	39	430	253	177	376	15
Arkansas	756	0	0	756	W	504	167	337	W	W
Louisiana	6,561	562	0	5,999	120	4,503	2,151	2,352	3,547	1,791
Mississippi	2,173	151	0	2,022	3	1,312	522	790	W	532
New Mexico	459	0	0	459	W	200	146	54	6	W
Texas	17,473	4,773	177	12,523	346	8,942	5,260	3,682	6,281	5,295
PAD District IV	3,789	0	196	3,593	74	1,979	1,612	367	485	149
Colorado	726	0	196	530	W	317	278	39	W	W
Idaho	201	0	0	201	W	130	104	26	W	W
Montana	1,400	0	0	1,400	W	690	690	0	76	15
Utah	685	0	0	685	W	502	253	249	120	50
Wyoming	777	0	0	777	W	340	287	53	W	62
PAD District V	18,993	6,825	153	12,015	106	11,177	7,381	3,796	5,782	556
Alaska	585	0	0	585	W	1,065	313	752	W	W
Arizona	765	0	148	617	W	211	160	51	W	W
California	11,688	6,825	5	4,858	99	6,111	4,776	1,335	3,603	122
Hawaii	970	0	0	970	W	563	165	398	W	W
Nevada	228	0	0	228	W	154	131	23	W	W
Oregon	1,223	0	0	1,223	W	925	666	259	134	W
Washington	3,534	0	0	3,534	W	2,148	1,170	978	1,071	129
U.S. Total	117,498	30,645	1,805	85,048	5,275	72,903	37,826	35,077	31,330	13,000

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, February 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	78	692	0	151	966	407	0	0	49,087
Petroleum Products	7,248	104	0	3,819	4,755	2,810	0	89,909	24,039
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	186	0	0	0	728
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,249	3,565	193	0	3,130	5,415
Unfinished Oils	17	0	0	24	59	0	0	0	71
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	76	0	0	25	0	0	219	1,147
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,503	0	0	1,595	408	1,088	0	46,208	9,288
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,048	0
Oxygenated	23	0	0	151	0	42	0	0	0
Other	4,480	0	0	1,444	408	1,046	0	37,160	9,288
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	40	41
Jet Fuel	474	0	0	81	60	1,095	0	13,281	3,965
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	474	0	0	81	60	1,095	0	13,281	3,965
Kerosene	17	0	0	60	0	0	0	417	165
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,237	0	0	694	172	421	0	24,349	2,795
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,667	0	0	284	163	407	0	11,243	2,403
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	570	0	0	410	9	14	0	13,106	392
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	45	238	0	0	1,145	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	87
Lubricants	0	28	0	71	10	0	0	757	285
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	294	52
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,326	796	0	3,970	5,721	3,217	0	89,909	73,126

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,348	809	0	0	0	4,720	0
Petroleum Products	458	2,131	2,207	1,838	673	0	0	77	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	132	268	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,047	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	336	1,575	593	0	635	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	336	1,320	593	0	635	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	75	246	65	0	31	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	75	246	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	47	264	348	0	7	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	47	116	348	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	148	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	458	2,131	3,555	2,647	673	0	0	4,797	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,
February 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	0	692	0	966	407	0	49,087
Petroleum Products	7,208	0	2,520	4,274	2,810	66,885	22,275
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	186	0	0	728
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,249	3,565	193	2,799	5,415
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,122
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,480	0	1,011	362	1,088	32,341	8,486
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	8,521	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	42	0	0
Other	4,480	0	1,011	362	1,046	23,820	8,486
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	13	0	41
Jet Fuel	474	0	81	60	1,095	10,737	3,924
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	474	0	81	60	1,095	10,737	3,924
Kerosene	17	0	0	0	0	402	148
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,237	0	179	101	421	20,606	2,411
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,667	0	114	92	407	9,291	2,167
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	570	0	65	9	14	11,315	244
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,208	692	2,520	5,240	3,217	66,885	71,362

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,348	809	0	4,720	0
Petroleum Products	458	1,830	2,207	1,838	673	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	132	268	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,047	1,570	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	336	1,320	593	0	635	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	336	1,320	593	0	635	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	75	246	65	0	31	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
Kerosene-Type	75	246	65	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	22	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	47	264	348	0	7	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	47	116	348	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	148	0	0	7	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	458	1,830	3,555	2,647	673	4,720	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,
February 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	78	0	0	151	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	40	104	0	1,299	481	0	23,024	1,935
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	0
Unfinished Oils	17	0	0	24	59	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	76	0	0	25	0	219	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	23	0	0	584	46	0	13,867	826
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	527	527
Oxygenated	23	0	0	151	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	433	46	0	13,340	299
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,544	190
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,544	190
Kerosene	0	0	0	60	0	0	15	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	515	71	0	3,743	919
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	170	71	0	1,952	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	345	0	0	1,791	919
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	45	238	0	1,145	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	45	238	0	1,145	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0
Lubricants	0	28	0	71	10	0	757	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	32	0	294	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	118	104	0	1,450	481	0	23,024	1,935

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	913	20,176	1,764	301	0	0	77
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	331	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	71	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	204	15	25	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	63	12,978	802	255	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	255	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	63	12,978	802	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	5	35	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	2,354	41	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	2,354	41	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	15	17	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,824	384	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	1,952	236	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	872	148	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	389	756	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	389	756	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
Special Naphthas	0	69	87	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	252	505	285	46	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	294	52	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	913	20,176	1,764	301	0	0	77

^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, February 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	151	770	-619	50,513	1,524	48,989
Petroleum Products	93,728	7,352	86,376	33,494	11,384	22,110
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	860	186	674
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,379	0	4,379	6,462	5,007	1,455
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	718	1,948	-1,230
Propane/Propylene	4,379	0	4,379	4,734	2,206	2,528
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	598	662	-64
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	412	191	221
Unfinished Oils	24	17	7	88	83	5
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	219	76	143	1,147	25	1,122
Finished Motor Gasoline	47,803	4,503	43,300	14,384	3,091	11,293
Reformulated	9,048	0	9,048	0	0	0
Oxygenated	151	23	128	23	193	-170
Other	38,604	4,480	34,124	14,361	2,898	11,463
Finished Aviation Gasoline	40	0	40	41	13	28
Jet Fuel	13,362	474	12,888	4,504	1,236	3,268
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	13,362	474	12,888	4,504	1,236	3,268
Kerosene	477	17	460	204	60	144
Distillate Fuel Oil	25,043	2,237	22,806	5,380	1,287	4,093
0.05 percent sulfur and under	11,527	1,667	9,860	4,418	854	3,564
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	13,516	570	12,946	962	433	529
Residual Fuel Oil	1,190	0	1,190	0	283	-283
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	69	0	69	87	0	87
Lubricants	828	28	800	285	81	204
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	294	0	294	52	32	20
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	93,879	8,122	85,757	84,007	12,908	71,099

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	7,187	49,087	-41,900	407	2,157	-1,750	0	4,720	-4,720
Petroleum Products	6,774	116,537	-109,763	3,268	4,718	-1,450	2,804	77	2,727
Pentanes Plus	454	728	-274	0	400	-400	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,135	8,545	-3,410	193	2,617	-2,424	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,695	247	2,448	0	1,218	-1,218	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,306	7,510	-6,204	132	835	-703	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	802	446	356	61	353	-292	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	332	342	-10	0	211	-211	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	59	71	-12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	101	1,366	-1,265	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	408	57,407	-56,999	1,424	1,228	196	2,210	0	2,210
Reformulated	0	9,303	-9,303	0	0	0	255	0	255
Oxygenated	0	0	0	42	0	42	0	0	0
Other	408	48,104	-47,696	1,382	1,228	154	1,955	0	1,955
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	81	-81	13	0	13	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	60	17,567	-17,507	1,170	96	1,074	277	0	277
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	31	-31	31	0	31
Kerosene-Type	60	17,567	-17,507	1,170	65	1,105	246	0	246
Kerosene	0	582	-582	0	22	-22	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	172	27,455	-27,283	468	355	113	271	0	271
0.05 percent sulfur and under	163	13,809	-13,646	454	348	106	116	0	116
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9	13,646	-13,637	14	7	7	155	0	155
Residual Fuel Oil	238	1,145	-907	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	77	0	77	0	0	0	0	77	-77
Special Naphthas	0	156	-156	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	38	1,088	-1,050	0	0	0	46	0	46
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	32	346	-314	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13,961	165,624	-151,663	3,675	6,875	-3,200	2,804	4,797	-1,993

^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	10-94	11-94	12-94	1-95	2-95	3-95	4-95	5-95	6-95	7-95	8-95	9-95	10-95	11-95	12-95	1-96	2-96	3-96
Reported State Data ^c																		
12-14-94	1614	0																
1-14-95	3757	1530	0															
2-14-95	5068	3679	1645	0														
3-14-95	5075	5036	3839	1592	0													
4-14-95	5983	5941	6057	3626	1593	0												
5-14-95	6040	5999	6129	5872	3660	1540	0											
6-14-95	6040	6001	6125	5978	6023	3572	1538	0										
7-14-95	6043	6004	6129	5981	6081	4925	3254	1536	0									
8-14-95	6043	6004	6129	5988	6098	5893	5884	3469	1513	0								
9-14-95	6317	6277	6409	5988	6101	5897	5917	5906	3463	1417	0							
10-14-95	6317	6277	6409	5988	6104	5903	5928	5939	5886	3482	1457	0						
11-14-95	6666	6277	6409	6012	6128	5903	5928	5941	5898	5743	3529	1389	0					
12-14-95	6668	6277	6409	6354	6128	5927	5953	5942	5901	5761	5694	3392	1483	0				
1-14-96	6668	6283	6415	6608	6384	6103	6129	6145	6101	5785	5701	4766	3426	1494	0			
2-14-96	6668	6638	6415	6609	6387	6186	6209	6146	6102	5797	5720	5685	5628	3390	1486	0		
3-14-96	6668	6638	6764	6608	6385	6185	6209	6221	6174	5796	5765	5739	5727	4795	3429	1455	0	
4-14-96	6668	6638	6764	6624	6390	6203	6215	6237	6182	5882	5850	5796	5754	5900	4864	3340	1501	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production ^d																		
4-14-96	1	1	1	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	20	27	33
Month of Production																		
Type of Estimate	10-94	11-94	12-94	1-95	2-95	3-95	4-95	5-95	6-95	7-95	8-95	9-95	10-95	11-95	12-95	1-96	2-96	3-96
Production Estimates																		
Original ^e	6667	6593	6674	6616	6600	6528	6576	6608	6557	6462	6481	6388	6441	6489	6447	6460	6500	6464
Interim ^f	6578	6542	6686	6596	6703	6606	6561	6572	6540	6449	6462	6380	6429	6554	6520	6495	6550	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial.....	6360	6300	6467	6120	6480	6224	6211	6239	6192	6051	6090	6042	6083	6214	6141	6118	6170	
Revised....	6359	6290	6464	6313	6473	6316	6259	6253	6213	6058	6108	6051	6070	6211	6146	6110		
Final ^g	6658	6628	6760															

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.

^c Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1994 (annual average of 58 thousand barrels per day) for three States (Michigan, New York, and Ohio) for which only annual State data are available.

^d Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1994 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-16-95.

^e Original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

^f Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

^g Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1994, DOE/EIA 0340(94)/2.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

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

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

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Revision

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. For Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 817 the Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a

summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

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

Late Response

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

Nonresponse

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

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

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

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

Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814 and

reviewing the sample frame for the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

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

Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts

Crude Oil Lease Stock Adjustment

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

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

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

Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

Beginning with the January 1989 data, adjustments are made to refinery inputs and product supplied of natural gas liquids (NGLs) and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mix-

ture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

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

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

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

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

Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

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

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

An estimate for the total amount of gasohol produced with the ethanol is given as 10 times the estimated fuel ethanol blended (this assumes a 10 percent ethanol blend). This amount is added to the column labeled field production of

"oxygenated gasoline" and subtracted from the field production of "other" finished gasoline. The PAD District level detail was obtained by allocating the national level estimates according to the percent of gasohol sales from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States*, 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											
Motor Gas Blending	39	23											
Product Supplied	7,254	7,552											

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

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

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

as the sulfur categories of distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

- Product supplied is now calculated for reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished motor gasoline as well

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1995

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

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

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

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

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Inputs.....	14,607	4	14,396	31	14,599	32	15,040	37	15,289	6	15,658	-2
Crude Oil.....	13,610	-10	13,367	-3	13,478	2	13,816	2	14,298	4	14,568	-14
Pentanes Plus.....	188	0	190	0	174	0	174	0	188	0	182	0
LPGs.....	363	0	306	(s)	248	(s)	216	(s)	211	0	198	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene....	229	0	184	(s)	103	0	70	0	67	0	58	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	134	0	123	0	145	(s)	146	(s)	144	0	140	(s)
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates..	298	3	292	3	257	3	304	3	296	1	264	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	377	-24	317	2	424	-1	558	4	415	-6	535	(s)
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-224	34	-71	29	20	29	-23	29	-116	8	-84	11
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	-5	(s)	-5	0	-2	0	-5	0	-2	0	-5	0
Production.....	17,453	37	17,235	42	17,301	39	17,871	53	18,140	23	18,462	11
Pentanes Plus.....	322	2	322	(s)	325	(s)	331	1	338	(s)	339	-1
LPGs.....	1,941	11	1,964	5	2,117	10	2,246	13	2,260	10	2,227	6
Ethane/Ethylene.....	618	3	621	2	605	5	617	5	611	4	583	2
Propane/Propylene.....	1,002	6	983	2	1,013	4	1,029	10	1,042	4	1,038	3
Normal Butane/Butylene....	137	2	191	1	312	2	365	-1	382	1	396	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	184	1	168	0	186	(s)	234	-2	225	(s)	209	(s)
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates..	225	4	286	9	165	-2	253	-4	248	4	206	4
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-71	53	-74	54	-87	30	-135	52	-157	18	-140	40
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,317	-4	7,250	-24	7,171	-3	7,547	-21	7,697	-11	7,866	-36
Reformulated.....	1,729	70	1,805	51	1,780	42	1,868	26	1,858	9	1,826	11
Oxygenated.....	1,064	19	881	-33	952	-46	861	-26	690	-7	910	-7
Other.....	4,524	-94	4,564	-42	4,440	2	4,818	-21	5,149	-13	5,131	-40
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	21	(s)	17	0	20	(s)	20	(s)	21	0	23	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,412	(s)	1,376	-1	1,281	(s)	1,322	4	1,368	-1	1,408	4
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	10	(s)	10	-1	9	(s)	4	4	12	0	13	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,402	(s)	1,366	0	1,272	0	1,318	-1	1,356	-1	1,395	4
Kerosene.....	92	-2	69	0	34	0	20	0	35	0	18	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,055	-1	2,954	(s)	3,156	1	3,125	1	3,111	(s)	3,114	-4
Residual Fuel Oil.....	909	-6	776	0	778	(s)	789	0	749	(s)	749	-3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	187	-14	172	0	155	7	146	6	158	5	162	4
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	247	0	252	0	265	0	236	0	222	0	243	(s)
Special Naphthas.....	54	-5	53	0	49	0	53	1	50	(s)	56	1
Lubricants.....	171	(s)	184	-1	170	(s)	175	0	170	(s)	173	-1
Waxes.....	20	0	24	0	23	0	20	0	21	0	20	0
Petroleum Coke.....	615	0	611	0	599	0	617	0	638	0	666	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	280	(s)	331	(s)	405	(s)	409	0	498	(s)	585	(s)
Still Gas.....	615	0	618	0	618	0	649	0	668	0	695	-2
Miscellaneous Products.....	41	-2	50	(s)	57	-3	48	0	45	0	52	(s)
Imports.....	7,955	60	8,358	-13	9,020	-14	8,486	-21	8,736	-28	9,585	-27
Crude Oil.....	6,503	2	6,565	-19	7,409	-17	7,073	-35	7,354	-29	7,957	-30
Pentanes Plus.....	41	0	51	0	45	0	12	0	54	0	3	0
LPGs.....	172	0	134	0	111	1	147	0	115	(s)	174	0
Ethane/Ethylene.....	24	0	19	0	11	0	18	0	25	0	17	0
Propane/Propylene.....	108	0	94	0	90	1	107	0	73	(s)	114	0
Normal Butane/Butylene....	18	0	15	-2	6	(s)	9	0	7	0	26	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	22	0	6	2	4	(s)	12	0	11	0	17	0
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates..	43	0	32	0	68	0	50	0	41	0	22	0
Unfinished Oils.....	289	-8	407	4	310	0	366	0	277	0	313	(s)
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	6	0	34	-19	49	-8	42	-23	50	-11	78	-26
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	174	8	223	19	336	10	235	23	286	11	347	26
Reformulated.....	102	0	112	0	128	0	100	0	112	0	120	0
Oxygenated.....	0	8	32	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	73	0	79	19	197	10	135	23	174	11	227	26
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Jet Fuel.....	79	0	123	0	99	0	82	0	104	0	99	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	22	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	75	0	123	0	99	0	74	0	96	0	77	0
Kerosene.....	4	(s)	3	(s)	4	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	270	43	287	2	188	0	125	0	108	1	176	0
Residual Fuel Oil.....	194	10	225	0	209	0	126	2	177	0	184	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	17	0	43	0	20	0	9	8	22	0	11	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	116	0	186	0	124	0	162	0	71	0	167	0
Special Naphthas.....	6	4	8	0	4	0	7	(s)	10	(s)	4	0
Lubricants.....	10	0	7	0	12	0	7	0	14	0	9	0
Waxes.....	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Petroleum Coke.....	7	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	8	0	1	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	23	0	27	0	29	1	41	1	44	0	39	2
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	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, 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs.....	15,662	44	15,582	2	15,747	10	14,845	11	15,189	19	15,517	1	16
Crude Oil	14,380	11	14,245	15	14,402	-1	13,626	(s)	13,838	-2	13,999	(s)	(s)
Pentanes Plus	178	(s)	191	(s)	194	(s)	178	(s)	178	(s)	178	0	(s)
LPGs.....	213	1	217	(s)	300	(s)	359	(s)	403	(s)	422	0	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	59	0	74	0	143	(s)	199	(s)	258	1	283	0	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	155	1	143	(s)	157	0	161	(s)	145	(s)	139	0	(s)
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	276	1	269	1	308	-1	319	(s)	309	1	313	0	1
Unfinished Oils	634	21	632	-8	595	12	463	(s)	456	2	640	1	(s)
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-15	10	30	-6	-48	-1	-101	11	4	18	-32	(s)	14
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	-3	0	-3	0	-4	0	1	0	1	0	-4	0	(s)
Production.....	18,486	38	18,402	-2	18,617	-3	17,715	(s)	18,085	19	18,353	1	21
Pentanes Plus	343	(s)	347	1	350	(s)	336	(s)	340	(s)	318	(s)	(s)
LPGs.....	2,205	-6	2,174	6	2,054	-16	1,957	-14	1,947	1	1,864	4	2
Ethane/Ethylene.....	588	2	564	1	584	-1	594	(s)	610	(s)	557	2	2
Propane/Propylene.....	1,011	(s)	1,009	1	1,023	(s)	998	(s)	1,042	1	1,029	1	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	388	-3	416	-3	249	-15	160	-15	102	(s)	108	(s)	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	218	-5	186	6	198	(s)	205	(s)	192	(s)	170	(s)	(s)
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	251	-2	282	2	235	2	248	2	193	-4	261	-7	1
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-67	35	-106	6	-46	17	-101	16	-52	20	-21	-6	27
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,718	-7	7,634	-15	7,785	-18	7,522	-5	7,716	-1	7,798	6	-11
Reformulated.....	1,842	29	1,855	4	1,890	-20	1,932	22	1,948	28	1,995	0	23
Oxygenated.....	583	-7	468	(s)	925	(s)	1,135	-11	1,325	-8	1,007	0	-10
Other	5,292	-29	5,311	-19	4,969	2	4,456	-16	4,443	-21	4,796	6	-24
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	26	(s)	27	(s)	30	(s)	18	(s)	18	1	14	0	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,449	9	1,419	8	1,466	-1	1,426	0	1,496	0	1,542	0	2
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	14	(s)	9	(s)	6	0	4	0	3	0	4	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,435	9	1,411	8	1,460	-1	1,422	0	1,493	0	1,538	0	2
Kerosene	46	0	30	(s)	52	0	70	0	77	0	91	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,041	4	3,130	(s)	3,288	-1	3,176	-1	3,341	-1	3,339	(s)	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil.....	798	(s)	799	-1	810	1	722	1	701	2	855	(s)	-1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	178	5	175	2	143	12	136	0	153	0	158	0	2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	276	0	279	0	258	0	202	0	202	0	215	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	46	(s)	51	1	44	(s)	45	0	52	0	46	0	(s)
Lubricants.....	177	1	173	-1	184	0	164	0	167	1	188	1	(s)
Waxes	21	0	31	-10	23	0	20	0	22	0	20	0	-1
Petroleum Coke.....	629	-1	634	(s)	639	0	621	0	646	0	638	4	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	619	0	601	(s)	605	1	519	0	414	(s)	325	(s)	(s)
Still Gas	694	(s)	685	1	662	0	597	(s)	607	1	658	0	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	38	0	37	0	40	0	36	0	45	0	45	0	(s)
Imports	8,845	19	9,024	37	9,726	9	8,576	1	9,052	22	8,624	-12	3
Crude Oil	7,265	(s)	7,415	22	8,041	-34	7,075	0	7,269	33	6,938	-22	-11
Pentanes Plus	46	0	20	0	57	0	88	0	75	0	60	0	0
LPGs.....	123	1	169	0	195	(s)	130	(s)	114	(s)	169	0	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	0
Propane/Propylene.....	73	1	107	0	145	(s)	97	(s)	76	(s)	135	0	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	15	0	27	0	22	0	16	0	17	(s)	13	0	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	20	0	20	0	12	0	2	0	7	0	7	0	(s)
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	63	0	37	-1	47	0	47	(s)	40	(s)	61	7	1
Unfinished Oils	353	0	368	18	388	16	338	(s)	375	9	368	0	3
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	57	-24	36	-16	65	-19	41	0	42	0	26	0	-12
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	290	41	276	20	219	43	272	0	256	0	254	0	17
Reformulated.....	102	26	120	12	124	15	120	0	100	0	108	0	4
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	14	0	1	0	1
Other	168	15	157	8	96	28	134	0	142	0	145	0	12
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0
Jet Fuel.....	97	0	90	-8	155	0	99	0	164	0	89	0	-1
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	30	0	8	-8	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	67	0	82	0	108	0	99	0	164	0	89	0	0
Kerosene	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	157	0	171	0	142	0	162	0	262	0	235	0	4
Residual Fuel Oil.....	149	0	177	0	219	1	131	0	181	1	255	2	1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	26	0	33	0	13	0	17	0	43	0	30	0	1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	156	0	151	0	137	0	109	0	173	-22	86	0	-2
Special Naphthas	10	0	6	(s)	6	0	10	0	9	(s)	11	0	(s)
Lubricants.....	6	0	14	0	5	(s)	7	0	18	0	14	0	(s)
Waxes	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Petroleum Coke.....	(s)	0	10	0	8	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	44	2	51	2	27	2	44	1	27	0	26	0	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	1,641,354	2,362	1,603,206	4,945	1,598,870	2,404	1,599,513	2,154	1,611,411	712	1,608,510	826
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	328,391	2,035	327,057	2,026	337,735	1,751	334,701	1,744	331,277	1,075	327,215	696
Pentanes Plus	8,720	-21	7,576	-10	7,536	0	7,740	-18	7,006	-8	7,633	-11
LPGs	82,809	298	70,054	84	75,493	-80	85,168	-560	97,139	-25	110,555	4
Ethane/Ethylene	24,655	46	25,168	4	26,406	0	25,875	0	27,118	0	29,281	0
Propane/Propylene	35,665	-12	25,560	-31	26,050	-97	30,829	-168	37,156	-23	42,779	-6
Normal Butane/Butylene	14,679	118	12,012	62	15,491	12	20,248	-290	24,091	-2	29,516	-21
Isobutane/Isobutylene	7,810	146	7,314	49	7,546	5	8,216	-102	8,774	0	8,979	31
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates	15,858	44	16,307	196	15,318	58	15,200	-140	14,921	-29	13,833	80
Unfinished Oils	95,399	213	99,711	867	99,224	188	97,104	52	99,079	-4	98,607	211
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	44,378	188	45,140	345	43,120	95	40,677	105	40,783	66	40,993	151
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	139	36	192	0	90	0	122	0	134	0	164	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	182,768	233	179,519	757	167,735	287	166,961	282	167,507	-126	163,863	-201
Reformulated	41,999	322	40,967	502	40,262	94	39,065	264	38,679	-66	34,460	77
Oxygenated	6,064	694	2,437	274	1,382	371	1,247	639	995	995	1,011	766
Other	134,705	-783	136,115	-19	126,091	-178	126,649	-621	127,833	-1,055	128,392	-1,044
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,297	56	2,128	88	2,153	3	2,188	8	2,039	0	2,136	26
Jet Fuel	44,029	201	42,803	256	39,290	155	38,817	282	38,173	-93	40,039	55
Naphtha-Type Jet	1,035	-174	1,144	-199	914	-154	908	-32	866	0	725	1
Kerosene-Type Jet	42,994	375	41,659	455	38,376	309	37,909	314	37,307	-93	39,314	54
Kerosene	8,149	-230	7,349	-274	6,504	-302	5,849	-309	5,063	-8	4,599	-8
Distillate Fuel Oil	140,417	-145	121,929	233	115,469	39	114,573	118	118,762	-333	114,803	11
Residual Fuel Oil	43,919	-318	36,220	455	37,764	-2	37,076	13	38,568	2	36,105	-148
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,401	-1	2,592	0	3,001	0	2,644	0	2,499	0	2,900	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	1,316	0	1,909	0	1,712	0	1,526	0	1,511	0	1,350	0
Special Naphthas	2,187	-136	2,200	-2	2,060	0	2,308	8	1,821	-9	2,042	-1
Lubricants	11,388	232	11,849	242	11,688	12	12,263	0	11,806	-16	11,426	-16
Waxes	919	0	910	0	909	0	891	0	883	0	859	0
Petroleum Coke	9,656	0	9,487	0	8,956	0	9,460	0	8,669	0	7,917	-126
Asphalt and Road Oil	22,410	204	24,550	62	29,267	640	30,665	959	30,243	679	27,900	499
Miscellaneous Products	2,133	-527	2,051	-380	2,174	-440	1,909	-390	1,859	-459	1,899	-396
Product Supplied	17,167	36	18,355	-80	17,403	85	17,102	40	17,241	48	18,149	-15
Crude Oil	7	(s)	8	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	5	0
Pentanes Plus	173	(s)	223	(s)	196	(s)	153	2	227	(s)	138	-1
LPGs	2,228	-4	2,125	12	1,747	16	1,812	29	1,716	-7	1,701	5
Ethane/Ethylene	663	1	622	3	577	5	653	5	595	4	528	2
Propane/Propylene	1,405	4	1,338	3	1,048	7	946	13	882	(s)	938	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	80	-3	96	(s)	85	3	135	9	165	-8	155	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	80	-5	69	6	37	2	78	2	74	-3	80	-1
Unfinished Oils	-218	7	-64	-21	-98	23	-122	1	-201	8	-206	-7
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	3	-1	3	1	6	0	3	0	2	0	4	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,157	7	7,505	-24	7,780	22	7,670	2	7,898	13	8,243	-8
Reformulated	1,859	68	1,954	45	1,923	55	2,008	20	1,976	19	2,087	7
Oxygenated	1,121	5	1,037	-18	992	-50	862	-35	694	-18	909	(s)
Other	4,177	-65	4,514	-50	4,865	17	4,799	17	5,229	12	5,248	-15
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	-2	23	-1	19	3	19	(s)	26	(s)	20	-1
Jet Fuel	1,559	-18	1,522	-3	1,477	3	1,414	-1	1,474	11	1,434	-1
Naphtha-Type Jet	11	6	5	(s)	16	-1	12	(s)	11	-1	39	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,548	-24	1,516	-3	1,461	5	1,403	-1	1,463	12	1,395	-1
Kerosene	86	6	101	2	59	1	42	(s)	60	-10	29	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,335	50	3,689	-12	3,336	7	3,108	-2	2,883	15	3,284	-16
0.05% & under	1,802	63	1,898	-1	1,893	54	1,816	79	2,009	27	2,098	10
Greater than 0.05%	1,533	-13	1,791	-11	1,443	-47	1,292	-81	874	-12	1,186	-25
Residual Fuel Oil	839	8	1,069	-28	783	15	808	1	762	0	894	2
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	199	-14	208	(s)	161	7	167	14	185	5	160	4
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	366	0	417	0	396	0	404	0	294	0	414	(s)
Special Naphthas	36	1	27	-5	47	(s)	38	(s)	68	(s)	40	1
Lubricants	159	-9	153	-1	165	7	136	(s)	165	(s)	159	-1
Waxes	20	0	23	0	22	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
Petroleum Coke	363	0	374	0	349	0	315	3	393	0	370	3
Asphalt and Road Oil	177	-6	279	5	281	-17	401	-10	549	9	693	8
Still Gas	615	0	618	0	618	0	649	0	668	0	695	-2
Miscellaneous Products	42	8	53	-5	53	-1	57	-2	47	2	51	-2

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	1,623,089	1,412	1,613,241	1,033	1,618,041	1,814	1,604,960	1,489	1,602,210	1,568	1,561,242	1,052	1,814
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	314,359	927	306,714	547	304,858	988	308,323	1,880	316,922	1,394	301,730	774	1,320
Pentanes Plus.....	8,526	-10	8,262	149	7,441	80	7,342	0	8,220	-1	6,957	169	27
LPGs.....	125,721	-168	135,695	543	136,203	523	129,142	28	114,414	-135	93,350	-113	33
Ethane/Ethylene.....	30,999	0	29,949	-5	27,477	-8	25,708	1	24,565	0	22,147	-5	3
Propane/Propylene.....	50,075	2	55,526	344	57,056	165	56,508	8	51,860	-133	42,954	-48	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	34,889	6	40,362	204	42,767	328	38,275	13	30,203	195	20,963	-10	51
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	9,758	-176	9,858	0	8,903	38	8,651	6	7,786	-197	7,286	-50	-21
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	14,773	-13	16,250	-6	15,157	80	14,166	134	11,558	2	11,733	0	34
Unfinished Oils.....	95,259	323	94,164	235	94,253	91	93,097	19	93,341	5	86,758	8	184
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	41,078	161	37,796	47	39,659	29	40,824	194	40,297	243	41,018	47	139
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	148	0	117	0	178	0	134	0	106	0	135	0	3
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	165,968	89	155,331	-596	158,978	3	155,941	-173	155,236	236	161,228	21	68
Reformulated.....	37,953	205	34,053	241	34,847	12	36,355	-82	35,432	-74	36,816	66	130
Oxygenated.....	1,680	0	1,995	0	4,306	6	6,040	-1	4,446	0	5,154	0	312
Other.....	126,335	-116	119,283	-837	119,825	-15	113,546	-90	115,358	310	119,258	-45	-374
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,127	0	2,186	-1	2,143	0	2,232	22	2,338	29	2,344	0	19
Jet Fuel.....	40,643	107	39,662	379	41,342	-5	39,676	3	41,541	66	40,007	4	118
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	724	-10	676	-1	567	-2	579	0	505	0	562	0	-48
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	39,919	117	38,986	380	40,775	-3	39,097	3	41,036	66	39,445	4	165
Kerosene.....	5,409	-37	5,247	-1	6,020	-1	6,754	-29	6,785	-29	7,228	-29	-105
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	125,098	-7	130,866	-21	131,692	54	131,616	-65	135,735	-253	129,975	-10	-32
Residual Fuel Oil.....	36,875	22	37,755	141	39,674	-8	37,861	113	37,277	66	36,771	94	36
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	2,885	0	3,103	0	2,732	-12	3,177	0	3,882	0	2,814	0	-1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,984	0	1,762	0	1,684	0	1,827	0	1,494	0	1,435	0	0
Special Naphthas.....	2,033	-2	2,123	-2	2,006	-3	1,945	3	2,074	0	2,029	0	-12
Lubricants.....	12,235	26	12,024	-15	12,493	0	11,809	-1	11,753	23	12,894	71	47
Waxes.....	854	0	1,111	-315	848	0	777	0	782	0	857	0	-26
Petroleum Coke.....	7,141	0	7,698	0	7,334	0	7,560	-638	6,783	0	6,658	1	-64
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	26,993	-6	22,380	-55	20,153	-5	17,751	-1	18,921	-78	22,465	15	243
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,310	0	1,322	0	1,525	0	1,343	0	1,103	0	1,216	0	-216
Product Supplied.....	17,113	13	17,993	26	18,011	19	17,626	29	18,018	-32	18,351	7	15
Crude Oil.....	7	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	7	0	6	0	(s)
Pentanes Plus.....	182	(s)	184	-5	239	2	247	3	207	(s)	240	-5	(s)
LPGs.....	1,583	1	1,747	-18	1,903	-15	1,920	2	2,086	7	2,223	3	2
Ethane/Ethylene.....	547	2	612	1	681	(s)	666	(s)	663	(s)	649	2	2
Propane/Propylene.....	822	1	916	-10	1,092	6	1,083	6	1,236	6	1,421	-1	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	157	-4	159	-9	44	-19	116	-5	104	-6	99	7	-3
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	58	1	59	(s)	86	-2	55	1	83	7	54	-5	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	-173	-24	-228	28	-210	9	-88	2	-89	8	-60	-1	3
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	4	0	4	0	2	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	3	0	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,854	24	8,151	27	7,788	5	7,770	1	7,878	-15	7,718	13	6
Reformulated.....	1,832	50	2,093	15	1,987	3	1,996	25	2,072	28	2,057	-5	27
Oxygenated.....	561	18	458	(s)	848	(s)	1,097	-11	1,392	-8	985	0	-10
Other.....	5,461	-44	5,599	13	4,953	3	4,677	-13	4,415	-34	4,675	18	-12
Finished Aviation Gasoline	27	1	26	0	31	0	15	-1	15	1	14	1	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,500	7	1,519	-9	1,545	12	1,521	(s)	1,586	-2	1,618	2	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	35	(s)	14	-8	56	(s)	3	(s)	6	0	2	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,465	7	1,505	-1	1,489	12	1,518	(s)	1,580	-2	1,616	2	1
Kerosene.....	19	1	35	-1	26	0	43	1	76	0	77	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	2,718	5	3,031	(s)	3,286	-3	3,102	3	3,230	5	3,462	-8	4
0.05% & under.....	1,794	50	2,020	37	2,107	17	2,079	9	2,021	17	1,887	10	31
Greater than 0.05%	923	-45	1,012	-37	1,179	-20	1,023	-6	1,209	-12	1,575	-18	-27
Residual Fuel Oil.....	759	-6	825	-5	840	7	828	-3	790	5	1,028	1	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	205	5	200	2	168	13	139	(s)	172	0	222	0	3
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	411	0	437	0	398	0	305	0	386	-22	302	0	-2
Special Naphthas.....	31	(s)	30	(s)	35	0	39	(s)	35	(s)	14	0	(s)
Lubricants.....	139	-1	169	1	155	(s)	167	(s)	165	(s)	146	-1	(s)
Waxes.....	19	0	21	0	29	-11	20	0	20	0	17	0	-1
Petroleum Coke.....	396	-5	325	(s)	378	0	315	21	395	-21	388	4	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	683	18	790	4	697	1	633	(s)	399	2	232	-3	1
Still Gas.....	694	(s)	685	1	662	0	597	(s)	607	1	658	0	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	57	-13	37	(s)	33	0	42	0	53	0	41	0	-1

(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, March 1996

Products	March 1996		February 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.....	2,318	75	2,150	74	7,157	79
Stocks	1,264	--	1,415	--	--	--
MTBE						
Production.....	5,654	182	4,983	172	15,991	176
Stocks	9,313	--	9,148	--	--	--

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

Change in Oxygenate Data Publication Schedule

Future oxygenate data from the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" will be available approximately 44 days after the end of the report month. Oxygenate data for April 1996 will be available June 13, 1996. At present, published fuel ethanol and MTBE stocks from the Form EIA-819M are estimated from a sample of companies storing oxygenates. The change in publication schedule will allow EIA to make use of oxygenate stocks data from a census of refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. This will improve data accuracy, make data from the Form EIA-819M consistent with oxygenate stocks published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and reduce response burden for the industry.

**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									
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									
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	65	390	51	87	76	102	109	209	201	103	174	212
1996	172	123	24									
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1995	96	98	93	94	89	85	79	74	83	83	81	87
1996	86	73	74									
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									
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	587	474	702	516	677	497	600	870	869	821	264	165
1996	166	183	129									
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	123	75	72	81	89	96	125	137	133	135	94	68
1996	97	66	49									
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	439	307	254	348	459	491	684	795	903	795	690	458
1996	425	295	216									

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									
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									
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	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									
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	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									
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									
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	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									
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									

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									
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									
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									

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."

Pipelines carry natural gas across geographic regions.

Glossary

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the Americas, and continues through the years of exploration, settlement, and the struggle for independence. The story is one of a people who have built a nation of freedom and opportunity.

The early years of the United States were marked by a period of rapid growth and expansion. The country was a young nation, and its people were determined to build a better life for themselves. They fought for independence from Britain, and they established a new government based on the principles of liberty and justice for all.

The United States has a long and rich history, and it is a country that has made many contributions to the world. It is a country of innovation and progress, and it is a country that has stood for the principles of freedom and democracy. The history of the United States is a story of a people who have built a nation of hope and promise.

The United States is a country of many different people, and it is a country that has many different cultures. It is a country that has a long and proud history, and it is a country that has made many contributions to the world. The history of the United States is a story of a people who have built a nation of freedom and opportunity.

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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.

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

Shaded areas in the definitions represent changes introduced in November 1995.

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

Blending Components. See Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons (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 Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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