Petroleum Supply Monthly

February 1996

With Data for December 1995

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On The Cover: This February issue of the Petroleum Supply Monthly completes the Energy Information Administration's 12-month series of historical photographs depicting the early days (1859-1894) of the petroleum industry. This early photograph shows the first rotary rig in the oil business. Although digging and mining for oil had been done for centuries in Europe and Asia, the modern petroleum age began in America when derricks originally used for salt boring were used to drill for oil in western Pennsylvania in 1859. Thirty-four years later, the town of Corsicana, Texas founded a company to search for water using rotary rigs. The Texas oil industry was born the next year when their drills found oil instead. The rotary rigs shown in this 1894 picture from Corsicana were much more efficient than the earlier salt-boring ones. Rotary rigs drilled the giant fields at nearby Spindletop and started the Texas oil boom in 1901, and a century later are still the predominant method of drilling in the oil industry.

Photograph Courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute Photographic and Film Services

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Petroleum Supply Monthly

February 1996

With Data for December 1995

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

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Data Available Electronically

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

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

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

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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

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Notice

Petroleum Supply Annual

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

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

U.S. Refinery Capacity

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

U.S. Oxygenate Production Capacity

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

Questions concerning the information in this notice should be addressed to the National Energy Information Administration at (202) 586-8800.

Preface

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

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

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

Summary Statistics

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Appendices

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

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

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

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Motor Gasoline Outlook: 1990	February 1990
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1990
Heating Fuel Outlook: Winter 1990-91	July 1990
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U.S. Refining Capacity Utilization.....	October 1995

Highlights

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

Highlights

An extreme cold snap near the end of the month, comparatively high natural gas prices, and continued low retail gasoline prices bolstered total demand for refined petroleum products (measured as products supplied) for January 1996¹ to 18.2 million barrels per day (Table H1), the highest January level since 1981. Despite the month-ending frigid weather, temperatures were slightly warmer-than-normal, but still 13 percent colder than last January.² The cold weather increased demand for distillate fuel oil and kerosene-type jet fuel, a winter-time blending agent for diesel fuel. Low retail gasoline prices helped push finished motor gasoline demand to a record high January level.

Other January 1996 highlights include:

- Other than low retail prices and continued economic growth, no apparent explanations support the January-record finished motor gasoline demand level. The entire Northeast and portions of the Midwest were battered by numerous snowstorms that significantly reduced the number of driving days during the month.
- Despite the slightly warmer-than-normal temperatures for the month as a whole, distillate fuel oil demand was strong for the month.
- Propane stocks fell nearly 13 million barrels to their lowest end of January level since 1970.
- Demand for residual fuel oil increased 18 percent over last January's level. Continued high prices and weather-related supply problems of natural gas have compelled some utilities to purchase residual fuel oil in place of natural gas.
- Crude oil imports reached a January-record high level that was nearly 10 percent higher than January 1995. Stock levels of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) dropped to their lowest level since 1979.

Motor Gasoline

Finished motor gasoline demand averaged a January-record high of 7.4 million barrels per day, an increase of nearly 4 percent over last year. Production of finished motor gasoline, surged to a January-record high level of 7.4 million barrels per day. Imports of finished motor gasoline averaged 0.4 million barrels per day, the highest January level since 1990. Stock levels of finished motor gasoline fell to 169 million barrels, the lowest January level in decades.

¹January 1996 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

²National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climate Analysis Center, "Heating Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for January 1996."

³"Ultramar Makes 2 Million Gallon Batch of CARB Phase 2 RFG," *Octane Week*, January 15, 1996, p. 2.

Refiners nationwide are keenly interested in the process surrounding the start-up of the California Air Resources Board's (CARB) Phase II reformulated gasoline standards. Ultramar Incorporated became the first refiner to manufacture a commercially significant volume—nearly 50 thousand barrels—of Phase II compliant gasoline. This was only a test of Ultramar Incorporated's production capabilities. Ultramar will not produce any more Phase II gasoline until the program's March 1, 1996 start date because of inadequate storage capacity.³

Distillate Fuel Oil

Winter weather sustained strong demand for distillate fuel oil at 3.7 million barrels per day, 10 percent higher than last January's high level. Distillate fuel oil production, at 3.1 million barrels per day, was high for the month, but still within the normal seasonal range. Distillate fuel oil imports averaged 0.2 million barrels per day, within the normal range. Stock levels of distillate fuel oil settled at 112 million barrels, the lowest January level since 1991. High-sulfur distillate fuel oil stocks totaled 53 million barrels, 18 million barrels lower than last January because of the increased heating oil demand caused by comparatively colder temperatures this year.

Residual Fuel Oil

Demand for residual fuel oil increased to nearly 1.0 million barrels per day, an increase of 18 percent over January 1995. Tight supplies of natural gas and associated higher prices have revitalized electric utilities' interest in residual fuel oil. The increased demand was met by slightly higher imports and increased stock draws of residual fuel oil. Residual fuel oil production dropped to 0.8 million barrels per day, 2 percent lower than the previous record-low for January set in 1994. Imports of residual fuel oil increased to 0.3 million barrels per day, a low level compared to the past 25 years, but 59 percent higher than the January 1995 level. Stock levels of residual fuel oil fell to 35 million barrels, a January-record low as increased demand was met by raiding inventories.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Increased winter-time blending of kerosene-type jet fuel into distillate fuel oil pushed kerosene-type jet fuel demand to 1.7 million barrels per day, an all-time high level. Kerosene-type jet fuel production also set an all-time high record, averaging 1.6 million barrels per day. Inventories of kerosene-type jet fuel were about 38 million barrels, within the normal seasonal range.

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

Category	1996	1995	Difference ^a	1995
	Estimated January	December		January
Products Supplied	18.2	18.4	-0.2	17.2
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7.4	7.7	-0.3	7.2
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.7	3.5	0.2	3.3
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	(s)	0.8
Jet Fuel.....	1.7	1.6	0.1	1.6
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.4	4.5	-0.1	4.3
Crude Oil Inputs	13.8	14.0	-0.2	13.6
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	92.7	94.8	-2.1	91.8
Imports	9.0	8.6	0.4	8.0
Crude Oil	7.1	6.9	0.2	6.5
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7.1	6.9	0.2	6.5
Products	1.9	1.7	0.2	1.5
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Jet Fuel	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	0.8	0.9	(s)	0.7
Exports	1.0	1.1	-0.2	1.0
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1
Products	0.9	1.0	-0.1	0.9
Total Net Imports	8.0	7.5	0.6	7.0
Stock Change^d	-0.5	-1.3	0.9	-0.4
Crude Oil	0.1	-0.5	0.6	-0.3
Products	-0.6	-0.8	0.2	-0.1
Total Stocks	1,554	1,561	-7	1,641
(million barrels)				
Crude Oil	898	893	5	920
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	592	592	0	592
Other.....	306	302	5	328
Products	656	668	-12	721
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	169	161	8	183
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	112	130	-18	140
Residual Fuel Oil	35	37	-1	44
Jet Fuel.....	38	40	-2	44
Other Petroleum Products ^c	301	300	1	310

^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.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1993, *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 1995, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

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

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1994												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,526	13,336	13,158	14,009	14,467	14,519	14,480	14,618	14,360	13,660	14,101	14,107
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	14,718	14,873	14,411	14,375	14,970	15,050	15,037	15,039	15,081	15,086	15,081	15,019
Idle Capacity ³	339	155	617	786	192	112	126	126	126	126	136	208
Idle Three Months or Less	302	118	580	659	65	65	14	14	14	0	16	102
Idle More than Three Months	37	37	37	127	127	47	112	112	112	126	120	106
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,058	15,028	15,028	15,161	15,162	15,162	15,163	15,165	15,207	15,212	15,217	15,227
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.9	89.7	91.3	97.5	96.6	96.5	96.3	97.2	95.2	90.5	93.5	93.9
Operable Capacity	89.8	88.7	87.6	92.4	95.4	95.8	95.5	96.4	94.4	89.8	92.7	92.6
1995												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,806	13,535	13,582	13,940	14,430	14,701	14,404	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

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.

Propane

Severe winter storms and cold temperatures across portions of the Midwest and East Coast caused U.S. inventories of propane to fall to their lowest end of January level since 1970. Propane inventories fell nearly 13 million barrels during January to an estimated 29.3 million barrels by month's end. Moreover, U.S. inventories of propane fell below the normal range for the first time since June 1995. Regionally, inventory drawdowns were above average in the East Coast and Midwest regions, while in the Gulf Coast, inventory drawdowns were slightly below average.

Despite normal propane inventories levels at the beginning of the heating season, persistent cold temperatures have caused U.S. inventories of propane to be depleted at their steepest rate in 20 years. Although the effects of low inventories caused some market tightness and significantly higher spot prices, there were no reports of any major supply shortages during the month.

Crude Oil

Production of crude oil continued its year-to-year decline falling to 6.5 million barrels per day, the lowest January level since 1954. Continuing a recent trend of year-to-year increases, crude oil imports averaged 7.1 million barrels per day, the highest recorded January level. Stock levels plummeted to 306 million barrels, the lowest level since January 1979.

Refinery Operations

Crude oil inputs averaged 13.8 million barrels per day, the highest January level since 1980. The estimated refinery operable utilization rate, gross inputs divided by the total refining capacity with idle units included, averaged 91.2 percent.

The former British Petroleum (BP) refinery in Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, shutdown by BP on January 25, 1996, was sold to the Tosco Corporation at midnight of January 31, 1996. Labor

disputes between the refinery's union leaders and management staff were not resolved in time for Tosco Corporation to take possession of the refinery while it was operating.⁴ Although this increased the potential for a shortfall of petroleum products in the Northeast—this refinery accounted for more than 10 percent of the region's capacity, the effects have been minimal. Tosco Corporation said it would be able to satisfy BP-brand agreements from its Bayway, New Jersey refinery. Sun Company, Incorporated, Mobil Corporation, Coastal Corporation, and Star Enterprise also have the capability to ease any supply concerns for the region.⁵

News Highlight

Ethanol Tax Credit Analysis

This article summarizes an analysis done for the Annual Energy Outlook 1996 (AEO96) in which the current subsidy on ethanol terminates in 2000. The reference case of the AEO96 assumes that the subsidy will continue throughout the forecast period. The AEO96 provides energy supply, demand, and price projections annually to 2015.

In recent years, the composition and production of gasoline have changed dramatically in response to the requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA90), and they will continue to change through the year 2000 as additional requirements are phased in. The CAAA90 gasoline requirements are aimed at providing cleaner burning gasoline to areas with pollution problems, but they have also served to create a market for gasoline blending agents, or "oxygenates."

Both oxygenated gasoline, which was mandated during the winter months in many U.S. cities beginning in 1992, and reformulated gasoline, which became mandated year-round in many areas in 1995, require blending with oxygenates. Oxygenated gasoline is required to have a minimum oxygen content of 2.7 percent. Reformulated gasoline requires a minimum 2.0 percent oxygen content and has limitations on other fuel characteristics such as Reid vapor pressure (Rvp), sulfur, olefins, and aromatics content.

The selection of an oxygenate is not made on the basis of price and oxygen contribution alone. To a large extent, oxygenates compete on the basis of the net impact that their other blending characteristics (Rvp, sulfur, olefins, aromatics, etc.) will have on the gasoline.

Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and ethanol are the oxygenates in widest use at present, and they are expected to continue in that role throughout the forecast. Although these oxygenates currently represent less than 4 percent of the entire

Table H3. Oxygenate Selection in the AEO96 Reference Case and Assuming Expiration of the Ethanol Tax Credit, 2001 and 2015
(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

Oxygenate Type	AEO96		No Ethanol Credit		
	1994	2001	2015	2001	2015
Ethanol.....	74	80	116	0	9
Ethyl Ethers ^a	5	20	35	0	9
Methyl Ethers ^b	145	290	198	463	459
Total.....	224	390	349	463	477

^aIncludes ETBE and other oxygenates.

^bMTBE only.

gasoline pool, the economics of that small portion have a substantial effect on the refining, petrochemical, and ethanol industries. The choice between ethanol, a renewable fuel, and MTBE, a methanol-based ether, has important implications for refinery investments and operations.

Impact of the Ethanol Tax Credit

Ethanol currently receives an effective tax credit of up to 54 cents a gallon, which also applies to the ethanol portion of the ether, ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE). The tax exemption, which has been granted since 1986, is set to expire in 2000. AEO96 projections assume that the credit will be renewed and continue at current levels through 2015. Ethanol represents 21 to 33 percent (70,000 to 120,000 barrels a day) of the oxygenate content of U.S. gasolines throughout the AEO96 forecast. In addition, up to 15,000 barrels of ethanol a day are blended into ETBE. The rest of the oxygenate requirements, between 57 and 79 percent, are met by MTBE and other ethers.

The possible impact of a decision not to renew the ethanol subsidy was analyzed in an alternative case with the credit eliminated after 2000. The results are compared with AEO96 reference case projections in the table below.

When the ethanol subsidy is removed after 2000, ethanol blending essentially discontinues for several years, then makes a slight comeback late in the forecast. The slight return of ethanol blending occurs because the prices of other blending components rise more rapidly than ethanol's throughout the forecast.

Although ethanol represents a small portion of total transportation fuel use, the expiration of the ethanol tax credit and the resulting drop in ethanol blending has an impact on reformulated gasoline prices. While the post-2000 price differential of reformulated gasoline versus conventional gasoline is around 4 cents a gallon in the reference case, the differential increases by about 1 cent per gallon when the tax credit is excluded.

⁴"Worldwide Refinery Work Updates: Americas Refineries, United States District I," *Bloomberg Oil Buyers Guide*, February 12, 1996, p. S9

⁵"Suppliers Step in Swiftly to Fill Deficit Left by Shutdown at Marcus Hook Refinery," *The Oil Daily*, February 1, 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 January	9,254	6,961	1,737	295	^g 560	16,173	^g 1,618
February	8,907	6,943	1,777	219	-796	17,334	1,602
March	8,987	6,974	1,793	212	-602	17,575	1,590
April	8,897	6,881	1,802	523	356	16,781	1,617
May	8,800	6,847	1,732	147	915	16,508	1,650
June	8,747	6,795	1,753	2	573	17,096	1,667
July	8,657	6,688	1,741	6	497	17,357	1,682
August	8,720	6,758	1,747	-505	299	17,332	1,676
September	8,652	6,712	1,732	-439	86	17,650	1,665
October	8,893	6,839	1,768	328	403	17,323	1,688
November	8,847	6,912	1,670	251	-320	17,780	1,686
December	8,668	6,858	1,579	-53	-1,198	17,953	1,647
Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	70	17,237	--
1994 January	8,694	6,817	1,615	90	-906	18,072	1,622
February	8,611	6,770	1,633	-97	-1,190	18,337	1,586
March	8,675	6,746	1,668	324	-379	17,313	1,584
April	8,524	6,612	1,679	-68	284	17,489	1,591
May	8,614	6,688	1,711	-253	954	17,181	1,612
June	8,586	6,611	1,733	-104	497	17,815	1,624
July	8,550	6,501	1,753	148	824	17,485	1,654
August	8,526	6,544	1,760	-129	291	18,117	1,659
September	8,670	6,609	1,792	227	579	17,490	1,684
October	8,683	6,658	1,748	255	-607	17,719	1,673
November	8,758	6,628	1,815	102	380	17,315	1,687
December	8,842	6,760	1,807	-292	-813	18,319	1,653
Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	-2	17,718	--
1995 January	E 8,664	E 6,596	1,773	-279	-117	17,167	1,641
February	E 8,832	E 6,703	1,774	-48	-1,315	18,355	1,603
March	E 8,625	E 6,606	1,773	344	-484	17,403	1,599
April	E 8,680	E 6,561	1,789	-101	123	17,102	1,600
May	E 8,663	E 6,572	1,785	-111	494	17,241	1,611
June	E 8,568	E 6,540	1,740	-135	39	18,149	1,609
July	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	RE 8,526	RE 6,520	R 1,687	R -490	R -831	R 18,351	R 1,561
Average	RE 8,595	RE 6,530	R 1,761	R -97	R -156	R 17,704	--
1996 January*	E 8,554	PE 6,460	E 1,771	E 127	E -583	E 18,196	E 1,554

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports ^f
	Total	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1981 Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983 Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 January	8,004	6,292	1,712	1,135	129	1,006	6,869
February	7,948	6,156	1,792	1,033	166	867	6,915
March	8,285	6,488	1,797	970	139	831	7,315
April	8,768	6,928	1,840	1,067	73	994	7,701
May	8,663	6,809	1,854	1,082	112	970	7,581
June	8,805	7,201	1,604	900	150	750	7,905
July	9,219	7,289	1,930	1,001	62	938	8,218
August	8,429	6,641	1,789	829	55	774	7,600
September	8,531	6,581	1,950	902	107	795	7,629
October	9,197	7,181	2,015	881	62	819	8,316
November	8,903	6,997	1,906	980	67	913	7,923
December	8,645	6,838	1,807	1,250	63	1,188	7,394
Average	8,620	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 January	7,993	5,945	2,048	927	110	817	7,066
February	8,539	6,313	2,226	882	116	766	7,657
March	8,574	6,372	2,202	936	40	896	7,638
April	8,968	6,955	2,013	868	120	749	8,100
May	9,213	7,198	2,015	929	118	812	8,284
June	9,305	7,358	1,947	867	107	760	8,438
July	9,779	7,857	1,922	877	84	793	8,902
August	9,510	7,488	2,022	913	72	841	8,597
September	9,693	7,868	1,825	891	61	830	8,802
October	8,788	7,136	1,651	997	138	859	7,791
November	8,707	7,034	1,674	1,000	102	898	7,707
December	8,863	7,193	1,670	1,208	118	1,090	7,655
Average	8,996	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054
1995 January	7,955	6,503	1,452	978	113	865	6,977
February	8,358	6,565	1,793	1,062	95	967	7,296
March	9,020	7,409	1,612	948	68	880	8,073
April	8,486	7,073	1,413	998	155	842	7,488
May	8,736	7,354	1,382	876	73	803	7,860
June	9,585	7,957	1,629	919	101	818	8,666
July	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	R 8,624	R 6,938	R 1,686	R 1,135	R 126	R 1,008	R 7,489
Average	R 8,832	R 7,240	R 1,592	R 949	R 95	R 855	R 7,883
1996 January*	E 9,000	E 7,145	E 1,855	E 951	E 87	E 864	E 8,049

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, December 1994 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, December 1994 - Present

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S7, and S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, December 1994 - Present

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

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

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

Note: The Observed Minimum for crude oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 301.7 million barrels, occurring in December 1995.

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

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

Year/Month		Supply						Disposition
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^c	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)
1989	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)
1990	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)
1991	Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)
1992	Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)
1993	January	6,961	1,654	6,292	0	6,292	118	(s)
	February	6,943	1,628	6,156	0	6,156	162	(s)
	March	6,974	1,639	6,488	32	6,455	101	0
	April	6,881	1,587	6,928	112	6,817	333	(s)
	May	6,847	1,568	6,809	0	6,809	443	0
	June	6,795	1,520	7,201	0	7,201	293	0
	July	6,688	1,441	7,289	0	7,289	236	0
	August	6,758	1,528	6,641	0	6,641	3	0
	September	6,712	1,471	6,581	34	6,547	224	(s)
	October	6,839	1,610	7,181	0	7,181	109	0
	November	6,912	1,670	6,997	0	6,997	106	0
	December	6,858	1,671	6,838	0	6,838	-98	0
	Average	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	(s)
1994	January	6,817	1,658	5,945	0	5,945	734	0
	February	6,770	1,597	6,313	0	6,313	77	0
	March	6,746	1,583	6,372	99	6,273	242	(s)
	April	6,612	1,504	6,955	31	6,925	302	(s)
	May	6,688	1,578	7,198	0	7,198	260	0
	June	6,611	1,517	7,358	17	7,341	393	(s)
	July	6,501	1,495	7,857	0	7,857	226	0
	August	6,544	1,500	7,488	0	7,488	409	0
	September	6,609	1,514	7,868	0	7,868	54	0
	October	6,658	1,604	7,136	0	7,136	136	0
	November	6,628	1,518	7,034	0	7,034	516	0
	December	6,760	1,636	7,193	0	7,193	-165	0
	Average	6,662	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	(s)
1995	January	E 6,596	E 1,575	6,503	0	6,503	352	0
	February	E 6,703	E 1,578	6,565	0	6,565	155	0
	March	E 6,606	E 1,525	7,409	0	7,409	-117	(s)
	April	E 6,561	E 1,511	7,073	0	7,073	243	0
	May	E 6,572	E 1,518	7,354	0	7,354	343	0
	June	E 6,540	E 1,484	7,957	0	7,957	42	(s)
	July	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	RE 6,520	E 1,466	R 6,938	0	R 6,938	R 184	0
	Average	PE 6,530	E 1,484	R 7,240	0	R 7,240	R 206	(s)
1996	January*	PE 6,460	PE 1,449	E 7,145	E 0	E 7,145	E 379	E 0

^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	Other Primary
		SPR	Other					
1981	Average	336	^o -46	12,470	228	^d 58	594	230
1982	Average	174	-38	11,774	236	^d 59	^o 644	294
1983	Average	234	^o -20	11,685	164	66	723	379
1984	Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451
1985	Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493
1986	Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512
1987	Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541
1988	Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560
1989	Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580
1990	Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586
1991	Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569
1992	Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575
1993	January	19	276	12,938	129	10	902	575
	February	18	201	12,865	166	10	908	576
	March	58	154	13,200	139	11	915	578
	April	136	387	13,538	73	9	930	582
	May	13	134	13,829	112	10	935	582
	June	21	-20	14,129	150	8	935	583
	July	19	-13	14,136	62	9	935	583
	August	24	-529	13,844	55	8	920	584
	September	52	-491	13,841	107	8	906	586
	October	19	309	13,729	62	10	917	586
	November	18	233	13,686	67	10	924	587
	December	9	-62	13,571	63	16	922	587
	Average	34	47	13,613	98	10	—	—
1994	January	4	87	13,286	110	10	925	587
	February	(s)	-97	13,130	116	12	923	587
	March	99	226	12,985	40	10	933	590
	April	31	-98	13,809	120	9	931	591
	May	(s)	-253	14,272	118	9	923	591
	June	16	-120	14,351	107	7	920	592
	July	(s)	148	14,344	84	8	924	592
	August	(s)	-129	14,491	72	7	920	592
	September	0	227	14,234	61	9	927	592
	October	0	255	13,529	138	8	935	592
	November	(s)	102	13,968	102	7	938	592
	December	(s)	-292	13,951	118	10	929	592
	Average	13	5	13,866	99	9	—	—
1995	January	(s)	-279	13,610	113	7	920	592
	February	(s)	-48	13,367	95	8	919	592
	March	(s)	344	13,478	68	7	929	592
	April	(s)	-101	13,816	155	7	926	592
	May	(s)	-110	14,299	73	7	923	592
	June	(s)	-135	14,568	101	5	919	592
	July	(s)	-415	14,380	103	7	906	592
	August	(s)	-247	14,245	61	6	898	592
	September	(s)	-62	14,402	75	6	897	592
	October	(s)	112	13,626	50	8	900	592
	November	-1	287	13,838	118	7	909	592
	December	(s)	^R -490	^R 13,999	^R 126	6	^R 893	592
	Average	(s)	^R -97	^R 13,972	^R 95	7	—	—
1996	January*	^E (s)	^E 127	^E 13,762	^E 87	^E 8	^E 898	^E 592

Footnotes continued.

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

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait ^b		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993	January	153	28	0	0	144	129	0	0
	February	256	0	0	0	251	229	0	0
	March	185	7	0	0	316	300	0	0
	April	258	26	0	0	279	279	0	0
	May	228	3	0	0	222	222	0	0
	June	169	32	0	0	235	235	0	0
	July	246	6	0	0	368	362	0	0
	August	241	28	0	0	467	451	0	0
	September	192	0	0	0	445	431	0	0
	October	317	80	0	0	530	526	0	0
	November	222	52	0	0	486	470	0	0
	December	169	25	0	0	484	484	0	0
	Average	220	24	0	0	353	344	0	0
1994	January	224	8	0	0	309	309	0	0
	February	226	20	0	0	423	423	0	0
	March	278	0	0	0	476	476	0	0
	April	245	30	0	0	261	238	0	0
	May	261	0	0	0	362	362	0	0
	June	178	2	0	0	255	255	0	0
	July	301	38	0	0	345	345	0	0
	August	282	39	0	0	306	306	0	0
	September	237	20	0	0	361	361	0	0
	October	217	38	0	0	165	148	0	0
	November	203	20	0	0	249	240	0	0
	December	259	39	0	0	240	227	0	0
	Average	243	21	0	0	312	307	0	0
1995	January	168	0	0	0	130	120	0	0
	February	358	64	0	0	346	324	0	0
	March	196	19	0	0	252	252	0	0
	April	251	31	0	0	171	164	0	0
	May	163	36	0	0	208	204	0	0
	June	277	39	0	0	260	259	0	0
	July	257	11	0	0	195	195	0	0
	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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992	Average	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993									
	January	0	0	1,688	1,571	0	0	1,984	1,728
	February	0	0	1,626	1,480	0	0	2,133	1,709
	March	6	0	1,479	1,349	0	0	1,987	1,655
	April	0	0	1,644	1,515	17	17	2,198	1,837
	May	0	0	1,524	1,361	59	59	2,034	1,646
	June	0	0	1,540	1,413	66	66	2,010	1,746
	July	0	0	1,283	1,171	19	0	1,917	1,538
	August	0	0	1,151	1,036	0	0	1,859	1,515
	September	0	0	1,329	1,181	0	0	1,966	1,612
	October	0	0	1,115	969	0	0	1,961	1,574
	November	0	0	1,281	1,152	1	0	1,989	1,673
	December	0	0	1,330	1,205	0	0	1,983	1,713
	Average	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,000	1,661
1994									
	January	0	0	1,320	1,175	0	0	1,854	1,492
	February	0	0	1,071	1,023	0	0	1,719	1,467
	March	0	0	1,132	1,055	0	0	1,887	1,531
	April	0	0	1,586	1,428	4	0	2,097	1,696
	May	0	0	1,438	1,394	0	0	2,062	1,757
	June	0	0	1,395	1,277	0	0	1,829	1,535
	July	0	0	1,414	1,310	53	53	2,113	1,745
	August	0	0	1,363	1,271	0	0	1,950	1,615
	September	0	0	1,486	1,364	40	40	2,125	1,786
	October	0	0	1,601	1,500	38	23	2,020	1,709
	November	0	0	1,477	1,357	0	0	1,929	1,617
	December	0	0	1,526	1,388	15	15	2,040	1,669
	Average	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,970	1,636
1995									
	January	0	0	1,309	1,251	20	20	1,628	1,391
	February	0	0	1,181	1,134	13	13	1,897	1,535
	March	0	0	1,535	1,410	0	0	1,983	1,681
	April	0	0	1,375	1,321	0	0	1,798	1,516
	May	0	0	1,281	1,237	0	0	1,653	1,477
	June	0	0	1,287	1,221	12	1	1,835	1,520
	July	0	0	1,265	1,165	0	0	1,716	1,371
	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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador ^c		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^f (s)	^f (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	Average	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993	January	76	70	90	89	37	37	0	0
	February	14	14	88	88	52	51	0	0
	March	59	59	126	123	67	64	0	0
	April	74	62	127	127	76	76	0	0
	May	56	56	169	169	82	82	0	0
	June	75	75	107	107	97	67	0	0
	July	96	96	168	166	55	55	0	0
	August	121	121	152	152	95	80	0	0
	September	49	49	211	211	51	40	0	0
	October	146	135	242	242	131	82	0	0
	November	115	106	143	136	74	34	0	0
	December	84	84	191	191	156	114	0	0
	Average	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	January	(c)	(c)	144	144	140	81	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	212	208	103	59	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	91	91	112	50	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	288	288	88	88	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	187	187	94	76	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	223	223	155	155	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	216	216	178	178	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	142	142	119	112	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	194	194	61	61	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	235	235	96	89	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	254	254	71	56	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	154	154	113	95	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995	January	(c)	(c)	224	224	38	38	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	186	186	129	87	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	159	159	51	29	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	163	163	95	87	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	206	206	65	36	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	357	357	96	51	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	296	296	104	96	0	0
	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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^{c,d}	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC ^c			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993	January	729	729	1,397	1,038	2,330	1,962	4,314	3,690
	February	927	913	1,296	925	2,377	1,990	4,510	3,699
	March	928	892	1,173	835	2,354	1,973	4,341	3,628
	April	892	871	1,314	1,023	2,483	2,158	4,682	3,995
	May	760	741	1,264	992	2,331	2,040	4,365	3,686
	June	848	827	1,292	999	2,418	2,075	4,428	3,821
	July	893	888	1,384	1,068	2,596	2,273	4,513	3,811
	August	562	549	1,383	1,135	2,313	2,037	4,172	3,552
	September	514	496	1,273	1,050	2,097	1,845	4,063	3,457
	October	603	593	1,276	993	2,398	2,045	4,359	3,619
	November	636	612	1,322	1,108	2,290	1,997	4,279	3,670
	December	598	569	1,230	952	2,260	1,910	4,242	3,624
	Average	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,354	2,026	4,354	3,687
1994	January	310	274	1,211	901	1,806	1,400	3,660	2,892
	February	576	557	1,224	946	2,115	1,770	3,834	3,237
	March	441	402	1,261	932	1,903	1,474	3,790	3,006
	April	631	621	1,303	1,035	2,311	2,033	4,408	3,728
	May	732	730	1,334	1,022	2,347	2,014	4,409	3,771
	June	842	837	1,469	1,088	2,689	2,303	4,518	3,838
	July	703	694	1,296	1,029	2,393	2,116	4,506	3,861
	August	1,037	1,010	1,255	982	2,552	2,245	4,503	3,861
	September	578	578	1,428	1,108	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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China, People's Republic of	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	January	354	354	(s)	0	18	0	3	0	1,052	778	60	60
	February	348	348	0	0	26	0	22	0	1,095	782	44	44
	March	408	408	0	0	38	0	27	0	1,033	770	79	73
	April	344	344	0	0	16	0	56	0	1,052	783	0	0
	May	299	299	13	13	8	0	41	0	1,128	874	40	40
	June	209	209	34	34	7	0	19	0	1,117	911	48	46
	July	402	402	40	40	31	0	48	0	1,264	991	24	24
	August	258	258	33	27	41	0	32	0	1,247	966	38	38
	September	282	282	0	0	37	0	59	0	1,319	1,023	91	89
	October	440	440	53	47	53	0	15	0	1,370	1,030	61	61
	November	307	307	0	0	29	0	61	0	1,236	917	68	68
	December	379	379	53	53	30	0	10	0	1,255	964	61	61
	Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994	January	338	338	12	0	28	0	11	0	1,242	905	81	78
	February	295	282	0	0	79	0	12	0	1,374	994	44	44
	March	291	265	11	11	52	0	10	0	1,326	987	112	104
	April	284	284	0	0	39	0	42	0	1,194	930	70	67
	May	354	331	32	32	58	0	96	0	1,160	905	80	80
	June	278	278	11	11	14	0	62	0	1,206	973	37	36
	July	304	299	44	44	18	0	53	0	1,237	994	92	92
	August	358	347	13	13	20	0	38	0	1,357	1,059	64	64
	September	455	448	35	35	17	0	21	0	1,300	1,031	63	63
	October	286	286	22	22	15	0	18	0	1,238	982	18	18
	November	328	328	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,251	988	79	79
	December	402	380	0	0	6	0	8	8	1,388	1,054	40	40
	Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	983	65	64
1995	January	273	262	21	21	6	0	0	0	1,349	1,009	64	62
	February	348	335	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,310	965	21	21
	March	427	416	0	0	7	0	0	0	1,206	891	54	54
	April	412	402	33	33	0	0	0	0	1,240	999	65	65
	May	419	407	21	21	0	0	0	0	1,405	1,167	35	35
	June	371	358	10	10	0	0	0	0	1,418	1,169	26	26
	July	295	287	42	42	0	0	8	0	1,269	1,028	80	80
	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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Colombia		Ecuador ^c		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	1	0	—	—	11	0	36	33	522	469	30	(s)
1982	Average	5	0	—	—	18	(s)	20	18	685	645	35	(s)
1983	Average	10	0	—	—	18	(s)	4	3	826	766	65	3
1984	Average	8	0	—	—	45	(s)	1	0	748	659	65	3
1985	Average	23	0	—	—	60	(s)	3	1	816	715	58	0
1986	Average	87	57	—	—	76	0	12	11	699	621	54	0
1987	Average	148	115	—	—	54	1	13	12	655	602	60	0
1988	Average	134	106	—	—	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989	Average	172	136	—	—	34	3	39	39	767	716	49	0
1990	Average	182	140	—	—	58	2	41	40	755	689	55	0
1991	Average	163	123	—	—	47	3	24	24	807	759	29	0
1992	Average	126	102	—	—	55	0	10	10	830	787	26	0
1993	January	188	167	—	—	56	0	0	0	858	820	11	0
	February	148	137	—	—	34	0	0	0	807	748	18	0
	March	161	129	—	—	43	0	11	10	844	798	10	0
	April	178	165	—	—	14	0	8	8	832	796	0	0
	May	147	90	—	—	26	0	21	10	917	846	10	0
	June	176	143	—	—	25	0	0	0	987	959	10	0
	July	204	184	—	—	25	0	11	11	943	878	21	0
	August	131	101	—	—	50	0	14	14	862	809	17	0
	September	224	170	—	—	32	0	28	28	929	867	22	0
	October	192	182	—	—	40	0	14	10	1,013	951	0	0
	November	164	143	—	—	30	0	0	0	1,116	1,041	(s)	0
	December	134	85	—	—	0	0	28	28	909	837	6	0
	Average	171	141	—	—	31	0	11	10	919	863	10	0
1994	January	182	149	128	128	8	0	11	11	971	945	37	0
	February	184	131	96	96	35	0	19	15	967	926	43	0
	March	188	167	37	37	16	0	13	0	1,067	1,014	43	0
	April	241	197	52	52	13	0	3	0	987	963	24	0
	May	105	75	85	85	19	0	0	0	975	934	79	0
	June	112	101	72	72	12	0	10	10	1,040	974	38	0
	July	127	127	144	144	35	0	36	36	926	889	35	0
	August	181	181	115	115	52	0	13	7	894	852	33	0
	September	144	144	63	63	34	0	9	0	1,043	963	34	0
	October	215	215	110	110	21	0	0	0	940	881	18	0
	November	134	134	97	97	17	0	0	0	1,037	981	1	0
	December	124	124	96	96	9	0	6	0	963	944	4	0
	Average	161	146	91	91	22	0	10	6	984	939	32	0
1995	January	191	181	130	130	4	0	21	21	942	909	0	0
	February	158	148	107	107	1	0	0	0	919	888	17	0
	March	257	238	104	104	8	0	0	0	1,006	961	29	0
	April	193	193	146	146	13	0	7	0	993	963	3	0
	May	171	153	128	128	0	0	0	0	1,118	1,063	24	0
	June	243	220	149	149	13	0	7	0	1,138	1,076	37	0
	July	223	223	87	87	4	0	0	0	1,188	1,166	0	0
	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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^e		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	5	(s)	1	(s)	133	102
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(s)	112	92
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(s)	2	(s)	96	83
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0	94	87
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1	113	98
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0	125	93
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0	106	75
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0	97	71
1989	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0	94	73
1990	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0	96	76
1991	Average	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0	88	72
1992	Average	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0	95	70
1993	January	73	0	70	70	37	0	0	0	44	0	59	48
	February	80	0	62	61	21	0	0	0	19	0	72	58
	March	61	0	122	115	26	0	0	0	21	0	92	71
	April	97	0	170	170	18	0	32	32	61	0	78	55
	May	81	0	222	222	38	0	32	32	42	0	68	51
	June	55	0	160	160	29	0	77	51	20	0	77	55
	July	52	0	215	215	49	0	157	134	41	0	82	53
	August	56	0	180	161	30	0	26	0	37	0	50	37
	September	101	0	113	113	28	0	57	29	54	0	70	55
	October	122	0	115	93	30	0	176	123	33	0	69	54
	November	90	0	162	155	23	0	56	32	30	0	66	55
	December	118	0	108	101	14	0	38	0	42	0	103	71
	Average	82	0	142	137	29	0	55	36	37	0	74	55
1994	January	189	0	101	96	26	0	11	0	26	0	90	60
	February	119	0	199	166	19	0	14	0	31	0	92	80
	March	112	0	108	108	21	0	34	34	37	0	68	54
	April	73	0	205	184	17	0	0	0	45	0	76	56
	May	70	0	159	159	21	0	32	32	53	0	68	58
	June	69	0	176	158	42	0	133	133	50	0	106	79
	July	121	0	276	257	43	0	82	82	25	0	69	55
	August	114	0	206	198	23	0	21	15	38	0	85	55
	September	95	0	347	336	17	0	6	0	56	0	64	56
	October	77	0	310	300	20	0	30	30	35	0	79	65
	November	96	0	214	195	6	0	0	0	22	0	59	55
	December	43	0	125	123	10	0	0	0	26	0	74	74
	Average	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	37	0	77	62
1995	January	75	0	200	170	6	0	0	0	7	0	91	91
	February	58	0	194	164	7	0	0	0	9	0	60	60
	March	68	0	241	209	13	0	0	0	16	0	70	70
	April	0	0	315	291	9	0	0	0	16	7	55	55
	May	86	0	292	292	19	0	12	0	25	0	61	53
	June	50	0	370	370	16	0	15	0	27	0	78	74
	July	65	0	263	256	17	0	41	32	10	0	73	54
	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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a								Total Imports	
		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC ^c			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	375	369	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	456	441	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	382	365	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	Average	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	January	229	201	252	0	325	104	3,690	2,602	8,004	6,292
	February	173	127	244	0	223	151	3,438	2,457	7,948	6,156
	March	332	298	244	0	393	186	3,944	2,859	8,285	6,488
	April	413	337	245	0	472	243	4,087	2,933	8,768	6,928
	May	522	495	279	0	363	152	4,298	3,123	8,663	6,809
	June	458	408	290	0	581	405	4,377	3,380	8,805	7,201
	July	292	247	202	0	600	299	4,705	3,477	9,219	7,289
	August	343	323	256	0	556	356	4,257	3,088	8,429	6,641
	September	286	217	184	0	552	251	4,468	3,124	8,531	6,581
	October	353	338	236	0	453	233	4,838	3,562	9,197	7,181
	November	351	340	330	0	503	270	4,624	3,327	8,903	6,997
	December	432	403	288	0	394	231	4,402	3,214	8,645	6,838
	Average	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,266	3,100	8,620	6,787
1994	January	205	161	276	0	361	181	4,333	3,053	7,993	5,945
	February	290	232	351	0	441	111	4,705	3,077	8,539	6,313
	March	459	394	325	0	453	191	4,784	3,366	8,574	6,372
	April	377	282	325	0	496	212	4,561	3,227	8,968	6,955
	May	404	345	312	0	643	390	4,805	3,427	9,213	7,198
	June	537	485	361	0	423	209	4,787	3,520	9,305	7,358
	July	678	578	294	0	635	400	5,273	3,996	9,779	7,857
	August	514	473	356	0	513	249	5,007	3,627	9,510	7,488
	September	736	717	360	0	409	287	5,307	4,143	9,693	7,868
	October	370	323	313	0	350	212	4,484	3,444	8,788	7,136
	November	618	507	292	0	257	159	4,536	3,545	8,707	7,034
	December	305	255	369	0	414	254	4,411	3,352	8,863	7,193
	Average	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063
1995	January	256	228	283	0	209	131	4,126	3,215	7,955	6,503
	February	382	359	322	0	300	143	4,244	3,211	8,358	6,565
	March	663	621	298	0	174	91	4,641	3,655	9,020	7,409
	April	491	450	284	0	314	143	4,589	3,748	8,486	7,073
	May	405	366	203	0	286	165	4,711	3,849	8,736	7,354
	June	520	418	268	0	368	253	5,123	4,123	9,585	7,957
	July	137	97	240	0	441	277	4,482	3,630	8,845	7,265
	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

^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, December 1994 - Present

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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, December 1994 - Present

Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The Observed Minimum for total motor gasoline stocks in the last 36-month period was 193.1 million barrels, occurring in August 1995.

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

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
		Total Production ^b	Imports ^c	Stock Change ^{c,d}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
							Total ^e	Finished	
1981	Average	6,405	157	^f -28	2	6,588	253	203	--
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	^f 235	^f 194	--
1983	Average	6,340	247	^f -45	10	6,622	222	186	--
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	--
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	--
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	--
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	--
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	--
1989	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	--
1990	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	--
1991	Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	--
1992	Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	--
1993	January	7,228	204	652	142	6,639	240	198	15
	February	7,144	216	149	99	7,112	245	202	14
	March	6,904	177	-417	109	7,389	230	189	15
	April	7,126	253	-168	111	7,435	225	184	15
	May	7,446	323	93	90	7,585	225	187	17
	June	7,442	251	-88	81	7,700	221	184	18
	July	7,337	300	-240	92	7,785	215	177	20
	August	7,335	283	-323	77	7,864	202	167	21
	September	7,573	267	148	85	7,607	208	171	19
	October	7,394	210	142	80	7,382	212	176	18
	November	7,652	252	245	126	7,533	222	183	16
	December	7,725	231	132	162	7,661	226	187	13
	Average	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	--	--	--
1994	January	7,097	206	227	97	6,980	236	194	11
	February	6,790	281	-281	77	7,275	227	186	11
	March	6,760	382	-341	88	7,395	213	176	13
	April	7,195	467	26	73	7,564	213	176	15
	May	7,348	446	85	64	7,644	215	179	16
	June	7,455	483	-72	88	7,922	212	177	18
	July	7,380	455	-127	78	7,884	208	173	22
	August	7,432	439	-172	70	7,975	202	168	24
	September	7,385	360	55	74	7,615	205	169	25
	October	7,151	263	-244	110	7,548	201	162	23
	November	7,849	219	496	108	7,464	218	177	20
	December	7,867	265	-23	231	7,924	215	176	17
	Average	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	--	--	--
1995	January	7,317	174	235	100	7,157	227	183	16
	February	7,250	223	-116	84	7,505	225	180	16
	March	7,171	336	-380	107	7,780	211	168	15
	April	7,547	235	-26	139	7,670	208	167	15
	May	7,697	286	18	67	7,898	208	168	15
	June	7,866	347	-121	91	8,243	205	164	14
	July	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	R 7,798	R 254	R 193	R 141	R 7,718	R 202	161	12
	Average	R 7,586	R 264	R -39	R 104	R 7,785	--	--	--
1996	January*	E 7,375	E 407	E 270	E 97	E 7,416	E 214	E 169	NA

^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, December 1994 - Present

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

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, December 1994 - Present

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

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

Year/Month		Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)		
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^c	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1981	Average	2,613	173	^d -38	5	2,829	192	-	-
1982	Average	2,606	93	-35	74	2,671	^d 179	-	-
1983	Average	2,456	174	^d -124	64	2,690	140	-	-
1984	Average	2,681	272	57	51	2,845	161	-	-
1985	Average	2,687	200	-48	67	2,868	144	-	-
1986	Average	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	-	-
1987	Average	2,731	255	-56	66	2,976	134	-	-
1988	Average	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	-	-
1989	Average	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	-	-
1990	Average	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	-	-
1991	Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	-	-
1992	Average	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	141	-	-
1993	January	2,914	182	-318	287	3,128	131	15	115
	February	2,815	224	-727	301	3,465	110	12	99
	March	2,919	235	-420	154	3,420	97	11	87
	April	3,047	209	71	241	2,943	99	12	88
	May	2,994	153	106	355	2,685	103	12	91
	June	3,093	168	241	158	2,863	110	15	95
	July	3,186	130	346	296	2,674	121	21	100
	August	3,100	159	243	196	2,820	128	44	84
	September	3,205	137	102	267	2,973	131	48	84
	October	3,432	242	453	237	2,983	145	55	90
	November	3,474	214	127	342	3,218	149	64	85
	December	3,382	160	-267	453	3,357	141	64	77
	Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	-	-	-
1994	January	3,114	161	-754	332	3,698	117	55	62
	February	3,018	276	-521	235	3,581	103	49	54
	March	3,096	318	-113	220	3,307	99	51	49
	April	3,249	226	106	252	3,116	103	57	46
	May	3,317	202	318	289	2,912	112	61	51
	June	3,285	182	237	168	3,062	120	62	58
	July	3,191	164	472	220	2,663	134	69	65
	August	3,187	211	142	193	3,063	139	67	71
	September	3,285	193	205	140	3,133	145	66	78
	October	3,203	159	40	256	3,066	146	67	79
	November	3,270	166	45	211	3,180	147	70	77
	December	3,232	187	-68	284	3,203	145	73	73
	Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,162	-	-	-
1995	January	3,055	270	-152	141	3,335	140	69	71
	February	2,954	287	-660	212	3,689	122	63	59
	March	3,156	188	-208	216	3,336	115	59	56
	April	3,125	125	-30	172	3,108	115	61	53
	May	3,111	108	135	202	2,883	119	62	56
	June	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	R 3,339	R 235	R -186	R 298	R 3,462	R 130	66	R 64
	Average	R 3,153	190	-42	R 183	R 3,201	-	-	-
1996	January*	E 3,115	E 241	E -538	E 209	E 3,684	E 112	E 59	E 53

^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, December 1994 - Present

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

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

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

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

Year/Month		Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
1981	Average	1,321	800	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	-32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983	Average	852	699	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984	Average	891	681	12	190	1,369	53
1985	Average	882	510	-7	197	1,202	50
1986	Average	889	669	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	Average	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	Average	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990	Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991	Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992	Average	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
1993	January	820	385	44	133	1,028	44
	February	840	332	-74	113	1,132	42
	March	818	360	-47	152	1,073	40
	April	896	377	32	169	1,071	41
	May	908	316	54	137	1,033	43
	June	795	308	87	147	870	46
	July	762	337	-102	122	1,079	43
	August	752	387	64	120	955	44
	September	822	430	-31	110	1,173	44
	October	841	412	103	94	1,057	47
	November	899	361	48	86	1,126	48
	December	869	467	-129	98	1,367	44
	Average	835	373	4	123	1,080	-
1994	January	809	532	4	64	1,272	44
	February	852	597	-159	127	1,481	40
	March	859	426	61	175	1,050	42
	April	846	282	-65	110	1,083	40
	May	860	348	30	129	1,049	41
	June	779	247	-43	122	948	39
	July	807	230	12	83	941	40
	August	838	287	37	120	968	41
	September	800	222	117	141	764	44
	October	755	190	-45	134	856	43
	November	835	248	19	182	881	44
	December	871	173	-58	115	988	42
	Average	826	314	-6	125	1,021	-
1995	January	909	194	60	203	839	44
	February	776	225	-275	208	1,069	36
	March	778	209	50	154	783	38
	April	789	126	-23	129	808	37
	May	749	177	48	115	762	39
	June	749	184	-82	120	894	36
	July	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	^R 855	^R 255	^R -16	^R 98	^R 1,028	37
	Average	^R 786	^R 185	-14	^R 136	^R 851	-
1996	January*	^E 796	^E 309	^E -45	^E 161	^E 989	^E 35

^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, December 1994 - Present

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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, December 1994 - Present

Note: The Observed Minimum for total jet fuel stocks in the last 36-month period was 37.8 million barrels, occurring in March 1994.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)	
		Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene- Type
		Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type		
1981	Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982	Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	^c 37	^c 31
1983	Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984	Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985	Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
1991	Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
1992	Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43	39
1993	January	1,437	1,308	89	-64	134	1,456	1,369	41	36
	February	1,440	1,316	110	53	17	1,480	1,337	43	38
	March	1,463	1,332	76	-15	101	1,453	1,335	42	38
	April	1,391	1,265	88	-23	88	1,413	1,299	41	37
	May	1,427	1,302	75	42	60	1,401	1,288	43	38
	June	1,547	1,407	111	83	45	1,530	1,362	45	41
	July	1,485	1,359	94	42	71	1,466	1,338	47	43
	August	1,358	1,257	100	-98	42	1,514	1,413	43	40
	September	1,338	1,241	106	-69	16	1,497	1,357	41	38
	October	1,329	1,242	143	-27	20	1,479	1,389	41	37
	November	1,386	1,301	105	8	29	1,453	1,357	41	38
	December	1,459	1,382	105	-13	85	1,493	1,441	40	38
	Average	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	--	--
1994	January	1,456	1,394	116	29	40	1,504	1,460	41	39
	February	1,374	1,331	138	-43	35	1,519	1,473	40	38
	March	1,322	1,272	120	-80	14	1,507	1,444	38	36
	April	1,437	1,395	138	20	12	1,544	1,469	38	36
	May	1,451	1,403	112	108	9	1,446	1,402	42	40
	June	1,451	1,400	130	-2	11	1,573	1,518	41	40
	July	1,472	1,422	98	34	11	1,526	1,456	43	41
	August	1,538	1,498	91	33	10	1,585	1,536	44	42
	September	1,444	1,419	149	47	31	1,515	1,461	45	44
	October	1,434	1,409	110	-27	18	1,552	1,520	44	43
	November	1,442	1,433	93	(s)	19	1,515	1,494	44	43
	December	1,543	1,533	114	86	33	1,538	1,526	47	46
	Average	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	--	--
1995	January	1,412	1,402	79	-101	33	1,559	1,548	44	43
	February	1,376	1,366	123	-44	21	1,522	1,516	43	42
	March	1,281	1,272	99	-113	17	1,477	1,461	39	38
	April	1,322	1,318	82	-16	5	1,414	1,403	39	38
	May	1,368	1,356	104	-21	18	1,474	1,463	38	37
	June	1,408	1,395	99	62	11	1,434	1,395	40	39
	July	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	^R 1,542	^R 1,538	^R 89	^R -49	^R 63	^R 1,618	^R 1,616	40	^R 39
	Average	^R 1,414	^R 1,406	^R 106	^R -20	^R 26	^R 1,514	^R 1,497	--	--
1996	January*	^E 1,614	^E 1,608	^E 68	^E -63	^E 42	^E 1,702	^E 1,698	^E 38	^E 38

^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, November 1994 - Present

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

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

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

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

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

^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, November 1994 - Present

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

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

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

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

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981 Average	1,571	244	^c 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^c 94
1983 Average	1,642	190	^c -4	253	73	1,509	^c 101
1984 Average	1,697	195	^c -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987 Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988 Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989 Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990 Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991 Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992 Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993 January	1,845	126	-492	444	39	1,980	73
February	1,929	138	-309	363	55	1,958	65
March	2,103	124	53	256	47	1,871	66
April	2,172	161	472	250	69	1,542	81
May	2,116	153	540	254	50	1,425	97
June	2,141	111	489	247	41	1,476	112
July	2,125	175	391	246	54	1,609	124
August	2,105	168	442	269	45	1,517	138
September	1,984	210	204	312	35	1,644	144
October	1,899	200	-154	381	21	1,851	139
November	1,789	181	-527	469	21	2,007	123
December	1,710	166	-545	440	40	1,942	106
Average	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	-
1994 January	1,717	194	-923	396	28	2,410	78
February	1,807	192	-463	343	44	2,075	65
March	1,969	146	42	232	37	1,804	66
April	2,093	116	323	218	29	1,639	76
May	2,120	135	478	243	32	1,503	91
June	2,156	178	480	251	41	1,562	105
July	2,169	229	353	246	40	1,759	116
August	2,170	198	296	236	37	1,799	125
September	2,073	206	104	264	56	1,854	128
October	1,926	230	-259	322	40	2,054	120
November	1,927	199	-228	401	35	1,919	113
December	1,998	169	-452	399	41	2,179	99
Average	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	-
1995 January	1,941	172	-542	363	64	2,228	83
February	1,964	134	-456	306	122	2,125	70
March	2,117	111	175	248	57	1,747	75
April	2,246	147	323	216	43	1,812	85
May	2,260	115	386	211	62	1,716	97
June	2,227	174	447	198	55	1,701	111
July	2,205	123	489	213	41	1,583	126
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	-

^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	
1981	Average	2,771	188	^c -42	723	197	2,081
1982	Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	^c 216
1983	Average	2,437	382	^c -6	712	236	^c 217
1984	Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	236	198
1985	Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	206
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	201
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	200
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	208
1989	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	213
1990	Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	201
1991	Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	208
1992	Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	^c 207
1993	January	3,147	726	^c 739	929	271	229
	February	2,853	773	111	1,057	282	233
	March	2,887	826	245	843	269	240
	April	2,935	753	-29	1,033	315	239
	May	2,941	834	80	1,048	278	242
	June	3,099	654	-239	1,064	278	235
	July	3,213	894	61	1,008	303	237
	August	3,167	693	-28	940	294	236
	September	3,067	800	-268	1,104	282	228
	October	3,195	810	-114	1,189	369	224
	November	3,080	795	-222	1,355	309	217
	December	2,816	678	-376	1,403	349	206
	Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	-
1994	January	2,712	838	511	585	256	222
	February	2,790	743	277	613	248	229
	March	2,777	810	52	934	361	231
	April	2,914	783	-126	1,016	272	227
	May	3,078	773	-64	1,009	288	225
	June	3,131	726	-103	887	331	222
	July	3,158	746	80	759	361	225
	August	3,093	797	-46	803	411	223
	September	3,088	695	50	745	388	225
	October	3,067	700	-72	902	300	223
	November	3,001	749	47	1,013	344	224
	December	2,852	762	-298	1,049	386	215
	Average	2,973	761	24	861	329	-
1995	January	2,819	563	383	634	324	227
	February	2,914	802	236	722	320	234
	March	2,797	669	-8	873	329	234
	April	2,843	699	-106	1,008	355	231
	May	2,955	592	-72	780	339	228
	June	3,099	649	-135	893	403	224
	July	3,276	763	-48	1,069	326	223
	August	3,246	727	-233	1,119	372	216
	September	3,216	756	-64	1,045	348	214
	October	2,912	708	-93	860	376	211
	November	2,883	806	-43	947	343	209
	December	2,955	684	-93	1,095	341	207
	Average	2,993	700	-24	922	348	-

^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 December 1995).

- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (January 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 January 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, December 1995

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 45,461	E 1,466	E 541,655	E 1,484
(2) Lower 48 States	E 156,654	E 5,053	E 1,841,749	E 5,046
(3) Total U.S.	E 202,115	E 6,520	E 2,383,404	E 6,530
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	215,069	6,938	2,642,689	7,240
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	3,921	126	34,502	95
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	211,148	6,811	2,608,187	7,146
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	8	(s)	30	(s)
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	15,192	490	35,302	97
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-195	-6	-2,519	-7
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	5,707	184	75,346	206
(12) Total Other Sources	20,712	668	108,159	296
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	433,975	13,999	5,099,749	13,972
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	54,742	1,766	699,284	1,916
(15) Net Imports ^c	1,846	60	16,288	45
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	1,263	41	1,722	5
(17) Total NGL Supply	57,850	1,866	717,294	1,965
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	5,658	183	8,558	23
(19) Net Imports	13,603	439	153,988	422
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	7,439	240	54,579	150
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	25,732	830	279,874	767
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	195	6	2,507	7
(23) Total Other Liquids	52,627	1,698	499,506	1,369
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	544,452	17,563	6,316,549	17,306
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	36,303	1,171	405,361	1,111
(26) Exports	30,733	991	306,592	840
(27) Imports (Net)	5,570	180	98,769	271
(28) Total New Supply of Products	550,022	17,743	6,415,318	17,576
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	18,847	608	46,765	128
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	568,869	18,351	6,462,083	17,704
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	239,253	7,718	2,841,669	7,785
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	107,312	3,462	1,168,411	3,201
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	31,870	1,028	310,449	851
(34) Jet Fuel	50,145	1,618	552,698	1,514
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	68,917	2,223	692,621	1,898
(36) Other ^d	71,177	2,296	893,728	2,449
(37) Crude Oil	195	6	2,507	7
(38) Total Products Supplied	568,869	18,351	6,462,083	17,704
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	301,730	--	301,730	--
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	591,640	--	591,640	--
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	161,228	--	161,228	--
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	129,975	--	129,975	--
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	36,771	--	36,771	--
(44) Jet Fuel	40,007	--	40,007	--
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	93,350	--	93,350	--
(46) Other ^d	206,541	--	206,541	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,561,242	--	1,561,242	--
(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,
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	E 202,115	--	215,069	5,707	-15,200	0	433,975	3,921	195	893,370
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	52,291	15,348	7,109	--	-22,327	--	18,607	2,101	76,367	100,307
Pentanes Plus	9,856	--	1,864	--	-1,263	--	5,515	18	7,450	6,957
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42,435	15,348	5,245	--	-21,064	--	13,092	2,083	68,917	93,350
Ethane/Ethylene	16,320	936	443	--	-2,418	--	0	0	20,117	22,147
Propane/Propylene	15,807	16,104	4,192	--	-8,906	--	0	971	44,038	42,954
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,161	-1,827	400	--	-9,240	--	8,788	1,112	3,074	20,963
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,147	135	210	--	-500	--	4,304	0	1,688	7,286
Other Liquids	7,439	--	14,107	--	-5,658	--	28,443	504	-1,743	139,644
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	8,103	--	1,885	--	175	--	9,713	100	0	11,733
Unfinished Oils	--	--	11,411	--	-6,583	--	19,839	0	-1,845	86,758
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-665	--	811	--	721	--	-978	403	0	41,018
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	29	--	-131	0	102	135
Finished Petroleum Products	2,451	491,409	31,058	--	2,217	--	--	28,650	494,051	427,921
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,451	239,295	7,876	--	5,992	--	--	4,377	239,253	161,228
Reformulated	--	61,859	3,352	--	1,384	--	--	48	63,779	36,816
Oxygenated	17,860	13,353	33	--	708	--	--	5	30,533	5,154
Other	-15,409	164,083	4,491	--	3,900	--	--	4,325	144,940	119,258
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	445	2	--	6	--	--	0	441	2,344
Jet Fuel	--	47,791	2,763	--	-1,534	--	--	1,943	50,145	40,007
Naphtha-Type	--	111	0	--	57	--	--	2	52	562
Kerosene-Type	--	47,680	2,763	--	-1,591	--	--	1,940	50,094	39,445
Kerosene	--	2,811	22	--	443	--	--	5	2,385	7,228
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	103,520	7,276	--	-5,760	--	--	9,244	107,312	129,975
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	60,117	3,098	--	1,760	--	--	2,973	58,482	66,444
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	43,403	4,178	--	-7,520	--	--	6,272	48,829	63,531
Residual Fuel Oil	--	26,507	7,906	--	-506	--	--	3,049	31,870	36,771
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,887	927	--	-1,068	--	--	0	6,882	2,814
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	6,657	2,654	--	-59	--	--	0	9,370	1,435
Special Naphthas	--	1,416	328	--	-45	--	--	1,340	449	2,029
Lubricants	--	5,818	431	--	1,141	--	--	567	4,541	12,894
Waxes	--	627	34	--	75	--	--	74	512	857
Petroleum Coke	--	19,763	37	--	-125	--	--	7,908	12,017	6,658
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	10,074	791	--	3,544	--	--	138	7,183	22,465
Still Gas	--	20,412	0	--	0	--	--	0	20,412	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,386	11	--	113	--	--	5	1,279	1,216
Total	264,295	506,757	267,343	5,707	-40,968	0	481,025	35,176	568,869	1,561,242

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 2,383,404	--	2,642,689	75,346	-35,332	12	5,099,749	34,502	2,507	893,370
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	642,938	238,274	70,061	--	-7,988	--	171,782	21,532	765,947	100,307
Pentanes Plus	121,987	--	16,796	--	-1,722	--	66,671	508	73,326	6,957
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	520,951	238,274	53,265	--	-6,266	--	105,111	21,024	692,621	93,350
Ethane/Ethylene	208,637	8,825	6,097	--	-3,142	--	0	0	226,701	22,147
Propane/Propylene	188,910	182,820	37,099	--	-3,576	--	2	13,709	398,694	42,954
Normal Butane/Butylene	55,863	41,849	5,817	--	1,236	--	52,423	7,315	42,555	20,963
Isobutane/Isobutylene	67,541	4,780	4,252	--	-784	--	52,686	0	24,671	7,286
Other Liquids	54,579	--	158,854	--	-8,558	--	269,702	4,866	-52,577	139,644
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	86,709	--	16,833	--	-5,439	--	106,597	2,384	0	11,733
Unfinished Oils	--	--	126,043	--	-4,621	--	184,280	0	-53,616	86,758
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-32,130	--	15,978	--	1,456	--	-20,090	2,482	0	41,018
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	46	--	-1,085	0	1,039	135
Finished Petroleum Products	56,346	5,582,833	352,096	--	-40,499	--	--	285,569	5,746,205	427,921
Finished Motor Gasoline	56,346	2,712,672	96,517	--	-14,264	--	--	38,130	2,841,669	161,228
Reformulated	--	679,230	41,031	--	-6,046	--	--	1,150	725,157	36,816
Oxygenated	242,160	85,988	2,243	--	-2,866	--	--	763	332,494	5,154
Other	-185,814	1,947,454	53,243	--	-5,352	--	--	36,216	1,784,019	119,258
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	7,798	61	--	56	--	--	0	7,803	2,344
Jet Fuel	--	516,094	38,819	--	-7,156	--	--	9,371	552,698	40,007
Naphtha-Type	--	3,000	3,854	--	-620	--	--	1,069	6,405	562
Kerosene-Type	--	513,094	34,965	--	-6,536	--	--	8,303	546,292	39,445
Kerosene	--	19,262	421	--	-733	--	--	686	19,730	7,228
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,151,007	69,179	--	-15,148	--	--	66,923	1,168,411	129,975
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	696,268	28,233	--	-5,379	--	--	17,492	712,388	66,444
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	454,739	40,946	--	-9,769	--	--	49,431	456,023	63,531
Residual Fuel Oil	--	287,040	67,614	--	-5,281	--	--	49,486	310,449	36,771
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	58,421	8,618	--	559	--	--	0	66,480	2,814
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	88,075	49,539	--	26	--	--	0	137,588	1,435
Special Naphthas	--	18,190	2,754	--	-200	--	--	7,708	13,436	2,029
Lubricants	--	63,696	3,783	--	1,322	--	--	9,054	57,103	12,894
Waxes	--	8,028	472	--	-71	--	--	925	7,646	857
Petroleum Coke	--	229,767	1,375	--	-2,549	--	--	101,099	132,592	6,658
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	170,358	12,827	--	3,894	--	--	2,101	177,190	22,465
Still Gas	--	236,268	0	--	0	--	--	0	236,268	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	16,157	117	--	-954	--	--	85	17,143	1,216
Total	3,137,266	5,821,107	3,223,700	75,346	-92,377	12	5,541,233	346,468	6,462,083	1,561,242

^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,
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 6,520	--	6,938	184	-490	0	13,999	126	6
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,687	495	229	--	-720	--	600	68	2,463
Pentanes Plus	318	--	60	--	-41	--	178	1	240
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,369	495	169	--	-679	--	422	67	2,223
Ethane/Ethylene	526	30	14	--	-78	--	0	0	649
Propane/Propylene	510	519	135	--	-287	--	0	31	1,421
Normal Butane/Butylene	166	-59	13	--	-298	--	283	36	99
Isobutane/Isobutylene	166	4	7	--	-16	--	139	0	54
Other Liquids	240	--	455	--	-183	--	918	16	-56
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	261	--	61	--	6	--	313	3	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	368	--	-212	--	640	0	-60
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-21	--	26	--	23	--	-32	13	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	1	--	-4	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	79	15,852	1,002	--	72	--	--	924	15,937
Finished Motor Gasoline	79	7,719	254	--	193	--	--	141	7,718
Reformulated	--	1,995	108	--	45	--	--	2	2,057
Oxygenated	576	431	1	--	23	--	--	(s)	985
Other	-497	5,293	145	--	126	--	--	140	4,675
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	14	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	0	14
Jet Fuel	--	1,542	89	--	-49	--	--	63	1,618
Naphtha-Type	--	4	0	--	2	--	--	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type	--	1,538	89	--	-51	--	--	63	1,616
Kerosene	--	91	1	--	14	--	--	(s)	77
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,339	235	--	-186	--	--	298	3,462
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,939	100	--	57	--	--	96	1,887
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	1,400	135	--	-243	--	--	202	1,575
Residual Fuel Oil	--	855	255	--	-16	--	--	98	1,028
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	158	30	--	-34	--	--	0	222
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	215	86	--	-2	--	--	0	302
Special Naphthas	--	46	11	--	-1	--	--	43	14
Lubricants	--	188	14	--	37	--	--	18	146
Waxes	--	20	1	--	2	--	--	2	17
Petroleum Coke	--	638	1	--	-4	--	--	255	388
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	325	26	--	114	--	--	4	232
Still Gas	--	658	0	--	0	--	--	0	658
Miscellaneous Products	--	45	(s)	--	4	--	--	(s)	41
Total	8,526	16,347	8,624	184	-1,322	0	15,517	1,135	18,351

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 6,530	--	7,240	206	-97	(s)	13,972	95	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,761	653	192	--	-22	--	471	59	2,098
Pentanes Plus	334	--	46	--	-5	--	183	1	201
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,427	653	146	--	-17	--	288	58	1,898
Ethane/Ethylene	572	24	17	--	-9	--	0	0	621
Propane/Propylene	518	501	102	--	-10	--	(s)	38	1,092
Normal Butane/Butylene	153	115	16	--	3	--	144	20	117
Isobutane/Isobutylene	185	13	12	--	-2	--	144	0	68
Other Liquids	150	--	435	--	-23	--	739	13	-144
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	238	--	46	--	-15	--	292	7	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	345	--	-13	--	505	0	-147
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-88	--	44	--	4	--	-55	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-3	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	154	15,295	965	--	-111	--	--	782	15,743
Finished Motor Gasoline	154	7,432	264	--	-39	--	--	104	7,785
Reformulated	--	1,861	112	--	-17	--	--	3	1,987
Oxygenated	663	236	6	--	-8	--	--	2	911
Other	-509	5,335	146	--	-15	--	--	99	4,888
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	21	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	0	21
Jet Fuel	--	1,414	106	--	-20	--	--	26	1,514
Naphtha-Type	--	8	11	--	-2	--	--	3	18
Kerosene-Type	--	1,406	96	--	-18	--	--	23	1,497
Kerosene	--	53	1	--	-2	--	--	2	54
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,153	190	--	-42	--	--	183	3,201
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,908	77	--	-15	--	--	48	1,952
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,246	112	--	-27	--	--	135	1,249
Residual Fuel Oil	--	786	185	--	-14	--	--	136	851
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	160	24	--	2	--	--	0	182
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	241	136	--	(s)	--	--	0	377
Special Naphthas	--	50	8	--	-1	--	--	21	37
Lubricants	--	175	10	--	4	--	--	25	156
Waxes	--	22	1	--	(s)	--	--	3	21
Petroleum Coke	--	629	4	--	-7	--	--	277	363
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	467	35	--	11	--	--	6	485
Still Gas	--	647	0	--	0	--	--	0	647
Miscellaneous Products	--	44	(s)	--	-3	--	--	(s)	47
Total	8,595	15,948	8,832	206	-253	(s)	15,181	949	17,704

^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,
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 765	--	44,223	-4,192	-864	-4,081	0	44,013	0	0	11,534
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	793	930	1,576	--	4,117	-1,651	--	449	64	8,554	5,307
Pentanes Plus	83	--	0	--	0	-12	--	52	2	41	156
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	710	930	1,576	--	4,117	-1,639	--	397	62	8,513	5,151
Ethane/Ethylene	261	0	0	--	0	-2	--	0	0	263	12
Propane/Propylene	302	1,338	1,556	--	3,899	-1,294	--	0	49	8,340	3,398
Normal Butane/Butylene	109	-402	18	--	218	-331	--	272	13	-11	1,521
Isobutane/Isobutylene	38	-6	2	--	0	-12	--	125	0	-79	220
Other Liquids	3,001	--	3,380	--	336	-1,847	--	8,806	2	-244	16,771
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ..	1,923	--	259	--	0	-152	--	2,334	(s)	0	1,664
Unfinished Oils	--	--	2,310	--	-12	-2,116	--	4,759	0	-345	9,269
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,077	--	811	--	348	395	--	1,840	1	0	5,758
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	26	--	-127	0	101	80
Finished Petroleum Products	-1,024	54,604	26,378	--	91,896	-7,714	--	--	955	178,613	139,550
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1,024	27,814	7,807	--	51,158	1,878	--	--	9	83,868	48,995
Reformulated	--	19,348	3,352	--	13,173	1,116	--	--	0	34,757	20,317
Oxygenated	536	0	33	--	519	558	--	--	0	530	893
Other	-1,559	8,466	4,422	--	37,466	204	--	--	9	48,581	27,785
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	24	0	--	82	-23	--	--	0	129	832
Jet Fuel	--	2,995	2,553	--	13,511	-704	--	--	125	19,638	10,195
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	2,995	2,553	--	13,511	-704	--	--	125	19,638	10,195
Kerosene	--	98	20	--	270	206	--	--	1	181	4,079
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,569	6,927	--	24,209	-8,320	--	--	17	53,008	51,955
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,697	2,974	--	12,234	-1,196	--	--	4	19,097	17,622
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	10,872	3,953	--	11,975	-7,124	--	--	13	33,911	34,333
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,851	7,906	--	1,432	-1,162	--	--	116	15,235	14,568
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	184	2	--	45	-129	--	--	0	360	333
Special Naphthas	--	42	77	--	72	22	--	--	248	-79	154
Lubricants	--	510	333	--	880	335	--	--	163	1,225	2,822
Waxes	--	124	25	--	0	-2	--	--	19	132	186
Petroleum Coke	--	1,479	0	--	0	-30	--	--	252	1,257	545
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,102	727	--	237	226	--	--	2	1,838	4,768
Still Gas	--	1,757	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,757	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	55	1	--	0	-11	--	--	3	64	118
Total	3,535	55,534	75,557	-4,192	95,485	-15,293	0	53,268	1,021	186,923	173,162

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 9,950	--	513,512	22,043	-9,729	-4,021	0	539,626	171	0	11,534
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,464	17,330	8,129	--	38,756	-1,962	--	3,588	694	71,359	5,307
Pentanes Plus	1,063	--	610	--	0	88	--	415	72	1,098	156
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,401	17,330	7,519	--	38,756	-2,050	--	3,173	622	70,261	5,151
Ethane/Ethylene	3,041	0	0	--	0	12	--	0	0	3,029	12
Propane/Propylene	3,653	16,598	7,084	--	37,259	-2,130	--	0	437	66,287	3,398
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,289	1,154	271	--	1,118	75	--	1,780	186	1,791	1,521
Isobutane/Isobutylene	418	-422	164	--	379	-7	--	1,393	0	-847	220
Other Liquids	13,420	--	49,107	--	3,059	-1,979	--	81,195	62	-13,692	16,771
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	16,362	--	5,946	--	0	-2,517	--	24,770	55	0	1,664
Unfinished Oils	--	--	29,228	--	77	-475	--	44,536	0	-14,756	9,269
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-2,942	--	13,933	--	2,982	1,007	--	12,959	7	0	5,758
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	6	--	-1,070	0	1,064	80
Finished Petroleum Products	3,989	632,002	268,225	--	956,914	-23,557	--	--	12,726	1,871,962	139,550
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,989	307,816	93,406	--	567,475	-4,568	--	--	258	976,996	48,995
Reformulated	--	193,997	40,747	--	144,451	-2,741	--	--	0	381,936	20,317
Oxygenated	10,472	1,360	2,243	--	7,564	-1,168	--	--	6	22,802	893
Other	-6,483	112,459	50,416	--	415,460	-659	--	--	253	572,259	27,785
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	80	4	--	784	-221	--	--	0	1,089	832
Jet Fuel	--	31,487	31,195	--	141,549	-2,944	--	--	899	206,276	10,195
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-4	--	--	1	3	0
Kerosene-Type	--	31,487	31,195	--	141,549	-2,940	--	--	897	206,274	10,195
Kerosene	--	1,960	158	--	1,141	-334	--	--	342	3,251	4,079
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	151,155	64,312	--	213,574	-14,139	--	--	3,450	439,730	51,955
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	56,206	26,004	--	116,372	-4,466	--	--	1,299	201,749	17,622
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	94,949	38,308	--	97,202	-9,673	--	--	2,151	237,981	34,333
Residual Fuel Oil	--	56,121	61,280	--	17,240	-3,218	--	--	2,955	134,904	14,568
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	2,340	1,471	--	89	-42	--	--	0	3,942	333
Special Naphthas	--	848	1,249	--	941	50	--	--	408	2,580	154
Lubricants	--	6,279	3,321	--	9,649	271	--	--	1,590	17,388	2,822
Waxes	--	1,679	337	--	0	0	--	--	142	1,874	186
Petroleum Coke	--	17,849	0	--	0	-82	--	--	2,406	15,525	545
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	31,375	11,468	--	4,399	1,873	--	--	214	45,155	4,768
Still Gas	--	22,404	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	22,404	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	609	24	--	73	-203	--	--	62	847	118
Total	36,823	649,332	838,973	22,043	989,000	-31,519	0	624,409	13,652	1,929,629	173,162

^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, December 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 25	—	1,427	-135	-28	-132	0	1,420	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	30	51	—	133	-53	—	14	2	276
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	2	(s)	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	30	51	—	133	-53	—	13	2	275
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	43	50	—	126	-42	—	0	2	269
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-13	1	—	7	-11	-13	9	(s)	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	(s)	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	97	—	109	—	11	-60	—	284	(s)	-8
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	62	—	8	—	0	-5	—	75	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	75	—	(s)	-68	—	154	0	-11
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	35	—	26	—	11	13	—	59	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-4	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	-33	1,761	851	—	2,964	-249	—	—	31	5,762
Finished Motor Gasoline	-33	897	252	—	1,650	61	—	—	(s)	2,705
Reformulated	—	624	108	—	425	36	—	—	0	1,121
Oxygenated	17	0	1	—	17	18	—	—	0	17
Other	-50	273	143	—	1,209	7	—	—	(s)	1,567
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	3	-1	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	97	82	—	436	-23	—	—	4	633
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	97	82	—	436	-23	—	—	4	633
Kerosene	—	3	1	—	9	7	—	—	(s)	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	438	223	—	781	-268	—	—	1	1,710
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	87	96	—	395	-39	—	—	(s)	616
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	351	128	—	386	-230	—	—	(s)	1,094
Residual Fuel Oil	—	156	255	—	46	-37	—	—	4	491
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	6	(s)	—	1	-4	—	—	0	12
Special Naphthas	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	8	-3
Lubricants	—	16	11	—	28	11	—	—	5	40
Waxes	—	4	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	4
Petroleum Coke	—	48	0	—	0	-1	—	—	8	41
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	36	23	—	8	7	—	—	(s)	59
Still Gas	—	57	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	57
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Total	114	1,791	2,437	-135	3,080	-493	0	1,718	33	6,030

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 27	—	1,407	60	-27	-11	0	1,478	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	47	22	—	106	-5	—	10	2	196
Pentanes Plus	3	—	2	—	0	(s)	—	1	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	47	21	—	106	-6	—	9	2	192
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	45	19	—	102	-6	—	0	1	182
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	3	1	—	3	(s)	—	5	1	5
Isobutane/isobutylene	1	-1	(s)	—	1	(s)	—	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	37	—	135	—	8	-5	—	222	(s)	-38
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	45	—	16	—	0	-7	—	68	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	80	—	(s)	-1	—	122	0	-40
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-8	—	38	—	8	3	—	36	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-3	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	11	1,732	735	—	2,622	-65	—	—	35	5,129
Finished Motor Gasoline	11	843	256	—	1,555	-13	—	—	1	2,677
Reformulated	—	531	112	—	396	-8	—	—	0	1,046
Oxygenated	29	4	6	—	21	-3	—	—	(s)	62
Other	-18	308	138	—	1,138	-2	—	—	1	1,568
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	(s)	—	2	-1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	86	85	—	388	-8	—	—	2	565
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	86	85	—	388	-8	—	—	2	565
Kerosene	—	5	(s)	—	3	-1	—	—	1	9
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	414	176	—	585	-39	—	—	9	1,205
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	154	71	—	319	-12	—	—	4	553
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	260	105	—	266	-27	—	—	6	652
Residual Fuel Oil	—	154	168	—	47	-9	—	—	8	370
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	6	4	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	11
Special Naphthas	—	2	3	—	3	(s)	—	—	1	7
Lubricants	—	17	9	—	26	1	—	—	4	48
Waxes	—	5	1	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	49	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	7	43
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	86	31	—	12	5	—	—	1	124
Still Gas	—	61	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	61
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	2
Total	101	1,779	2,299	60	2,710	-86	0	1,711	37	5,287

^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,
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 17,132	--	24,428	1,822	52,684	-1,210	0	97,276	0	0	63,808
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,945	2,804	2,450	--	2,181	-7,793	--	5,215	1,002	17,956	29,113
Pentanes Plus	1,361	--	22	--	536	-499	--	1,050	16	1,352	1,616
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,584	2,804	2,428	--	1,645	-7,294	--	4,165	985	16,605	27,497
Ethane/Ethylene	2,234	0	9	--	-1,512	-796	--	0	0	1,527	2,085
Propane/Propylene	3,532	3,351	2,290	--	2,155	-3,818	--	0	108	15,038	17,308
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,189	-589	116	--	653	-2,660	--	2,986	877	166	5,935
Isobutane/Isobutylene	629	42	13	--	349	-20	--	1,179	0	-126	2,169
Other Liquids	-543	--	9	--	1,775	-822	--	3,174	0	-1,111	24,005
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,109	--	5	--	0	111	--	1,003	0	0	1,641
Unfinished Oils	--	--	4	--	142	-1,049	--	2,306	0	-1,111	11,917
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,652	--	0	--	1,633	124	--	-143	0	0	10,425
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-8	--	8	0	0	22
Finished Petroleum Products	3,009	108,211	248	--	23,261	3,975	--	--	413	130,341	99,778
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,009	57,272	47	--	14,061	1,424	--	--	43	72,922	41,029
Reformulated	--	7,419	0	--	0	-138	--	--	0	7,557	1,389
Oxygenated	13,574	2,153	0	--	-190	1	--	--	4	15,532	563
Other	-10,564	47,700	47	--	14,251	1,561	--	--	39	49,834	39,077
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	88	0	--	49	42	--	--	0	95	474
Jet Fuel	--	6,407	0	--	3,687	-665	--	--	2	10,757	7,523
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	4	--	--	2	-6	178
Kerosene-Type	--	6,407	0	--	3,687	-669	--	--	0	10,763	7,345
Kerosene	--	1,705	0	--	116	133	--	--	1	1,687	1,871
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	25,339	109	--	5,293	1,273	--	--	52	29,416	31,494
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	17,582	63	--	4,690	1,726	--	--	0	20,609	21,506
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	7,757	46	--	603	-453	--	--	52	8,807	9,988
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,387	0	--	-388	-144	--	--	56	2,087	2,108
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,443	38	--	29	118	--	--	0	1,392	913
Special Naphthas	--	288	30	--	110	-27	--	--	7	448	177
Lubricants	--	811	15	--	184	150	--	--	54	806	1,781
Waxes	--	72	6	--	0	11	--	--	11	56	105
Petroleum Coke	--	3,962	0	--	0	-24	--	--	73	3,913	1,193
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,100	0	--	120	1,706	--	--	113	2,401	10,922
Still Gas	--	4,014	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,014	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	323	3	--	0	-22	--	--	0	348	188
Total	28,543	111,015	27,135	1,822	79,901	-5,850	0	105,665	1,415	147,186	216,704

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 207,397	—	279,321	11,881	644,950	-12,488	0	1,155,999	38	0	63,808
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	109,618	47,547	25,084	—	8,558	-841	—	40,980	3,493	147,175	29,113
Pentanes Plus	16,404	—	351	—	7,671	-707	—	14,462	192	10,479	1,616
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	93,214	47,547	24,733	—	887	-134	—	26,518	3,301	136,696	27,497
Ethane/Ethylene	31,514	1	1,955	—	-15,145	-1,378	—	0	0	19,703	2,085
Propane/Propylene	40,382	41,191	19,036	—	10,206	-473	—	2	1,068	110,218	17,308
Normal Butane/Butylene	14,278	5,449	1,922	—	612	1,455	—	12,181	2,233	6,392	5,935
Isobutane/Isobutylene	7,040	906	1,820	—	5,214	262	—	14,335	0	383	2,169
Other Liquids	-16,489	—	73	—	21,739	-1,766	—	15,981	12	-8,904	24,005
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	10,800	—	19	—	0	-265	—	11,083	1	0	1,641
Unfinished Oils	—	—	41	—	844	-2,604	—	12,357	0	-8,868	11,917
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-27,290	—	13	—	20,895	1,081	—	-7,473	10	0	10,425
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	22	—	14	0	-36	22
Finished Petroleum Products	45,694	1,225,699	4,611	—	278,482	-7,787	—	—	6,599	1,555,673	99,778
Finished Motor Gasoline	45,694	645,954	1,124	—	159,190	-6,726	—	—	528	858,159	41,029
Reformulated	—	77,703	0	—	713	-2,447	—	—	0	80,863	1,389
Oxygenated	184,042	25,660	0	—	-2,481	188	—	—	49	206,984	563
Other	-138,348	542,591	1,124	—	160,958	-4,467	—	—	480	570,312	39,077
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,080	34	—	1,154	37	—	—	0	2,231	474
Jet Fuel	—	71,174	0	—	37,789	-780	—	—	109	109,634	7,523
Naphtha-Type	—	7	0	—	759	-76	—	—	2	840	178
Kerosene-Type	—	71,167	0	—	37,030	-704	—	—	106	108,795	7,345
Kerosene	—	8,121	0	—	425	200	—	—	112	8,234	1,871
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	280,827	1,649	—	77,081	-3,294	—	—	609	362,242	31,494
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	185,261	1,058	—	64,486	-2,338	—	—	4	253,139	21,506
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	95,566	591	—	12,595	-956	—	—	605	109,103	9,988
Residual Fuel Oil	—	22,394	288	—	-3,352	-141	—	—	1,206	18,265	2,108
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	16,878	365	—	164	657	—	—	0	16,750	913
Special Naphthas	—	4,351	513	—	1,022	-119	—	—	140	5,865	177
Lubricants	—	8,238	203	—	2,274	183	—	—	623	9,909	1,781
Waxes	—	1,201	74	—	0	10	—	—	127	1,138	105
Petroleum Coke	—	47,383	0	—	0	-242	—	—	1,572	46,053	1,193
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	66,819	314	—	2,677	2,443	—	—	1,571	65,796	10,922
Still Gas	—	47,408	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	47,408	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	3,871	47	—	58	-15	—	—	1	3,990	188
Total	346,219	1,273,246	309,089	11,881	953,729	-22,882	0	1,212,960	10,142	1,693,945	216,704

^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, December 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 553	—	788	59	1,699	-39	0	3,138	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	289	90	79	—	70	-251	—	168	32	579
Pentanes Plus	44	—	1	—	17	-16	—	34	1	44
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	245	90	78	—	53	-235	—	134	32	536
Ethane/Ethylene	72	0	(s)	—	-49	-26	—	0	0	49
Propane/Propylene	114	108	74	—	70	-123	—	0	3	485
Normal Butane/Butylene	38	-19	4	—	21	-86	—	96	28	5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	20	1	(s)	—	11	-1	—	38	0	-4
Other Liquids	-18	—	(s)	—	57	-27	—	102	0	-36
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	36	—	(s)	—	0	4	—	32	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	5	-34	—	74	0	-36
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-53	—	0	—	53	4	—	-5	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	97	3,491	8	—	750	128	—	—	13	4,205
Finished Motor Gasoline	97	1,847	2	—	454	46	—	—	1	2,352
Reformulated	—	239	0	—	0	-4	—	—	0	244
Oxygenated	438	69	0	—	-6	(s)	—	—	(s)	501
Other	-341	1,539	2	—	460	50	—	—	1	1,608
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	0	—	2	1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	207	0	—	119	-21	—	—	(s)	347
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	207	0	—	119	-22	—	—	0	347
Kerosene	—	55	0	—	4	4	—	—	(s)	54
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	817	4	—	171	41	—	—	2	949
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	567	2	—	151	56	—	—	0	665
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	250	1	—	19	-15	—	—	2	284
Residual Fuel Oil	—	77	0	—	-13	-5	—	—	2	67
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	47	1	—	1	4	—	—	0	45
Special Naphthas	—	9	1	—	4	-1	—	—	(s)	14
Lubricants	—	26	(s)	—	6	5	—	—	2	26
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	128	0	—	0	-1	—	—	2	126
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	132	0	—	4	55	—	—	4	77
Still Gas	—	129	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	129
Miscellaneous Products	—	10	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	0	11
Total	921	3,581	875	59	2,577	-189	0	3,409	46	4,748

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 568	--	765	33	1,767	-34	0	3,167	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	300	130	69	--	23	-2	--	112	10	403
Pentanes Plus	45	--	1	--	21	-2	--	40	1	29
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	255	130	68	--	2	(s)	--	73	9	375
Ethane/Ethylene	86	(s)	5	--	-41	-4	--	0	0	54
Propane/Propylene	111	113	52	--	28	-1	--	(s)	3	302
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	15	5	--	2	4	--	33	6	18
Isobutane/Isobutylene	19	2	5	--	14	1	--	39	0	1
Other Liquids	-45	--	(s)	--	60	-5	--	44	(s)	-24
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	30	--	(s)	--	0	-1	--	30	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	(s)	--	2	-7	--	34	0	-24
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-75	--	(s)	--	57	3	--	-20	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	125	3,358	13	--	763	-21	--	--	18	4,262
Finished Motor Gasoline	125	1,770	3	--	436	-18	--	--	1	2,351
Reformulated	--	213	0	--	2	-7	--	--	0	222
Oxygenated	504	70	0	--	-7	1	--	--	(s)	567
Other	-379	1,487	3	--	441	-12	--	--	1	1,562
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	195	0	--	104	-2	--	--	(s)	300
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	0	--	2	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type	--	195	0	--	101	-2	--	--	(s)	298
Kerosene	--	22	0	--	1	1	--	--	(s)	23
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	769	5	--	211	-9	--	--	2	992
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	508	3	--	177	-6	--	--	(s)	694
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	262	2	--	35	-3	--	--	2	299
Residual Fuel Oil	--	61	1	--	-9	(s)	--	--	3	50
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	46	1	--	(s)	2	--	--	0	46
Special Naphthas	--	12	1	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	16
Lubricants	--	23	1	--	6	1	--	--	2	27
Waxes	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	--	130	0	--	0	-1	--	--	4	126
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	183	1	--	7	7	--	--	4	180
Still Gas	--	130	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	--	11	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Total	949	3,488	847	33	2,613	-63	0	3,323	28	4,641

^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,
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 97,105	--	134,601	3,067	-41,897	-9,001	0	201,877	0	0	730,488
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,570	10,220	2,314	--	-3,274	-12,098	--	8,919	682	46,327	60,342
Pentanes Plus	5,692	--	1,771	--	-136	-737	--	2,830	0	5,234	4,985
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	28,878	10,220	543	--	-3,138	-11,361	--	6,089	682	41,093	55,357
Ethane/Ethylene	12,746	936	434	--	2,700	-1,619	--	0	0	18,435	19,833
Propane/Propylene	10,007	9,891	109	--	-5,210	-3,712	--	0	559	17,950	20,237
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,431	-828	0	--	-514	-5,609	--	3,756	123	2,819	11,054
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,694	221	0	--	-114	-421	--	2,333	0	1,889	4,233
Other Liquids	2,883	--	9,043	--	-2,111	-5,781	--	17,242	294	-1,940	59,888
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,929	--	228	--	0	40	--	3,018	99	0	4,204
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,815	--	-130	-4,596	--	15,222	0	-1,941	40,595
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-46	--	0	--	-1,981	-1,231	--	-991	195	0	15,063
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	6	--	-7	0	1	26
Finished Petroleum Products	117	231,357	4,014	--	-119,589	2,251	--	--	17,795	95,853	123,903
Finished Motor Gasoline	117	109,660	0	--	-67,360	2,383	--	--	4,209	35,826	47,070
Reformulated	--	20,772	0	--	-13,173	662	--	--	0	6,937	9,853
Oxygenated	714	1,051	0	--	-357	17	--	--	0	1,391	200
Other	-597	87,837	0	--	-53,830	1,704	--	--	4,209	27,497	37,017
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	216	0	--	-139	-43	--	--	0	120	470
Jet Fuel	--	24,383	210	--	-18,697	-419	--	--	1,694	4,621	13,755
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	1	27
Kerosene-Type	--	24,383	210	--	-18,697	-418	--	--	1,694	4,620	13,728
Kerosene	--	755	0	--	-344	99	--	--	0	312	1,113
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	47,713	0	--	-30,228	-816	--	--	5,649	12,652	29,939
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	27,042	0	--	-17,364	-111	--	--	1,465	8,324	15,680
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	20,671	0	--	-12,864	-705	--	--	4,184	4,328	14,259
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11,986	0	--	-1,044	910	--	--	1,673	8,359	13,739
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	9,259	3,492	--	-74	-1,056	--	--	0	13,733	2,810
Special Naphthas	--	1,145	221	--	-282	-27	--	--	32	1,079	1,647
Lubricants	--	3,505	83	--	-1,064	427	--	--	230	1,867	6,622
Waxes	--	374	1	--	0	69	--	--	31	275	487
Petroleum Coke	--	9,336	0	--	0	32	--	--	4,263	5,041	2,161
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,695	0	--	-357	605	--	--	13	1,720	3,431
Still Gas	--	9,518	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	9,518	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	812	7	--	0	87	--	--	(s)	732	659
Total	134,675	241,577	149,972	3,067	-166,871	-24,629	0	228,038	18,772	140,240	974,621

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 1,132,927	--	1,691,681	14,979	-521,736	-15,855	0	2,333,706	0	0	730,488
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	434,547	140,730	31,280	--	-9,596	-6,331	--	87,685	10,392	505,215	60,342
Pentanes Plus	72,571	--	14,001	--	-3,227	-1,040	--	33,259	242	50,884	4,985
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	361,976	140,730	17,279	--	-6,369	-5,291	--	54,426	10,150	454,331	55,357
Ethane/Ethylene	160,935	8,824	4,142	--	30,103	-1,778	--	0	0	205,782	19,833
Propane/Propylene	124,178	105,873	9,202	--	-37,081	-1,449	--	0	8,686	194,935	20,237
Normal Butane/Butylene	25,653	22,349	2,701	--	3,197	-990	--	24,816	1,463	28,611	11,054
Isobutane/Isobutylene	51,210	3,684	1,234	--	-2,588	-1,074	--	29,610	0	25,004	4,233
Other Liquids	40,776	--	92,914	--	-24,591	-4,730	--	143,783	4,325	-34,279	59,888
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	39,400	--	525	--	0	-1,894	--	39,507	2,312	0	4,204
Unfinished Oils	--	--	90,357	--	-921	-2,412	--	126,138	0	-34,290	40,595
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,376	--	2,032	--	-23,670	-437	--	-21,838	2,013	0	15,063
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	13	--	-24	0	11	26
Finished Petroleum Products	179	2,559,562	69,950	--	-1,281,244	-2,668	--	--	171,019	1,180,096	123,903
Finished Motor Gasoline	179	1,213,951	1,121	--	-749,923	1,429	--	--	35,193	428,706	47,070
Reformulated	--	236,606	0	--	-145,062	1,057	--	--	1,102	89,385	9,853
Oxygenated	15,556	11,989	0	--	-5,203	-1,262	--	--	596	23,007	200
Other	-15,376	965,356	1,121	--	-599,658	1,634	--	--	33,494	316,314	37,017
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	4,527	0	--	-2,309	188	--	--	0	2,030	470
Jet Fuel	--	256,987	4,009	--	-194,358	-2,896	--	--	6,080	63,454	13,755
Naphtha-Type	--	342	3,639	--	-311	-310	--	--	950	3,030	27
Kerosene-Type	--	256,645	370	--	-194,047	-2,586	--	--	5,130	60,424	13,728
Kerosene	--	7,428	256	--	-1,394	-594	--	--	193	6,691	1,113
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	509,991	159	--	-297,962	1,596	--	--	35,551	175,041	29,939
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	301,696	0	--	-186,050	316	--	--	9,912	105,418	15,680
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	208,295	159	--	-111,912	1,280	--	--	25,639	69,623	14,259
Residual Fuel Oil	--	123,812	5,331	--	-13,888	-1,370	--	--	28,003	88,622	13,739
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	121,708	56,142	--	-253	30	--	--	0	177,567	2,810
Special Naphthas	--	12,391	974	--	-2,063	-145	--	--	757	10,690	1,647
Lubricants	--	39,652	259	--	-11,887	1,025	--	--	5,194	21,805	6,622
Waxes	--	4,249	24	--	0	-11	--	--	436	3,848	487
Petroleum Coke	--	105,720	1,121	--	0	-1,144	--	--	59,460	48,525	2,161
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	41,654	511	--	-7,076	1	--	--	153	34,935	3,431
Still Gas	--	108,877	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	108,877	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	8,615	43	--	-131	-777	--	--	1	9,303	659
Total	1,608,430	2,700,292	1,885,825	14,979	-1,837,167	-29,584	0	2,565,174	185,737	1,651,032	974,621

^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, December 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,132	—	4,342	99	-1,352	-290	0	6,512	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,115	330	75	—	-106	-390	—	288	22	1,494
Pentanes Plus	184	—	57	—	-4	-24	—	91	0	169
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	932	330	18	—	-101	-366	—	196	22	1,326
Ethane/Ethylene	411	30	14	—	87	-52	—	0	0	595
Propane/Propylene	323	319	4	—	-168	-120	—	0	18	579
Normal Butane/Butylene	78	-27	0	—	-17	-181	—	121	4	91
Isobutane/Isobutylene	119	7	0	—	-4	-14	—	75	0	61
Other Liquids	93	—	292	—	-68	-186	—	556	9	-63
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	94	—	7	—	0	1	—	97	3	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	284	—	-4	-148	—	491	0	-63
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-1	—	0	—	-64	-40	—	-32	6	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	4	7,463	129	—	-3,858	73	—	—	574	3,092
Finished Motor Gasoline	4	3,537	0	—	-2,173	77	—	—	136	1,156
Reformulated	—	670	0	—	-425	21	—	—	0	224
Oxygenated	23	34	0	—	-12	1	—	—	0	45
Other	-19	2,833	0	—	-1,736	55	—	—	136	887
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	7	0	—	-4	-1	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	787	7	—	-603	-14	—	—	55	149
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	787	7	—	-603	-13	—	—	55	149
Kerosene	—	24	0	—	-11	3	—	—	0	10
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,539	0	—	-975	-26	—	—	182	408
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	872	0	—	-560	-4	—	—	47	269
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	667	0	—	-415	-23	—	—	135	140
Residual Fuel Oil	—	387	0	—	-34	29	—	—	54	270
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	299	113	—	-2	-34	—	—	0	443
Special Naphthas	—	37	7	—	-9	-1	—	—	1	35
Lubricants	—	113	3	—	-34	14	—	—	7	60
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	0	2	—	—	1	9
Petroleum Coke	—	301	0	—	0	1	—	—	138	163
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	87	0	—	-12	20	—	—	(s)	55
Still Gas	—	307	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	307
Miscellaneous Products	—	26	(s)	—	0	3	—	—	(s)	24
Total	4,344	7,793	4,838	99	-5,383	-794	0	7,356	606	4,524

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,104	—	4,635	41	-1,429	-43	0	6,394	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,191	386	86	—	-26	-17	—	240	28	1,384
Pentanes Plus	199	—	38	—	-9	-3	—	91	1	139
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	992	386	47	—	-17	-14	—	149	28	1,245
Ethane/Ethylene	441	24	11	—	82	-5	—	0	0	564
Propane/Propylene	340	290	25	—	-102	-4	—	0	24	534
Normal Butane/Butylene	70	61	7	—	9	-3	—	68	4	78
Isobutane/Isobutylene	140	10	3	—	-7	-3	—	81	0	69
Other Liquids	112	—	255	—	-67	-13	—	394	12	-94
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	108	—	1	—	0	-5	—	108	6	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	248	—	-3	-7	—	346	0	-94
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	4	—	6	—	-65	-1	—	-60	6	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	(s)	7,012	192	—	-3,510	-7	—	—	469	3,233
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	3,326	3	—	-2,055	4	—	—	96	1,175
Reformulated	—	648	0	—	-397	3	—	—	3	245
Oxygenated	43	33	0	—	-14	-3	—	—	2	63
Other	-42	2,645	3	—	-1,643	4	—	—	92	867
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	12	0	—	-6	1	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	704	11	—	-532	-8	—	—	17	174
Naphtha-Type	—	1	10	—	-1	-1	—	—	3	8
Kerosene-Type	—	703	1	—	-532	-7	—	—	14	166
Kerosene	—	20	1	—	-4	-2	—	—	1	18
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,397	(s)	—	-816	4	—	—	97	480
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	827	0	—	-510	1	—	—	27	289
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	571	(s)	—	-307	4	—	—	70	191
Residual Fuel Oil	—	339	15	—	-38	-4	—	—	77	243
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	333	154	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	486
Special Naphthas	—	34	3	—	-6	(s)	—	—	2	29
Lubricants	—	109	1	—	-33	3	—	—	14	60
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	290	3	—	0	-3	—	—	163	133
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	114	1	—	-19	(s)	—	—	(s)	96
Still Gas	—	298	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	298
Miscellaneous Products	—	24	(s)	—	(s)	-2	—	—	(s)	25
Total	4,407	7,398	5,167	41	-5,033	-81	0	7,028	509	4,523

^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,
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 11,576	--	3,839	836	-1,896	989	0	13,366	0	0	12,575
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,502	77	584	--	-3,024	35	--	670	0	1,434	1,380
Pentanes Plus	839	--	71	--	-400	2	--	118	0	390	178
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,663	77	513	--	-2,624	33	--	552	0	1,044	1,202
Ethane/Ethylene	1,078	0	0	--	-1,188	-1	--	0	0	-109	217
Propane/Propylene	1,644	260	233	--	-844	-5	--	0	0	1,298	511
Normal Butane/Butylene	614	-180	266	--	-357	-11	--	417	0	-63	297
Isobutane/Isobutylene	327	-3	14	--	-235	50	--	135	0	-82	177
Other Liquids	415	--	0	--	0	424	--	-42	0	33	4,281
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	170	--	0	--	0	10	--	160	0	0	203
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-33	--	0	0	33	1,933
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	245	--	0	--	0	447	--	-202	0	0	2,145
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-191	14,511	187	--	1,408	1,275	--	--	4	14,635	10,692
Finished Motor Gasoline	-191	7,469	10	--	259	95	--	--	(s)	7,451	4,406
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	536	1,278	0	--	28	-43	--	--	0	1,885	184
Other	-727	6,191	10	--	231	138	--	--	(s)	5,567	4,222
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	11	0	--	8	8	--	--	0	11	35
Jet Fuel	--	850	0	--	1,039	115	--	--	0	1,774	854
Naphtha-Type	--	101	0	--	-1	30	--	--	0	70	141
Kerosene-Type	--	749	0	--	1,040	85	--	--	0	1,704	713
Kerosene	--	162	0	--	-42	3	--	--	0	117	103
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,620	177	--	144	591	--	--	0	3,350	3,094
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,821	61	--	143	461	--	--	0	2,564	2,635
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	799	116	--	1	130	--	--	0	786	459
Residual Fuel Oil	--	312	0	--	0	31	--	--	0	281	495
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	16	0	--	0	3	--	--	0	13	3
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	4	-4	0
Waxes	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	0
Petroleum Coke	--	472	0	--	0	45	--	--	0	427	180
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	806	0	--	0	378	--	--	0	428	1,501
Still Gas	--	675	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	675	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	118	0	--	0	6	--	--	0	112	20
Total	16,302	14,588	4,610	836	-3,512	2,723	0	13,994	4	16,102	28,928

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 137,716	—	45,665	7,253	-23,182	463	0	166,989	0	0	12,575
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	50,268	2,613	4,631	—	-37,718	75	—	5,132	47	14,540	1,380
Pentanes Plus	9,873	—	1,834	—	-4,444	-8	—	1,484	0	5,787	178
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40,395	2,613	2,797	—	-33,274	83	—	3,648	47	8,753	1,202
Ethane/Ethylene	13,133	0	0	—	-14,958	2	—	0	0	-1,827	217
Propane/Propylene	17,149	3,285	1,737	—	-10,384	118	—	0	8	11,661	511
Normal Butane/Butylene	6,344	-244	923	—	-4,927	-52	—	2,301	39	-192	297
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,769	-428	137	—	-3,005	15	—	1,347	0	-889	177
Other Liquids	1,914	—	0	—	0	-357	—	2,308	0	-37	4,281
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	775	—	0	—	0	-79	—	854	0	0	203
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-66	—	103	0	-37	1,933
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	1,139	—	0	—	0	-212	—	1,351	0	0	2,145
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-559	177,407	2,196	—	15,911	-568	—	—	110	195,412	10,692
Finished Motor Gasoline	-559	88,253	157	—	3,020	-354	—	—	19	91,206	4,406
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	5,798	5,370	0	—	120	-393	—	—	15	11,666	184
Other	-6,357	82,883	157	—	2,900	39	—	—	5	79,540	4,222
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	184	5	—	371	-7	—	—	0	567	35
Jet Fuel	—	10,554	0	—	10,815	-14	—	—	(s)	21,383	854
Naphtha-Type	—	2,494	0	—	-957	-116	—	—	0	1,653	141
Kerosene-Type	—	8,060	0	—	11,772	102	—	—	(s)	19,730	713
Kerosene	—	786	0	—	-172	12	—	—	0	602	103
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	47,220	1,946	—	1,877	-61	—	—	0	51,104	3,094
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	37,570	483	—	2,064	347	—	—	0	39,770	2,635
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	9,650	1,463	—	-187	-408	—	—	0	11,334	459
Residual Fuel Oil	—	3,640	0	—	0	96	—	—	0	3,544	495
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	244	0	—	0	3	—	—	0	241	3
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	3	-3	1
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	62	-62	0
Waxes	—	70	0	—	0	-27	—	—	3	94	0
Petroleum Coke	—	5,077	0	—	0	75	—	—	14	4,988	180
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	12,676	88	—	0	-294	—	—	9	13,049	1,501
Still Gas	—	7,538	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	7,538	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,165	0	—	0	3	—	—	(s)	1,162	20
Total	189,338	180,020	52,492	7,253	-44,989	-387	0	174,429	157	209,916	28,928

^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, December 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 373	--	124	27	-61	32	0	431	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	145	2	19	--	-98	1	--	22	0	46
Pentanes Plus	27	--	2	--	-13	(s)	--	4	0	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	118	2	17	--	-85	1	--	18	0	34
Ethane/Ethylene	35	0	0	--	-38	(s)	--	0	0	-4
Propane/Propylene	53	8	8	--	-27	(s)	--	0	0	42
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	-6	9	--	-12	(s)	--	13	0	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	11	(s)	(s)	--	-8	2	--	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	13	--	0	--	0	14	--	-1	0	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	5	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	0	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	8	--	0	--	0	14	--	-7	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-6	468	6	--	45	41	--	--	(s)	472
Finished Motor Gasoline	-6	241	(s)	--	8	3	--	--	(s)	240
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	17	41	0	--	1	-1	--	--	0	61
Other	-23	200	(s)	--	7	4	--	--	(s)	180
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Jet Fuel	--	27	0	--	34	4	--	--	0	57
Naphtha-Type	--	3	0	--	(s)	1	--	--	0	2
Kerosene-Type	--	24	0	--	34	3	--	--	0	55
Kerosene	--	5	0	--	-1	(s)	--	--	0	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	117	6	--	5	19	--	--	0	108
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	91	2	--	5	15	--	--	0	83
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	26	4	--	(s)	4	--	--	0	25
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	9
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	--	15	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	26	0	--	0	12	--	--	0	14
Still Gas	--	22	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	22
Miscellaneous Products	--	4	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	4
Total	526	471	149	27	-113	88	0	451	(s)	519

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

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

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

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

^e Includes 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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 377	--	125	20	-64	1	0	458	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	138	7	13	--	-103	(s)	--	14	(s)	40
Pentanes Plus	27	--	5	--	-12	(s)	--	4	0	16
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	111	7	8	--	-91	(s)	--	10	(s)	24
Ethane/Ethylene	36	0	0	--	-41	(s)	--	0	0	-5
Propane/Propylene	47	9	5	--	-28	(s)	--	0	(s)	32
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	-1	3	--	-13	(s)	--	6	(s)	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	(s)	--	-8	(s)	--	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	5	--	0	--	0	-1	--	6	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	2	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	3	--	0	--	0	-1	--	4	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-2	486	6	--	44	-2	--	--	(s)	535
Finished Motor Gasoline	-2	242	(s)	--	8	-1	--	--	(s)	250
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	16	15	0	--	(s)	-1	--	--	(s)	32
Other	-17	227	(s)	--	8	(s)	--	--	(s)	218
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	(s)	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel	--	29	0	--	30	(s)	--	--	(s)	59
Naphtha-Type	--	7	0	--	-3	(s)	--	--	0	5
Kerosene-Type	--	22	0	--	32	(s)	--	--	(s)	54
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	129	5	--	5	(s)	--	--	0	140
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	103	1	--	6	1	--	--	0	109
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	26	4	--	-1	-1	--	--	0	31
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	--	14	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	35	(s)	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	36
Still Gas	--	21	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	21
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Total	519	493	144	20	-123	-1	0	478	(s)	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 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 75,538	--	7,978	4,174	-8,027	-1,897	0	77,443	3,921	195	74,965
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,481	1,317	185	--	0	-820	--	3,354	353	2,096	4,165
Pentanes Plus	1,881	--	0	--	0	-17	--	1,465	0	433	22
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,600	1,317	185	--	0	-803	--	1,889	353	1,663	4,143
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	322	1,264	4	--	0	-77	--	0	255	1,412	1,500
Normal Butane/Butylene	818	172	0	--	0	-629	--	1,357	98	164	2,156
Isobutane/Isobutylene	459	-119	181	--	0	-97	--	532	0	86	487
Other Liquids	1,683	--	1,675	--	0	2,368	--	-737	208	1,519	34,699
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,972	--	1,393	--	0	166	--	3,198	1	0	4,021
Unfinished Oils	--	--	282	--	0	1,211	--	-2,448	0	1,519	23,044
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-289	--	0	--	0	986	--	-1,482	207	0	7,627
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	5	--	-5	0	0	7
Finished Petroleum Products	539	82,726	231	--	3,024	2,430	--	--	9,482	74,608	53,998
Finished Motor Gasoline	539	37,080	12	--	1,882	212	--	--	116	39,185	19,728
Reformulated	--	14,320	0	--	0	-256	--	--	48	14,528	5,257
Oxygenated	2,500	8,871	0	--	0	175	--	--	1	11,196	3,314
Other	-1,961	13,889	12	--	1,882	293	--	--	67	13,461	11,157
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	106	2	--	0	22	--	--	0	86	533
Jet Fuel	--	13,156	0	--	460	139	--	--	121	13,356	7,680
Naphtha-Type	--	10	0	--	1	24	--	--	0	-13	216
Kerosene-Type	--	13,146	0	--	459	115	--	--	121	13,369	7,464
Kerosene	--	91	2	--	0	2	--	--	3	88	62
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,279	63	--	582	1,512	--	--	3,526	8,886	13,493
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	9,975	0	--	297	880	--	--	1,504	7,888	9,001
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	3,304	63	--	285	632	--	--	2,022	998	4,492
Residual Fuel Oil	--	6,971	0	--	0	-141	--	--	1,203	5,909	5,861
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	642	49	--	0	-63	--	--	0	754	190
Special Naphthas	--	-59	0	--	100	-13	--	--	1,053	-999	50
Lubricants	--	992	0	--	0	229	--	--	115	648	1,669
Waxes	--	57	2	--	0	-3	--	--	14	48	79
Petroleum Coke	--	4,514	37	--	0	-148	--	--	3,320	1,379	2,579
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,371	64	--	0	629	--	--	9	797	1,843
Still Gas	--	4,448	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,448	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	78	0	--	0	53	--	--	2	23	231
Total	81,241	84,043	10,069	4,174	-5,003	2,081	0	80,060	13,964	78,418	167,827

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 895,414	--	112,510	19,189	-90,303	-3,431	12	903,429	34,293	2,507	74,965
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	39,041	30,054	937	--	0	1,071	--	34,397	6,906	27,658	4,165
Pentanes Plus	22,076	--	0	--	0	-55	--	17,051	1	5,079	22
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	16,965	30,054	937	--	0	1,126	--	17,346	6,904	22,580	4,143
Ethane/Ethylene	14	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	14	0
Propane/Propylene	3,548	15,873	40	--	0	358	--	0	3,510	15,593	1,500
Normal Butane/Butylene	8,299	13,141	0	--	0	748	--	11,345	3,395	5,952	2,156
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,104	1,040	897	--	0	20	--	6,001	0	1,020	487
Other Liquids	14,958	--	16,760	--	-207	274	--	26,435	467	4,335	34,699
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	19,372	--	10,343	--	0	-684	--	30,383	16	0	4,021
Unfinished Oils	--	--	6,417	--	0	936	--	1,146	0	4,335	23,044
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-4,414	--	0	--	-207	17	--	-5,089	451	0	7,627
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	5	--	-5	0	0	7
Finished Petroleum Products	7,070	988,163	7,114	--	29,937	-5,919	--	--	95,114	943,089	53,998
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,070	456,698	709	--	20,238	-4,045	--	--	2,131	486,630	19,728
Reformulated	--	170,924	284	--	-102	-1,915	--	--	48	172,973	5,257
Oxygenated	26,566	41,609	0	--	0	-231	--	--	98	68,308	3,314
Other	-19,496	244,165	425	--	20,340	-1,899	--	--	1,985	245,348	11,157
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,927	18	--	0	59	--	--	0	1,886	533
Jet Fuel	--	145,892	3,615	--	4,205	-522	--	--	2,284	151,950	7,680
Naphtha-Type	--	157	215	--	509	-114	--	--	115	880	216
Kerosene-Type	--	145,735	3,400	--	3,696	-408	--	--	2,169	151,070	7,464
Kerosene	--	967	7	--	0	-17	--	--	40	951	62
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	161,814	1,113	--	5,430	750	--	--	27,313	140,294	13,493
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	115,535	688	--	3,128	762	--	--	6,278	112,311	9,001
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	46,279	425	--	2,302	-12	--	--	21,035	27,983	4,492
Residual Fuel Oil	--	81,073	715	--	0	-648	--	--	17,322	65,114	5,861
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	5,326	179	--	0	-63	--	--	0	5,568	190
Special Naphthas	--	600	18	--	100	14	--	--	6,400	-5,696	50
Lubricants	--	9,527	0	--	-36	-157	--	--	1,585	8,063	1,669
Waxes	--	829	37	--	0	-43	--	--	217	692	79
Petroleum Coke	--	53,738	254	--	0	-1,156	--	--	37,647	17,501	2,579
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	17,834	446	--	0	-129	--	--	154	18,255	1,843
Still Gas	--	50,041	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	50,041	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,897	3	--	0	38	--	--	20	1,842	231
Total	956,483	1,018,217	137,321	19,189	-60,573	-8,005	12	964,261	136,780	977,590	167,827

^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, December 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 2,437	—	257	135	-259	-61	0	2,498	126	6
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	112	42	6	—	0	-26	—	108	11	68
Pentanes Plus	61	—	0	—	0	-1	—	47	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	52	42	6	—	0	-26	—	61	11	54
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	41	(s)	—	0	-2	—	0	8	46
Normal Butane/Butylene	26	6	0	—	0	-20	—	44	3	5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	15	-4	6	—	0	-3	—	17	0	3
Other Liquids	54	—	54	—	0	76	—	-24	7	49
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	64	—	45	—	0	5	—	103	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	9	—	0	39	—	-79	0	49
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-9	—	0	—	0	32	—	-48	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	17	2,669	7	—	98	78	—	—	306	2,407
Finished Motor Gasoline	17	1,196	(s)	—	61	7	—	—	4	1,264
Reformulated	—	462	0	—	0	-8	—	—	2	469
Oxygenated	81	286	0	—	0	6	—	—	(s)	361
Other	-63	448	(s)	—	61	9	—	—	2	434
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	424	0	—	15	4	—	—	4	431
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	(s)	1	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	424	0	—	15	4	—	—	4	431
Kerosene	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	428	2	—	19	49	—	—	114	287
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	322	0	—	10	28	—	—	49	254
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	107	2	—	9	20	—	—	65	32
Residual Fuel Oil	—	225	0	—	0	-5	—	—	39	191
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	21	2	—	0	-2	—	—	0	24
Special Naphthas	—	-2	0	—	3	(s)	—	—	34	-32
Lubricants	—	32	0	—	0	7	—	—	4	21
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	146	1	—	0	-5	—	—	107	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	44	2	—	0	20	—	—	(s)	26
Still Gas	—	143	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	143
Miscellaneous Products	—	3	0	—	0	2	—	—	(s)	1
Total	2,621	2,711	325	135	-161	67	0	2,583	450	2,530

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 2,453	—	308	53	-247	-9	(s)	2,475	94	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	107	82	3	—	0	3	—	94	19	76
Pentanes Plus	60	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	47	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	46	82	3	—	0	3	—	48	19	62
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	43	(s)	—	0	1	—	0	10	43
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	36	0	—	0	2	—	31	9	16
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	3	2	—	0	(s)	—	16	0	3
Other Liquids	41	—	46	—	-1	1	—	72	1	12
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	53	—	28	—	0	-2	—	83	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	18	—	0	3	—	3	0	12
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-12	—	0	—	-1	(s)	—	-14	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	19	2,707	19	—	82	-16	—	—	261	2,584
Finished Motor Gasoline	19	1,251	2	—	55	-11	—	—	6	1,333
Reformulated	—	468	1	—	(s)	-5	—	—	(s)	474
Oxygenated	73	114	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	187
Other	-53	669	1	—	56	-5	—	—	5	672
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	5	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	400	10	—	12	-1	—	—	6	416
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	1	—	1	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type	—	399	9	—	10	-1	—	—	6	414
Kerosene	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	443	3	—	15	2	—	—	75	384
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	317	2	—	9	2	—	—	17	308
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	127	1	—	6	(s)	—	—	58	77
Residual Fuel Oil	—	222	2	—	0	-2	—	—	47	178
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	15	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	15
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	18	-16
Lubricants	—	26	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	4	22
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke	—	147	1	—	0	-3	—	—	103	48
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	49	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	50
Still Gas	—	137	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	137
Miscellaneous Products	—	5	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Total	2,621	2,790	376	53	-166	-22	(s)	2,642	375	2,678

^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	October 1995		January-October 1995	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 813	E 26	E 8,402	E 28
Florida	426	14	E 4,844	E 16
New York	E 24	E 1	E 259	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 179	E 6	E 1,665	E 5
Virginia	1	(s)	9	(s)
West Virginia	152	5	1,682	6
Adjustment ^a	32	1	-57	(s)
PAD District II	E 17,358	E 560	E 173,374	E 570
Illinois	1,405	45	13,860	46
Indiana	230	7	2,352	8
Kansas	3,577	115	36,471	120
Kentucky	289	9	3,056	10
Michigan	E 958	E 31	E 10,210	E 34
Missouri	8	(s)	96	(s)
Nebraska	315	10	3,184	10
North Dakota	2,527	82	E 24,232	E 80
Ohio	E 690	E 22	E 6,878	E 23
Oklahoma	7,375	238	72,404	238
South Dakota	110	4	1,133	4
Tennessee	35	1	317	1
Adjustment ^a	-161	-5	-819	-3
PAD District III	E 93,808	E 3,026	E 941,875	E 3,098
Alabama	1,539	50	E 15,665	E 52
Arkansas	E 777	E 25	E 7,389	E 24
Louisiana ^b	E 10,522	E 339	E 101,569	E 334
Mississippi	1,695	55	16,396	54
New Mexico	E 5,392	E 174	E 54,644	E 180
Texas ^b	46,587	1,503	463,123	1,523
Federal Offshore PAD District III	23,035	743	E 276,274	E 909
Adjustment ^a	4,260	137	6,814	22
PAD District IV	E 11,116	E 359	E 114,701	E 377
Colorado	E 2,207	E 71	E 22,486	E 74
Montana	1,255	40	13,303	44
Utah	1,675	54	16,570	55
Wyoming	6,359	205	64,520	212
Adjustment ^a	-380	-12	-2,179	-7
PAD District V	E 76,209	E 2,458	E 746,313	E 2,455
Alaska ^b	E 45,727	E 1,475	E 452,041	E 1,487
South Alaska	1,345	43	12,956	43
North Slope	44,382	1,432	439,082	1,444
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	0	0	2	(s)
Arizona	7	(s)	60	(s)
California ^b	23,893	771	231,884	763
Nevada	105	3	1,137	4
Federal Offshore PAD District V	6,142	198	59,555	196
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	336	11	1,636	5
U.S. Total^b	E 199,303	E 6,429	E 1,984,666	E 6,529

^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 - 8,355; California: State - 1,733; Louisiana: State - E1,980; Texas: State - 97; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E41,342.

(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, December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	135	658	793	518	330	8,097	8,945
Pentanes Plus	12	71	83	117	86	1,158	1,361
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	123	587	710	401	244	6,939	7,584
Ethane	51	210	261	62	0	2,172	2,234
Propane	44	258	302	213	151	3,168	3,532
Normal Butane	28	81	109	69	93	1,027	1,189
Isobutane	0	38	38	57	0	572	629
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	8	42	50	94	48	2,252	2,394
Pentanes Plus	0	2	2	12	15	246	273
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8	40	48	82	33	2,006	2,121
Ethane	0	0	0	15	0	537	552
Propane	4	33	37	42	23	858	923
Normal Butane	4	5	9	12	10	486	508
Isobutane	0	2	2	13	0	125	138

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	18,362	3,285	7,407	691	4,825	34,570	4,502	3,481	52,291
Pentanes Plus	2,985	534	1,362	209	602	5,692	839	1,881	9,856
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,377	2,751	6,045	482	4,223	28,878	3,663	1,600	42,435
Ethane	6,804	1,378	2,399	86	2,079	12,746	1,078	1	16,320
Propane	5,403	853	2,176	209	1,366	10,007	1,644	322	15,807
Normal Butane	2,184	-1,148	767	123	505	2,431	614	818	5,161
Isobutane	986	1,668	703	64	273	3,694	327	459	5,147
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	223	721	1,621	141	80	2,786	256	143	5,629
Pentanes Plus	103	165	228	12	14	522	108	16	921
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	120	556	1,393	129	66	2,264	148	127	4,708
Ethane	11	184	6	100	0	301	2	0	855
Propane	70	165	670	15	48	968	92	77	2,097
Normal Butane	23	121	427	10	12	593	42	13	1,165
Isobutane	16	86	290	4	6	402	12	37	591

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

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	41,302	2,711	44,013	65,720	11,488	20,068	97,276
Natural Gas Liquids	449	0	449	3,287	534	1,394	5,215
Pentanes Plus	52	0	52	190	189	671	1,050
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	397	0	397	3,097	345	723	4,165
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	272	0	272	2,160	252	574	2,986
Isobutane	125	0	125	937	93	149	1,179
Other Liquids	8,703	103	8,806	3,157	368	-351	3,174
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,333	1	2,334	753	176	74	1,003
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	65	0	65	20	0	0	20
Oxygenates	W	W	2,269	733	176	74	983
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	841
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	2,065	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	4,648	111	4,759	2,940	-11	-623	2,306
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	1,849	-9	1,840	-544	203	198	-143
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-127	0	-127	8	0	0	8
Total Input to Refineries	50,454	2,814	53,268	72,164	12,390	21,111	105,665
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,316	87	1,404	2,172	371	660	3,203
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,496	97	1,593	2,287	378	703	3,368
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	88.0	90.0	88.1	95.0	98.0	94.0	95.1
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	619	18	636	815	123	176	1,115
Catalytic Hydrocracking	60	5	65	126	0	7	133
Delayed and Fluid Coking	87	0	87	168	51	66	286
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.75	1.03	0.77	1.01	1.62	0.77	1.03
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.28	34.43	31.48	35.16	28.86	36.25	34.64
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,496	97	1,593	2,287	378	703	3,368
Operating	1,362	82	1,443	2,287	378	695	3,361
Idle	134	16	150	0	0	8	8
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	358	0	0	358

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	17,340	98,986	77,573	5,194	2,784	201,877	13,366	77,443	433,975
Natural Gas Liquids	1,007	4,132	3,290	277	213	8,919	670	3,354	18,607
Pentanes Plus	517	1,336	706	163	108	2,830	118	1,465	5,515
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	490	2,796	2,584	114	105	6,089	552	1,889	13,092
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	416	1,524	1,750	66	0	3,756	417	1,357	8,788
Isobutane	74	1,272	834	48	105	2,333	135	532	4,304
Other Liquids	41	10,148	7,146	-114	21	17,242	-42	-737	28,443
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	95	1,862	1,041	0	20	3,018	160	3,198	9,713
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	68	283	451	0	0	802	23	682	1,592
Oxygenates	27	1,579	590	W	W	2,216	137	2,516	8,121
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,165
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	31
MTBE	W	1,451	W	W	W	1,990	W	2,365	6,622
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	303
Unfinished Oils (net)	-201	9,707	5,808	-100	8	15,222	0	-2,448	19,839
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	147	-1,420	303	-14	-7	-991	-202	-1,482	-978
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-1	-6	0	0	-7	0	-5	-131
Total Input to Refineries	18,388	113,266	88,009	5,357	3,018	228,038	13,994	80,060	481,025
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	562	3,200	2,535	159	90	6,546	436	2,591	14,179
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,307	2,657	220	95	6,870	508	2,894	15,233
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	94.9	96.8	95.4	72.5	95.0	95.3	85.8	89.5	93.1
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	171	1,233	935	17	28	2,384	141	591	4,867
Catalytic Hydrocracking	41	267	212	0	0	520	5	394	1,117
Delayed and Fluid Coking	5	370	379	9	0	763	39	438	1,613
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.66	1.23	1.52	1.58	0.55	1.29	1.27	1.20	1.16
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.26	31.83	30.26	31.26	39.60	31.87	35.13	25.37	31.38
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,307	2,657	220	95	6,870	508	2,894	15,233
Operating	592	3,280	2,657	212	95	6,835	508	2,818	14,965
Idle	0	27	0	8	0	35	0	76	268
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	113	799	436	0	20	1,368	0	41,735	43,461

^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,
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	960	-30	930	2,359	87	358	2,804
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	1,297	41	1,338	2,526	258	567	3,351
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-333	-69	-402	-245	-175	-169	-589
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-4	-2	-6	78	4	-40	42
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	26,737	1,077	27,814	38,996	6,907	11,369	57,272
Reformulated	19,348	0	19,348	6,644	775	0	7,419
Oxygenated	0	0	0	747	1,329	77	2,153
Other	7,389	1,077	8,466	31,605	4,803	11,292	47,700
Finished Aviation Gasoline	24	0	24	54	32	2	88
Jet Fuel	2,959	36	2,995	4,352	826	1,229	6,407
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,959	36	2,995	4,352	826	1,229	6,407
Commercial	2,959	30	2,989	3,840	826	1,098	5,764
Military	0	6	6	512	0	131	643
Kerosene	28	70	98	1,216	171	318	1,705
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,758	811	13,569	16,655	2,800	5,884	25,339
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,140	557	2,697	10,811	1,938	4,833	17,582
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	10,618	254	10,872	5,844	862	1,051	7,757
Residual Fuel Oil	4,754	97	4,851	1,997	295	95	2,387
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	413	37	450	1	0	0	1
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,941	60	4,001	520	0	0	520
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	400	0	400	1,476	295	95	1,866
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	184	0	184	692	0	33	725
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	664	0	54	718
Special Naphthas	26	16	42	232	0	56	288
Lubricants	334	176	510	581	0	230	811
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	334	176	510	581	0	230	811
Waxes	0	124	124	46	0	26	72
Petroleum Coke	1,455	24	1,479	2,687	599	676	3,962
Marketable	506	0	506	1,534	424	445	2,403
Catalyst	949	24	973	1,153	175	231	1,559
Asphalt and Road Oil	750	352	1,102	2,466	978	656	4,100
Still Gas	1,668	89	1,757	2,793	381	840	4,014
Miscellaneous Products	29	26	55	220	64	39	323
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	29	26	55	220	64	39	323
Total	52,666	2,868	55,534	76,010	13,140	21,865	111,015
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,212	-54	-2,266	-3,846	-750	-754	-5,350

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	383	6,258	3,507	43	29	10,220	77	1,317	15,348
Ethane/Ethylene	2	810	124	0	0	936	0	0	936
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	707
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	229
Propane/Propylene	599	5,357	3,840	35	60	9,891	260	1,264	16,104
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11,619
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,485
Normal Butane/Butylene	-115	-123	-567	8	-31	-828	-180	172	-1,827
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-1,738
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-89
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-103	214	110	0	0	221	-3	-119	135
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	34
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	101
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,697	54,168	41,568	1,443	1,784	109,660	7,469	37,080	239,295
Reformulated	963	15,551	4,258	0	0	20,772	0	14,320	61,859
Oxygenated	0	0	1,033	0	18	1,051	1,278	8,871	13,353
Other	9,734	38,617	36,277	1,443	1,766	87,837	6,191	13,889	164,083
Finished Aviation Gasoline	93	18	105	0	0	216	11	106	445
Jet Fuel	1,534	10,693	11,605	300	251	24,383	850	13,156	47,791
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	10	111
Kerosene-Type	1,534	10,693	11,605	300	251	24,383	749	13,146	47,680
Commercial	1,025	9,220	10,449	233	0	20,927	578	11,281	41,539
Military	509	1,473	1,156	67	251	3,456	171	1,865	6,141
Kerosene	8	573	154	15	5	755	162	91	2,811
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,495	22,745	18,518	1,255	700	47,713	3,620	13,279	103,520
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,785	13,473	9,408	703	673	27,042	2,821	9,975	60,117
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,710	9,272	9,110	552	27	20,671	799	3,304	43,403
Residual Fuel Oil	230	5,528	5,965	246	17	11,986	312	6,971	26,507
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	97	3	319	15	0	434	112	91	1,088
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	68	969	785	207	17	2,046	31	857	7,455
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	65	4,556	4,861	24	0	9,506	169	6,023	17,964
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	110	3,199	669	0	-3	3,975	0	3	4,887
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	139	3,532	1,613	0	0	5,284	16	639	6,657
Special Naphthas	93	722	215	115	0	1,145	0	-59	1,416
Lubricants	W	2,079	W	W	W	3,505	0	992	5,818
Naphthenic	W	388	W	W	W	921	0	415	1,336
Paraffinic	W	1,691	W	W	W	2,584	0	577	4,482
Waxes	8	202	96	68	0	374	0	57	627
Petroleum Coke	292	4,668	4,258	101	17	9,336	472	4,514	19,763
Marketable	42	2,811	3,061	82	0	5,996	297	3,479	12,681
Catalyst	250	1,857	1,197	19	17	3,340	175	1,035	7,082
Asphalt and Road Oil	445	661	482	964	143	2,695	806	1,371	10,074
Still Gas	708	5,415	3,140	166	89	9,518	675	4,448	20,412
Miscellaneous Products	54	326	432	0	0	812	118	78	1,386
Fuel Use	16	0	160	0	0	176	0	-67	109
Nonfuel Use	38	326	272	0	0	636	118	145	1,277
Total	19,329	120,787	93,067	5,362	3,032	241,577	14,588	84,043	506,757
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-941	-7,521	-5,058	-5	-14	-13,539	-594	-3,983	-25,732

^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,
December 1995**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	9,899	833	10,732	7,987	1,774	2,608	12,369
Petroleum Products	48,070	2,474	50,544	36,094	7,599	12,557	56,250
Pentanes Plus	144	0	144	4	55	105	164
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,701	17	1,718	1,932	259	946	3,137
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	470	8	478	897	32	483	1,412
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,016	6	1,022	759	144	251	1,154
Isobutane/isobutylene	215	3	218	275	83	212	570
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,259	13	1,272	497	108	70	675
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	27	0	0	27
Oxygenates	W	W	1,272	470	108	70	648
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	294
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,072	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	8,682	587	9,269	7,512	455	3,950	11,917
Naphthas and Lighter	2,450	170	2,620	2,005	166	871	3,042
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,345	2	2,347	1,352	75	231	1,658
Heavy Gas Oils	2,890	336	3,226	2,093	205	1,866	4,164
Residuum	997	79	1,076	2,062	9	982	3,053
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,609	65	5,674	5,971	1,105	1,093	8,169
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	80	0	80	22	0	0	22
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,925	259	9,184	5,303	1,271	2,145	8,719
Reformulated	5,330	0	5,330	308	23	0	331
Oxygenated	321	0	321	158	231	0	389
Other	3,274	259	3,533	4,837	1,017	2,145	7,999
Finished Aviation Gasoline	633	0	633	53	71	54	178
Jet Fuel	2,059	19	2,078	2,139	238	320	2,697
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,059	19	2,078	2,139	238	320	2,697
Kerosene	559	43	602	363	20	248	631
Distillate Fuel Oil	11,675	366	12,041	5,158	1,409	2,358	8,925
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,003	270	2,273	3,001	563	1,417	4,981
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9,672	96	9,768	2,157	846	941	3,944
Residual Fuel Oil	3,740	55	3,795	1,276	200	121	1,597
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	801	36	837	0	0	1	1
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,001	19	2,020	254	0	1	255
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	938	0	938	1,022	200	119	1,341
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	333	0	333	888	0	21	909
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Special Naphthas	90	38	128	126	0	33	159
Lubricants	538	256	794	936	0	0	936
Waxes	0	186	186	82	0	23	105
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	545	0	545	651	396	146	1,193
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,487	537	2,024	3,091	2,006	903	6,000
Miscellaneous Products	11	33	44	86	6	21	113
Total Stocks, All Oils	57,969	3,307	61,276	44,081	9,373	15,165	68,619

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	958	18,844	16,134	1,196	616	37,748	2,491	20,816	84,156
Petroleum Products	10,115	63,429	46,579	3,879	1,270	125,272	10,833	66,232	309,131
Pentanes Plus	76	138	96	11	15	336	3	0	647
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,280	2,569	2,856	16	36	6,757	441	1,475	13,528
Ethane/Ethylene	47	350	0	0	0	397	0	0	398
Propane/Propylene	671	1,030	872	4	5	2,582	134	211	4,817
Normal Butane/Butylene	328	687	1,449	5	11	2,480	180	929	5,765
Isobutane/Isobutylene	234	502	535	7	20	1,298	127	335	2,548
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	56	1,088	730	14	34	1,922	102	3,327	7,298
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	36
Oxygenates	56	1,088	729	W	W	1,921	102	3,319	7,262
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	526
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	342
MTBE	W	963	W	W	W	1,653	W	3,188	6,296
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	98
Unfinished Oils	2,733	20,868	15,750	948	296	40,595	1,933	23,044	86,758
Naphthas and Lighter	680	5,236	3,520	258	102	9,796	355	3,955	19,768
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	444	2,750	2,915	205	71	6,385	237	4,201	14,828
Heavy Gas Oils	853	7,745	6,412	429	123	15,562	982	11,387	35,321
Residuum	756	5,137	2,903	56	0	8,852	359	3,501	16,841
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,680	6,685	4,667	76	330	13,438	2,145	7,307	36,733
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	7	135
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,616	11,397	5,518	276	149	18,956	2,082	8,698	47,639
Reformulated	107	4,150	564	0	0	4,821	0	2,461	12,943
Oxygenated	0	72	103	0	0	175	62	1,769	2,716
Other	1,509	7,175	4,851	276	149	13,960	2,020	4,468	31,980
Finished Aviation Gasoline	82	134	168	0	0	384	24	218	1,437
Jet Fuel	375	3,118	2,903	94	61	6,551	395	4,586	16,307
Naphtha-Type	2	0	0	0	0	2	59	24	85
Kerosene-Type	373	3,118	2,903	94	61	6,549	336	4,562	16,222
Kerosene	27	189	245	4	24	489	46	44	1,812
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,183	7,053	5,384	475	115	14,210	1,584	7,355	44,115
0.05 percent sulfur and under	679	3,546	2,123	270	59	6,677	1,244	4,688	19,863
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	504	3,507	3,261	205	56	7,533	340	2,667	24,252
Residual Fuel Oil	209	2,874	3,225	214	6	6,528	495	4,340	16,755
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	44	1	17	1	0	63	118	367	1,386
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	26	373	536	166	6	1,107	163	553	4,098
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	139	2,500	2,672	47	0	5,358	214	3,420	11,271
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	19	949	525	5	19	1,517	0	55	2,814
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	102	1,074	117	0	0	1,293	3	135	1,435
Special Naphthas	95	1,086	56	100	0	1,337	1	50	1,675
Lubricants	33	2,783	1,740	636	0	5,192	0	1,145	8,067
Waxes	5	260	196	26	0	487	0	79	857
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	516	1,641	0	0	2,161	180	2,579	6,658
Asphalt and Road Oil	512	512	644	984	185	2,837	1,398	1,582	13,841
Miscellaneous Products	28	136	92	0	0	256	1	206	620
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,073	82,273	62,713	5,075	1,886	163,020	13,324	87,048	393,287

^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
December 1995**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.1	-1.1	1.9	3.4	0.8	1.8	2.8
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	48.1	38.4	47.5	51.7	52.2	49.9	51.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6.4	1.3	6.1	6.3	7.2	6.3	6.4
Kerosene	0.1	2.5	0.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	27.8	28.7	27.8	24.3	24.4	30.3	25.4
Residual Fuel Oil	10.3	3.4	9.9	2.9	2.6	0.5	2.4
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Lubricants	0.7	6.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.8
Waxes	0.0	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.2	0.9	3.0	3.9	5.2	3.5	4.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.6	12.5	2.3	3.6	8.5	3.4	4.1
Still Gas	3.6	3.2	3.6	4.1	3.3	4.3	4.0
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.8	-1.9	-4.6	-5.6	-6.5	-3.9	-5.4

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.2	5.8	4.2	0.8	1.0	4.7	0.6	1.8	3.4
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	55.1	45.6	44.3	23.2	55.8	45.5	51.2	42.7	46.7
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	0.8	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.0	9.8	13.9	5.9	9.0	11.2	5.6	17.5	10.5
Kerosene	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	26.2	20.9	22.2	24.6	25.1	22.0	27.1	17.7	22.8
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	5.1	7.2	4.8	0.6	5.5	2.3	9.3	5.8
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	2.9	0.8	0.0	-0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	3.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.9	1.5
Special Naphthas	0.5	0.7	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.3
Lubricants	0.2	1.9	0.9	12.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.3	1.3
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	1.7	4.3	5.1	2.0	0.6	4.3	3.5	6.0	4.4
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.6	0.6	0.6	18.9	5.1	1.2	6.0	1.8	2.2
Still Gas	4.1	5.0	3.8	3.3	3.2	4.4	5.1	5.9	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-5.5	-6.9	-6.1	-0.1	-0.5	-6.2	-4.4	-5.3	-5.7

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

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

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

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

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

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 28 and 29.

**Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry,
December 1995**
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	1,910	1,298	4,698	7,906
Delaware	0	0	76	76
Florida	0	0	936	936
Georgia	0	0	127	127
Maine	125	0	468	593
Maryland	0	149	79	228
Massachusetts	0	182	534	716
New Hampshire	0	0	33	33
New Jersey	325	248	925	1,498
New York	1,460	561	651	2,672
North Carolina	0	0	233	233
Pennsylvania	0	158	181	339
South Carolina	0	0	132	132
Vermont	0	0	2	2
Virginia	0	0	321	321
U.S. Total	1,910	1,298	4,698	7,906

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	43,698	38,632	120,922	3,839	7,978	215,069	6,938
Natural Gas Liquids	1,576	2,450	2,314	584	185	7,109	229
Pentanes Plus	0	22	1,771	71	0	1,864	60
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,576	2,428	543	513	185	5,245	169
Ethane	0	0	434	0	0	434	14
Ethylene	0	9	0	0	0	9	(s)
Propane	1,556	2,102	109	233	4	4,004	129
Propylene	0	188	0	0	0	188	6
Normal Butane	18	116	0	266	0	400	13
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	2	13	0	14	181	210	7
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	3,380	9	9,043	0	1,675	14,107	455
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	259	5	228	0	1,393	1,885	61
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	5	0	0	0	5	(s)
Oxygenates	259	0	228	0	1,393	1,880	61
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	43	43	1
MTBE	259	0	228	0	1,350	1,837	59
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	2,310	4	8,815	0	282	11,411	368
Naphthas and Lighter	250	4	1,154	0	0	1,408	45
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	1,330	0	4,287	0	21	5,638	182
Residuum	730	0	3,374	0	261	4,365	141
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	811	0	0	0	0	811	26
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	26,378	248	4,014	187	231	31,058	1,002
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,807	47	0	10	12	7,876	254
Reformulated	3,352	0	0	0	0	3,352	108
Oxygenated	33	0	0	0	0	33	1
Other	4,422	47	0	10	12	4,491	145
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	2	2	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,553	0	210	0	0	2,763	89
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,553	0	210	0	0	2,763	89
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,148	0	193	0	0	1,341	43
Other	1,405	0	17	0	0	1,422	46
Kerosene	20	0	0	0	2	22	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	6,927	109	0	177	63	7,276	235
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	1	63	64	2
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	1	0	1	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	63	63	2
Other	6,927	109	0	176	0	7,212	233
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,974	63	0	60	0	3,097	100
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	3,953	46	0	116	0	4,115	133
Residual Fuel Oil	7,906	0	0	0	0	7,906	255
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7,906	0	0	0	0	7,906	255
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,910	0	0	0	0	1,910	62
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,298	0	0	0	0	1,298	42
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	4,698	0	0	0	0	4,698	152
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2	38	838	0	49	927	30
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	2,654	0	0	2,654	86
Special Naphthas	77	30	221	0	0	328	11
Lubricants	333	15	83	0	0	431	14
Waxes	25	6	1	0	2	34	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	37	37	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	727	0	0	0	64	791	26
Miscellaneous Products	1	3	7	0	0	11	(s)
Total	75,032	41,339	136,293	4,610	10,069	267,343	8,624

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	512,987	442,374	1,529,153	45,665	112,510	2,642,689	7,240
Natural Gas Liquids	8,129	25,084	31,280	4,631	937	70,061	192
Pentanes Plus	610	351	14,001	1,834	0	16,796	46
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,519	24,733	17,279	2,797	937	53,265	146
Ethane	0	1,862	2,996	0	0	4,858	13
Ethylene	0	93	1,146	0	0	1,239	3
Propane	7,084	17,014	9,083	1,737	40	34,958	96
Propylene	0	2,022	119	0	0	2,141	6
Normal Butane	271	1,922	2,701	923	0	5,817	16
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	164	1,820	1,234	137	897	4,252	12
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	49,107	73	92,914	0	16,760	158,854	435
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	5,946	19	525	0	10,343	16,833	46
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	19	36	0	0	55	(s)
Oxygenates	5,946	0	489	0	10,343	16,778	46
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	27	0	360	387	1
MTBE	5,946	0	345	0	9,983	16,274	45
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	117	0	0	117	(s)
Unfinished Oils ^a	29,228	41	90,357	0	6,417	126,043	345
Naphthas and Lighter	916	41	17,981	0	0	18,938	52
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	19,174	0	31,057	0	977	51,208	140
Residuum	9,138	0	41,319	0	5,440	55,897	153
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	13,933	13	2,032	0	0	15,978	44
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	268,225	4,611	69,950	2,196	7,114	352,096	965
Finished Motor Gasoline	93,406	1,124	1,121	157	709	96,517	264
Reformulated	40,747	0	0	0	284	41,031	112
Oxygenated	2,243	0	0	0	0	2,243	6
Other	50,416	1,124	1,121	157	425	53,243	146
Finished Aviation Gasoline	4	34	0	5	18	61	(s)
Jet Fuel	31,195	0	4,009	0	3,615	38,819	106
Naphtha-Type	0	0	3,639	0	215	3,854	11
Kerosene-Type	31,195	0	370	0	3,400	34,965	96
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	18,087	0	193	0	20	18,300	50
Other	13,108	0	177	0	3,380	16,665	46
Kerosene	158	0	256	0	7	421	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	64,312	1,649	159	1,946	1,113	69,179	190
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	5	423	428	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	2	0	2	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	3	423	426	1
Other	64,312	1,649	159	1,941	690	68,751	188
0.05 percent sulfur and under	26,004	1,058	0	481	688	28,231	77
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	38,308	591	159	1,460	2	40,520	111
Residual Fuel Oil	61,280	288	5,331	0	715	67,614	185
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	61,280	288	5,331	0	715	67,614	185
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	6,663	118	0	0	200	6,981	19
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	9,937	0	591	0	2	10,530	29
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	44,680	170	4,740	0	513	50,103	137
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,471	365	6,603	0	179	8,618	24
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	49,539	0	0	49,539	136
Special Naphthas	1,249	513	974	0	18	2,754	8
Lubricants	3,321	203	259	0	0	3,783	10
Waxes	337	74	24	0	37	472	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	1,121	0	254	1,375	4
Asphalt and Road Oil	11,468	314	511	88	446	12,827	35
Miscellaneous Products	24	47	43	0	3	117	(s)
Total	838,448	472,142	1,723,297	52,492	137,321	3,223,700	8,832

^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
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	45,829	0	2,611	0	538	0	0	415	0	0
Algeria	0	0	718	0	0	0	0	415	0	0
Kuwait	6,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	39,159	0	1,893	0	538	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	60,060	368	2,560	226	1,197	1,306	1,768	4,048	0	0
Gabon	5,287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	948	0	0
Nigeria	20,199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	33,291	368	2,560	226	1,197	1,306	1,768	3,100	0	0
Non OPEC	109,180	4,877	6,240	585	6,141	1,457	5,508	3,443	22	328
Angola	11,342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,758	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	0	0
Australia	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	97	286	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	0	0
Canada	34,081	4,104	605	107	2,268	37	2,002	838	22	328
China, People's Republic of	2,260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5,899	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0
Congo	922	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	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	720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	351	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	31,001	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	502	0	0	35	73	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	9,806	397	300	0	299	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	469	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	142	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,477	376	996	0	522	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,330	381	2,519	1,368	2,964	1,781	0	0
Zaire	701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	215,069	5,245	11,411	811	7,876	2,763	7,276	7,906	22	328
Persian Gulf^e	45,829	0	1,893	0	538	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
December 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	2,522	0	0	2,005	8,091	53,920	1,478	261	1,739
Algeria	0	2,522	0	0	1,058	4,713	4,713	0	152	152
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,670	215	0	215
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	947	3,378	42,537	1,263	109	1,372
Other OPEC	551	0	0	86	764	12,874	72,934	1,937	415	2,353
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,287	171	0	171
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	948	2,231	41	31	72
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,199	652	0	652
Venezuela	551	0	0	86	764	11,926	45,217	1,074	385	1,459
Non OPEC	376	132	431	705	1,064	31,309	140,489	3,522	1,010	4,532
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,342	366	0	366
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	236	1,994	57	8	64
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	727	23	0	23
Belgium	32	0	0	0	0	359	359	0	12	12
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	383	383	0	12	12
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	297	297	0	10	10
Canada	67	0	39	461	524	11,402	45,483	1,099	368	1,467
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,260	73	0	73
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	291	6,190	190	9	200
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	922	30	0	30
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,591	51	0	51
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	692	22	0	22
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	362	362	0	12	12
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	412	13	0	13
Italy	22	0	83	0	0	105	105	0	3	3
Japan	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	49	0	0	0	0	769	769	0	25	25
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	164	515	11	5	17
Mexico	0	0	0	244	290	551	31,552	1,000	18	1,018
Netherlands Antilles	0	132	0	0	0	742	742	0	24	24
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	186	186	186	0	6	6
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	996	10,802	316	32	348
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	12	0	12
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	247	247	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	151	0	309	0	0	460	460	0	15	15
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	469	469	0	15	15
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	97	97	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	218	360	5	7	12
Sweden	27	0	0	0	0	306	306	0	10	10
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	346	346	0	11	11
Thailand	28	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,657	53	0	53
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,894	7,371	177	61	238
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	10,343	10,343	0	334	334
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	701	23	0	23
Other	0	0	0	0	46	46	46	0	1	1
Total	927	2,654	431	791	3,833	52,274	267,343	6,938	1,686	8,624
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	947	3,378	49,207	1,478	109	1,587

^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
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	6,390	0	0	0	538	0	0	415	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6,390	0	0	0	538	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	16,419	368	0	226	1,197	1,113	1,768	4,048	0	0
Gabon	2,789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	948	0	0
Nigeria	9,675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,955	368	0	226	1,197	1,113	1,768	3,100	0	0
Non OPEC	20,889	1,208	2,310	585	6,072	1,440	5,159	3,443	20	77
Angola	5,257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	97	286	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	0	0
Canada	2,157	435	250	107	2,199	37	1,653	838	20	77
China, People's Republic of	1,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,589	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0
Ecuador ^d	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	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	35	73	0	0	0
Norway	5,824	397	0	0	299	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	469	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,051	376	374	0	522	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,330	381	2,519	1,368	2,964	1,781	0	0
Zaire	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	43,698	1,576	2,310	811	7,807	2,553	6,927	7,906	20	77
Persian Gulf^e	6,390	0	0	0	538	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
December 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	259	1,212	7,602	206	39	245
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	415	415	0	13	13
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	259	797	7,187	206	26	232
Other OPEC	0	0	0	86	0	8,806	25,225	530	284	814
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,789	90	0	90
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	948	948	0	31	31
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,675	312	0	312
Venezuela	0	0	0	86	0	7,858	11,813	128	253	381
Non OPEC	2	0	333	641	26	21,316	42,205	674	688	1,361
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,257	170	0	170
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	0	8	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	383	383	0	12	12
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	297	297	0	10	10
Canada	2	0	24	397	13	6,052	8,209	70	195	265
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,281	41	0	41
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	291	2,880	84	9	93
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	12	0	12
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	361	361	0	12	12
Japan	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	244	0	244	244	0	8	8
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	108	108	0	3	3
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	696	6,520	188	22	210
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	247	247	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	0	0	309	0	0	309	309	0	10	10
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	469	469	0	15	15
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,272	4,323	98	41	139
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	10,343	10,343	0	334	334
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Total	2	0	333	727	285	31,334	75,032	1,410	1,011	2,420
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	259	797	7,187	206	26	232

^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
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	2,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	3,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	2,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	32,744	2,428	4	0	47	0	109	0	0	30
Angola	2,869	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	24,428	2,428	4	0	47	0	109	0	0	30
China, People's Republic of	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	922	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38,632	2,428	4	0	47	0	109	0	0	30
Persian Gulf^c	2,499	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
December 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,499	81	0	81
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	979	32	0	32
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,520	49	0	49
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,389	109	0	109
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	956	31	0	31
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,433	78	0	78
Non OPEC	38	0	15	0	36	2,707	35,451	1,056	87	1,144
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,869	93	0	93
Canada	38	0	15	0	36	2,707	27,135	788	87	875
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	9	0	9
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	922	30	0	30
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,198	103	0	103
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	547	18	0	18
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	491	16	0	16
Total	38	0	15	0	36	2,707	41,339	1,246	87	1,334
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,499	81	0	81

^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
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	35,842	0	2,611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	5,691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	30,151	0	1,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	38,407	0	2,560	0	0	193	0	0	0	0
Gabon	2,498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	9,568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	26,341	0	2,560	0	0	193	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	46,673	543	3,644	0	0	17	0	0	0	221
Angola	3,216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	390	543	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	221
Colombia	3,310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	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	720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	27,803	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	3,982	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	142	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,935	0	622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	120,922	543	8,815	0	0	210	0	0	0	221
Persian Gulf^e	35,842	0	1,893	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
December 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	2,522	0	0	1,058	6,191	42,033	1,156	200	1,356
Algeria	0	2,522	0	0	1,058	4,298	4,298	0	139	139
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,691	184	0	184
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,893	32,044	973	61	1,034
Other OPEC	551	0	0	0	467	3,771	42,178	1,239	122	1,361
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,498	81	0	81
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,568	309	0	309
Venezuela	551	0	0	0	467	3,771	30,112	850	122	971
Non OPEC	287	132	83	0	482	5,409	52,082	1,506	174	1,680
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,216	104	0	104
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,758	57	0	57
Belgium	32	0	0	0	0	359	359	0	12	12
Canada	27	0	0	0	0	1,121	1,511	13	36	49
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,310	107	0	107
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,211	39	0	39
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	692	22	0	22
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	412	13	0	13
Italy	22	0	83	0	0	105	105	0	3	3
Japan	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	720	720	0	23	23
Mexico	0	0	0	0	288	305	28,108	897	10	907
Netherlands Antilles	0	132	0	0	0	634	634	0	20	20
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	186	186	186	0	6	6
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	300	4,282	128	10	138
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	12	0	12
Puerto Rico	151	0	0	0	0	151	151	0	5	5
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	218	360	5	7	12
Sweden	27	0	0	0	0	306	306	0	10	10
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	346	346	0	11	11
Thailand	28	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,110	36	0	36
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	622	2,557	62	20	82
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	11	0	11
Total	838	2,654	83	0	2,007	15,371	136,293	3,901	496	4,397
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	1,893	37,735	1,156	61	1,217

^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
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	3,839	513	0	0	10	0	177	0	0	0
Canada	3,839	513	0	0	10	0	177	0	0	0
Total	3,839	513	0	0	10	0	177	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	1,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	1,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	5,035	185	282	0	12	0	63	0	2	0
Australia	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,267	185	21	0	12	0	63	0	2	0
China, People's Republic of	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	351	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,978	185	282	0	12	0	63	0	2	0
Persian Gulf ^c	1,098	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
December 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	71	771	4,610	124	25	149
Canada	0	0	0	0	71	771	4,610	124	25	149
Total	0	0	0	0	71	771	4,610	124	25	149
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	688	688	1,786	35	22	58
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	688	688	1,786	35	22	58
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	297	297	2,142	60	10	69
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,283	41	0	41
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	297	297	859	18	10	28
Non OPEC	49	0	0	64	449	1,106	6,141	162	36	198
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	727	23	0	23
Canada	0	0	0	64	404	751	4,018	105	24	130
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	690	22	0	22
Korea, Republic of	49	0	0	0	0	49	49	0	2	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	164	515	11	5	17
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	97	97	0	3	3
Other	0	0	0	0	43	43	43	0	1	1
Total	49	0	0	64	1,434	2,091	10,069	257	67	325
Persian Gulf ^a	0	0	0	0	688	688	1,786	35	22	58

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	549,155	9,822	28,854	266	3,562	516	1,991	2,756	0	0
Algeria	9,789	7,481	11,521	266	463	485	1,991	2,756	0	0
Kuwait	77,903	0	1,129	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	459,826	1,911	16,204	0	3,099	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,637	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	754,150	1,128	29,056	3,334	10,419	19,049	19,089	32,500	0	0
Gabon	84,146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	23,258	0	5,353	0	0	2	0	3,371	0	0
Nigeria	225,726	0	424	0	0	0	111	1,875	0	0
Venezuela	421,020	1,128	23,279	3,334	10,419	19,047	18,978	27,254	0	0
Non OPEC	1,339,384	42,315	68,133	12,378	82,536	19,254	48,099	32,358	421	2,754
Angola	131,266	0	555	0	0	0	1,083	1,077	0	0
Argentina	16,215	0	0	0	0	0	0	432	0	0
Australia	5,727	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	877	0	0
Belgium	0	115	3,491	248	2,278	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	331	97	1,658	35	0	122	0	62
Cameroon	880	0	315	0	0	0	0	612	0	0
Canada	379,969	35,939	2,777	1,717	22,303	310	23,240	5,499	165	2,490
China, People's Republic of	19,373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	76,548	0	0	0	0	25	0	4,368	0	0
Congo	7,316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	35,815	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	0	0
Egypt	11,718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,004	408	1,225	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	1,034	100	329	0	475	0	0	0
Guatemala	2,784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	453	0	0	249	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	189	699	0	502	0	0	0	0	91
Ivory Coast	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	7,378	0	0	540	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	2,046	0	799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	375,356	2,898	0	2,898	0	2,444	48	760	256	0
Netherlands	0	37	94	479	2,953	0	213	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	12,398	0	0	3,925	73	324	0	30
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	94,604	1,667	822	0	583	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	7,137	0	1,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Peru	7,458	0	0	0	0	0	0	669	0	0
Portugal	0	13	1,483	686	2,480	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	5,014	0	2,317	0	0	0	1,300	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	3,528	0	0	489	0	198	0	0
Spain	362	55	2,959	25	1,472	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	36	1,859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	2,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	22,643	0	0	184	370	241	0	1,646	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	333	0	33
United Kingdom	124,921	1,366	2,616	2,577	7,617	0	0	1,206	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	16,018	2,032	37,155	10,994	21,254	13,662	0	48
Yemen	1,478	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	5,233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,199	0	628	927	1,611	0	413	0	0	0
Total	2,642,689	53,265	126,043	15,978	96,517	38,819	69,179	67,614	421	2,754
Persian Gulf^e	539,366	2,341	17,628	0	3,099	31	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-December 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	380	43,726	0	0	18,508	110,381	659,536	1,505	302	1,807
Algeria	224	41,552	0	0	9,417	76,156	85,945	27	209	235
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	605	1,765	79,668	213	5	218
Saudi Arabia	156	975	0	0	8,486	30,831	490,657	1,260	84	1,344
United Arab Emirates	0	1,199	0	0	0	1,629	3,266	4	4	9
Other OPEC	2,326	686	0	6,421	4,618	128,626	882,776	2,066	352	2,419
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	84,146	231	0	231
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	114	8,840	32,098	64	24	88
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,410	228,136	618	7	625
Venezuela	2,326	686	0	6,421	4,504	117,376	538,396	1,153	322	1,475
Non OPEC	5,912	5,127	3,783	6,406	12,528	342,004	1,681,388	3,670	937	4,607
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	2,715	133,981	360	7	367
Argentina	0	0	0	0	341	773	16,988	44	2	47
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	2	5,729	16	(s)	16
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	877	877	0	2	2
Belgium	149	0	0	0	0	6,281	6,281	0	17	17
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	1	0	1
Brazil	35	0	0	0	0	2,340	2,340	0	6	6
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	927	1,807	2	3	5
Canada	869	0	629	3,133	6,810	105,881	485,850	1,041	290	1,331
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	19,462	53	(s)	53
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	4,393	80,941	210	12	222
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,316	20	0	20
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	373	36,188	98	1	99
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	11,720	32	(s)	32
France	110	0	0	0	460	3,207	3,207	0	9	9
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	84	2,022	2,022	0	6	6
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,784	8	0	8
India	0	0	0	0	0	702	702	0	2	2
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	146	146	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	88	0	259	0	36	1,864	1,864	0	5	5
Ivory Coast	0	74	0	0	0	367	367	0	1	1
Japan	65	0	0	0	55	120	120	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	480	0	0	0	0	8,398	8,398	0	23	23
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	799	2,845	6	2	8
Mexico	311	0	0	2,726	2,438	14,779	390,135	1,028	40	1,069
Netherlands	513	0	0	0	1,243	5,532	5,532	0	15	15
Netherlands Antilles	229	2,217	0	206	55	19,457	19,457	0	53	53
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	462	462	462	0	1	1
Norway	0	2,267	0	0	0	5,339	99,943	259	15	274
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,008	8,145	20	3	22
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	1	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	669	8,127	20	2	22
Portugal	42	0	0	0	0	4,704	4,704	0	13	13
Puerto Rico	2,459	0	2,895	0	0	5,567	5,567	0	15	15
Russia	0	440	0	0	0	4,057	9,071	14	11	25
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	4,215	4,621	1	12	13
Spain	75	129	0	341	0	5,056	5,418	1	14	15
Sweden	133	0	0	0	0	2,028	2,028	0	6	6
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	2,464	2,464	0	7	7
Thailand	28	0	0	0	0	28	498	1	(s)	1
Trinidad and Tobago	134	0	0	0	0	2,575	25,218	62	7	69
Turkey	32	0	0	0	0	432	432	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	15,382	140,303	342	42	384
Virgin Islands	160	0	0	0	0	101,323	101,323	0	278	278
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,895	4	1	5
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,233	14	0	14
Other	0	0	0	0	453	4,032	8,231	12	11	23
Total	8,618	49,539	3,783	12,827	35,654	581,011	3,223,700	7,240	1,592	8,832
Persian Gulf^e	156	2,174	0	0	9,091	34,520	573,886	1,478	95	1,572

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	89,430	703	4,414	0	3,562	0	1,991	2,756	0	0
Algeria	2,388	336	3,198	0	463	0	1,991	2,756	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	87,042	367	607	0	3,099	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	199,907	368	1,699	2,951	10,419	15,776	18,978	27,608	0	0
Gabon	36,382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	1,489	0	0	0	0	1,950	0	0
Nigeria	106,292	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,531	0	0
Venezuela	57,233	368	210	2,951	10,419	15,776	18,978	24,127	0	0
Non OPEC	223,650	6,448	23,115	10,982	79,425	15,419	43,343	30,916	158	1,249
Angola	61,461	0	517	0	0	0	1,083	1,077	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	432	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	877	0	0
Belgium	0	0	337	248	2,278	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	97	1,658	35	0	122	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	612	0	0
Canada	23,155	3,726	1,006	1,704	20,844	290	18,945	5,209	158	1,249
China, People's Republic of	9,779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	14,648	0	0	0	0	25	0	4,368	0	0
Ecuador	3,390	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	0	0
Egypt	4,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	408	1,225	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	434	100	329	0	475	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	502	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	11,459	0	0	1,515	0	827	0	455	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	479	2,668	0	213	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,209	0	0	3,775	73	324	0	0
Norway	56,417	1,442	342	0	583	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Portugal	0	0	86	686	2,042	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	280	25	1,472	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,243	0	0	184	370	0	0	1,646	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0
United Kingdom	34,905	1,280	754	2,577	7,617	0	0	1,206	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	15,352	2,032	36,226	10,467	21,254	13,662	0	0
Yemen	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	927	1,611	0	0	0	0	0
Total	512,987	7,519	29,228	13,933	93,406	31,195	64,312	61,280	158	1,249
Persian Gulf^c	87,042	367	1,216	0	3,099	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-December 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	3,722	17,148	106,578	245	47	292
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	8,744	11,132	7	24	30
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	609	609	0	2	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	3,722	7,795	94,837	238	21	260
Other OPEC	0	0	0	5,860	1,506	85,165	285,072	548	233	781
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,382	100	0	100
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	3,439	3,439	0	9	9
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,531	107,823	291	4	295
Venezuela	0	0	0	5,860	1,506	80,195	137,428	157	220	377
Non OPEC	1,471	0	3,321	5,608	1,693	223,148	446,798	613	611	1,224
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	2,677	64,138	168	7	176
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	432	432	0	1	1
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	877	877	0	2	2
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	2,863	2,863	0	8	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	1,912	1,912	0	5	5
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	927	927	0	3	3
Canada	76	0	426	2,650	190	56,473	79,628	63	155	218
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,779	27	0	27
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	4,393	19,041	40	12	52
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	193	3,583	9	1	10
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	4,150	11	(s)	11
France	10	0	0	0	343	1,986	1,986	0	5	5
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	83	1,421	1,421	0	4	4
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	502	502	0	1	1
Japan	14	0	0	0	37	51	51	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	2,602	610	6,009	17,468	31	16	48
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	375	3,735	3,735	0	10	10
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	146	0	5,527	5,527	0	15	15
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	2,367	58,784	155	6	161
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	1	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	1	1
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	2,814	2,814	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	1,371	0	2,895	0	0	4,479	4,479	0	12	12
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	1,300	0	4	4
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,192	1,192	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	210	0	1,987	1,987	0	5	5
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	325	325	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	753	753	0	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	2,200	4,443	6	6	12
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	333	333	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	13,434	48,339	96	37	132
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	98,993	98,993	0	271	271
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	2	0	2
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,495	4	0	4
Other	0	0	0	0	53	2,591	2,591	0	7	7
Total	1,471	0	3,321	11,468	6,921	325,461	838,448	1,405	892	2,297
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	3,722	8,404	95,446	238	23	261

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	35,925	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	15,962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	19,963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	74,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	15,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	58,214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	332,176	24,733	41	13	1,124	0	1,649	288	0	513
Angola	13,902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	278,267	24,733	41	13	1,124	0	1,649	288	0	513
China, People's Republic of	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	8,866	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	2,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	17,240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,084	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	442,374	24,733	41	13	1,124	0	1,649	288	0	513
Persian Gulf^e	35,925	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-December 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,925	98	0	98
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,962	44	0	44
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,963	55	0	55
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	74,273	203	0	203
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	889	2	0	2
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,170	42	0	42
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,214	159	0	159
Non OPEC	365	0	203	314	525	29,768	361,944	910	82	992
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,902	38	0	38
Canada	365	0	203	314	525	29,768	308,035	762	82	844
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	1	0	1
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,866	24	0	24
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,709	5	0	5
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,175	6	0	6
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,240	47	0	47
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,084	3	0	3
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,211	3	0	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,104	3	0	3
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,987	16	0	16
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	1	0	1
Total	365	0	203	314	525	29,768	472,142	1,212	82	1,294
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,925	98	0	98

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	408,265	9,119	23,966	266	0	485	0	0	0	0
Algeria	7,401	7,145	8,323	266	0	485	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	51,808	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	347,419	1,544	15,420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,637	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	451,707	760	25,869	383	0	2,262	111	4,692	0	0
Gabon	46,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	675	0	2,867	0	0	0	0	1,221	0	0
Nigeria	104,264	0	424	0	0	0	111	344	0	0
Venezuela	299,893	760	22,578	383	0	2,262	0	3,127	0	0
Non OPEC	669,181	7,400	40,522	1,383	1,121	1,262	48	639	256	974
Angola	55,903	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	14,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	115	3,154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
Cameroon	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,321	3,746	1,471	0	0	0	0	0	0	710
China, People's Republic of	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	52,678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	5,607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	20,589	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	7,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	2,784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	453	0	0	249	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	189	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
Ivory Coast	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	7,378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	346,429	2,898	0	1,383	0	622	48	305	256	0
Netherlands	0	37	94	0	285	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	10,836	0	0	150	0	0	0	30
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	37,103	225	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	792	0	1,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	5,795	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	0	0
Portugal	0	13	1,397	0	191	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	5,014	0	2,317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	362	55	2,679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	36	1,534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	1,395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	19,296	0	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
United Kingdom	84,029	86	1,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	666	0	645	0	0	0	0	48
Yemen	928	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	3,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,433	0	601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,529,153	17,279	90,357	2,032	1,121	4,009	159	5,331	256	974
Persian Gulf^e	400,864	1,974	15,938	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-December 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	380	43,726	0	0	10,846	88,788	497,053	1,119	243	1,362
Algeria	224	41,552	0	0	9,417	67,412	74,813	20	185	205
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	605	828	52,636	142	2	144
Saudi Arabia	156	975	0	0	824	18,919	366,338	952	52	1,004
United Arab Emirates	0	1,199	0	0	0	1,629	3,266	4	4	9
Other OPEC	2,326	686	0	327	1,040	38,456	490,163	1,238	105	1,343
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	46,875	128	0	128
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	114	4,202	4,877	2	12	13
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	879	105,143	286	2	288
Venezuela	2,326	686	0	327	926	33,375	333,268	822	91	913
Non OPEC	3,897	5,127	259	184	3,828	66,900	736,081	1,833	183	2,017
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	38	55,941	153	(s)	153
Argentina	0	0	0	0	341	341	14,376	38	1	39
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	659	2	0	2
Belgium	149	0	0	0	0	3,418	3,418	0	9	9
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	1	0	1
Brazil	35	0	0	0	0	428	428	0	1	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	2	0	2
Canada	428	0	0	0	10	6,365	7,686	4	17	21
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	699	2	(s)	2
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,678	144	0	144
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,607	15	0	15
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,589	56	0	56
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,570	21	0	21
France	100	0	0	0	117	1,221	1,221	0	3	3
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	601	601	0	2	2
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,784	8	0	8
India	0	0	0	0	0	702	702	0	2	2
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	146	146	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	88	0	259	0	36	997	997	0	3	3
Ivory Coast	0	74	0	0	0	367	367	0	1	1
Japan	51	0	0	0	15	66	66	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	301	0	0	0	0	7,679	7,679	0	21	21
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	2	0	2
Mexico	311	0	0	124	1,794	7,741	354,170	949	21	970
Netherlands	513	0	0	0	868	1,797	1,797	0	5	5
Netherlands Antilles	229	2,217	0	60	55	13,577	13,577	0	37	37
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	462	462	462	0	1	1
Norway	0	2,267	0	0	0	2,972	40,075	102	8	110
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,008	1,800	2	3	5
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	334	6,129	16	1	17
Portugal	42	0	0	0	0	1,643	1,643	0	5	5
Puerto Rico	1,088	0	0	0	0	1,088	1,088	0	3	3
Russia	0	440	0	0	0	2,757	7,771	14	8	21
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	1	0	1
Spain	75	129	0	0	0	2,938	3,300	1	8	9
Sweden	133	0	0	0	0	1,703	1,703	0	5	5
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	1,395	1,395	0	4	4
Thailand	28	0	0	0	0	28	498	1	(s)	1
Trinidad and Tobago	134	0	0	0	0	375	19,671	53	1	54
Turkey	32	0	0	0	0	99	99	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,948	85,977	230	5	236
Virgin Islands	160	0	0	0	0	1,519	1,519	0	4	4
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,345	3	1	4
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,396	9	0	9
Other	0	0	0	0	40	641	2,074	4	2	6
Total	6,603	49,539	259	511	15,714	194,144	1,723,297	4,189	532	4,721
Persian Gulf^e	156	2,174	0	0	1,429	21,671	422,535	1,098	59	1,158

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	45,665	2,797	0	0	157	0	1,946	0	0	0
Canada	45,665	2,797	0	0	157	0	1,946	0	0	0
Total	45,665	2,797	0	0	157	0	1,946	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	15,535	0	474	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	10,133	0	297	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,402	0	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	28,263	0	1,488	0	0	1,011	0	200	0	0
Indonesia	22,583	0	997	0	0	2	0	200	0	0
Venezuela	5,680	0	491	0	0	1,009	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	68,712	937	4,455	0	709	2,573	1,113	515	7	18
Argentina	2,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	5,068	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Canada	31,561	937	259	0	178	20	700	2	7	18
China, People's Republic of	8,695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	9,661	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Italy	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	540	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,400	0	799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	228	0	0	0	0	995	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	5,134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,663	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	2,336	0	0	489	0	198	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	284	527	0	0	0	0
Other	2,766	0	27	0	0	0	413	0	0	0
Total	112,510	937	6,417	0	709	3,615	1,113	715	7	18
Persian Gulf ^e	15,535	0	474	0	0	31	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-December 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	88	1,839	6,827	52,492	125	19	144
Canada	0	0	0	88	1,839	6,827	52,492	125	19	144
Total	0	0	0	88	1,839	6,827	52,492	125	19	144
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	3,940	4,445	19,980	43	12	55
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	328	10,461	28	1	29
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	3,940	4,117	9,519	15	11	26
Other OPEC	0	0	0	234	2,072	5,005	33,268	77	14	91
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,199	23,782	62	3	65
Venezuela	0	0	0	234	2,072	3,806	9,486	16	10	26
Non OPEC	179	0	0	212	4,643	15,361	84,073	188	42	230
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,180	6	0	6
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	2	5,070	14	(s)	14
Canada	0	0	0	81	4,246	6,448	38,009	86	18	104
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,695	24	0	24
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	1	0	1
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	180	9,841	26	(s)	27
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	1	1
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	179	0	0	0	0	719	719	0	2	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	799	2,199	4	2	6
Mexico	0	0	0	0	34	1,029	1,257	1	3	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	353	353	0	1	1
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,134	14	0	14
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	135	1,798	5	(s)	5
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	247	247	0	1	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	3,023	3,023	0	8	8
Spain	0	0	0	131	0	131	131	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	316	316	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	811	811	0	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	360	800	3,566	8	2	10
Total	179	0	0	446	10,655	24,811	137,321	308	68	376
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	3,940	4,445	19,980	43	12	55

^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,
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	0	0	0	3,921	3,921	126
Natural Gas Liquids	64	1,002	682	0	353	2,101	68
Pentanes Plus	2	16	0	0	0	18	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	62	985	682	0	353	2,083	67
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	49	108	559	0	255	971	31
Normal Butane/Butylene	13	877	123	0	98	1,112	36
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	2	0	294	0	208	504	16
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	(s)	0	99	0	1	100	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	0	195	0	207	403	13
Finished Petroleum Products	955	413	17,795	4	9,482	28,650	924
Finished Motor Gasoline	9	43	4,209	(s)	116	4,377	141
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2	0	0	0	2	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	125	0	1,694	0	121	1,940	63
Kerosene	1	1	0	0	3	5	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	17	52	5,649	0	3,526	9,244	298
Residual Fuel Oil	116	56	1,673	0	1,203	3,049	98
Special Naphthas	248	7	32	0	1,053	1,340	43
Lubricants	163	54	230	4	115	567	18
Waxes	19	11	31	(s)	14	74	2
Petroleum Coke	252	73	4,263	0	3,320	7,908	255
Asphalt and Road Oil	2	113	13	0	9	138	4
Miscellaneous Products	3	0	(s)	0	2	5	(s)
Total	1,021	1,415	18,772	4	13,964	35,176	1,135

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	171	38	0	0	34,293	34,502	95
Natural Gas Liquids	694	3,493	10,392	47	6,906	21,532	59
Pentanes Plus	72	192	242	0	1	508	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	622	3,301	10,150	47	6,904	21,024	58
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	437	1,068	8,686	8	3,510	13,709	38
Normal Butane/Butylene	186	2,233	1,463	39	3,395	7,315	20
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	62	12	4,325	0	467	4,866	13
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	55	1	2,312	0	16	2,384	7
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	7	10	2,013	0	451	2,482	7
Finished Petroleum Products	12,726	6,599	171,019	110	95,114	285,569	782
Finished Motor Gasoline	258	528	35,193	19	2,131	38,130	104
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	2	950	0	115	1,069	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	897	106	5,130	(s)	2,169	8,303	23
Kerosene	342	112	193	0	40	686	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,450	609	35,551	0	27,313	66,923	183
Residual Fuel Oil	2,955	1,206	28,003	0	17,322	49,486	136
Special Naphthas	408	140	757	3	6,400	7,708	21
Lubricants	1,590	623	5,194	62	1,585	9,054	25
Waxes	142	127	436	3	217	925	3
Petroleum Coke	2,406	1,572	59,460	14	37,647	101,099	277
Asphalt and Road Oil	214	1,571	153	9	154	2,101	6
Miscellaneous Products	62	1	1	(s)	20	85	(s)
Total	13,652	10,142	185,737	157	136,780	346,468	949

^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, December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	2	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	14	36	12	0	61	78
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	29	0	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	535	0
Canada	(s)	17	1,042	99	248	3	223	526
Chile	0	0	0	297	0	0	8	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	88
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	702	136
Colombia	0	0	32	251	0	0	4	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	1	50	0	0	0	1	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	219	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	83	5	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Guatemala	0	0	45	183	30	0	159	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	257	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	5	0	0	0	310	426
Japan	0	0	0	(s)	1,045	0	894	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,516	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	496	2,515	0	2	417	415
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	821	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	10	0	0	(s)	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	28	0	664	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	2	614	0	0	37	1
Russia	0	0	0	62	0	0	16	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	283	0	1,011	135
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	615	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Turkey	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	349
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	252
United Kingdom	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	93	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	3,921	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Other	0	0	15	85	39	0	119	385
Total	3,921	18	2,083	4,377	1,943	5	9,244	3,049

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, December 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	3	6	1	0	(s)	(s)	12	(s)
Australia	1	7	1	679	(s)	(s)	689	22
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	204	7
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	152	(s)	0	153	5
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	4	(s)	452	(s)	(s)	487	16
Brazil	0	(s)	1	77	(s)	(s)	613	20
Canada	234	104	25	387	114	1	3,022	97
Chile	2	5	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	312	10
China, People's Republic of	0	4	1	0	(s)	0	96	3
China, Taiwan	0	32	1	3	(s)	207	1,081	35
Colombia	0	4	1	0	(s)	(s)	292	9
Costa Rica	2	6	1	0	0	24	33	1
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	134	0	(s)	134	4
Dominican Republic	2	4	(s)	0	0	0	58	2
Ecuador	0	1	2	0	0	(s)	223	7
Egypt	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
El Salvador	1	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	93	3
Finland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	1	1	2	170	(s)	0	253	8
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	38	1
Germany, FR	(s)	1	1	375	5	(s)	383	12
Ghana	0	(s)	0	46	0	0	46	1
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Guatemala	3	4	1	0	0	(s)	426	14
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	1	8	(s)	0	(s)	0	10	(s)
Hong Kong	0	6	1	0	0	0	10	(s)
India	0	41	3	0	2	0	303	10
Indonesia	0	1	(s)	92	(s)	0	94	3
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Israel	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	259	8
Italy	(s)	(s)	1	344	(s)	(s)	345	11
Jamaica	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	15	758	24
Japan	1,049	30	3	1,285	2	2	4,309	139
Korea, Republic of	0	4	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	2,521	81
Malaysia	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	4	92	24	156	2	175	4,298	139
Netherlands	11	1	(s)	1,226	2	(s)	2,062	67
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	11	(s)
New Zealand	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Nigeria	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	(s)	73	0	0	73	2
Panama	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	696	22
Peru	0	3	(s)	(s)	0	78	81	3
Philippines	0	2	1	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)
Poland	0	1	0	6	0	0	7	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	131	0	0	132	4
Puerto Rico	14	19	1	0	(s)	1	689	22
Russia	0	4	0	0	0	0	81	3
Saudi Arabia	1	1	(s)	27	0	(s)	30	1
Singapore	0	106	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1,535	50
South Africa	0	4	(s)	76	0	0	80	3
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	1,002	(s)	(s)	1,003	32
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Switzerland	7	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	7	(s)
Thailand	1	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	624	20
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	0	120	0	0	567	18
United Arab Emirates	0	15	0	55	(s)	(s)	400	13
United Kingdom	0	2	(s)	545	5	(s)	559	18
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	(s)	100	1	1	195	6
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3,921	126
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	2	12	(s)	193	1	(s)	851	27
Total	1,340	567	74	7,908	138	509	35,176	1,135

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	1	(s)	449	63	0	805	26
Australia	0	0	3	274	0	(s)	33	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	115	390	221	0	1,500	851
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	30	2	0	1	34	1
Brazil	0	0	0	231	72	0	3,010	297
Cameroon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	242	238	3,917	1,155	3,476	269	3,141	4,546
Chile	0	0	113	715	0	1	1,217	234
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	419	88
China, Taiwan	0	1	390	230	0	1	4,367	1,024
Colombia	0	0	408	475	0	(s)	68	210
Costa Rica	0	(s)	48	251	20	0	475	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	18	307	247	0	1	103	375
Ecuador	0	0	1,826	259	0	0	514	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0
El Salvador	0	112	747	150	0	0	513	1
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0
France	0	0	230	0	0	0	5	(s)
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	120
Germany, FR	0	2	3	0	0	0	13	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Guatemala	0	0	143	1,595	95	40	1,479	116
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0
Honduras	0	0	63	0	0	0	226	338
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	205	2
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	121	342	257
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Ireland	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	369
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	1,791	0	1,031	220
Italy	0	0	105	88	0	0	2,576	4,606
Jamaica	0	0	191	0	0	0	485	7,988
Japan	0	0	297	2	2,349	1	1,920	416
Korea, Republic of	0	0	706	0	0	20	13,680	2,749
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	7
Mexico	0	1	9,132	23,659	1	33	871	6,857
Netherlands	0	0	11	39	0	0	1,613	2,171
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	570	24	(s)	1,436	1,570
New Zealand	0	0	0	174	(s)	0	(s)	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	273	250	1	4	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Panama	0	131	2	231	225	(s)	4,456	2,553
Peru	0	0	211	263	(s)	0	475	349
Philippines	0	0	631	0	0	0	846	14
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	57	0	0	0	(s)	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	18	5,714	127	7	2,138	1,342
Russia	0	0	0	270	325	0	48	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	6	0
Singapore	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	283	0	9,879	5,785
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	199	0	0	0	910	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0
Sweden	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
Switzerland	0	0	3	0	0	0	11	0
Thailand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1,971	486
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Turkey	0	0	97	0	0	0	543	349
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	275	536
United Kingdom	0	0	11	7	0	0	1,192	1,216
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	880	0	0	(s)	1,214	3
Virgin Islands	34,260	0	2	0	0	182	242	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other	0	(s)	122	416	46	4	288	1,409
Total	34,502	508	21,024	38,130	9,371	686	66,923	49,486

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-December 1995 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	7	230	7	2	3	35	1,628	4
Australia	8	102	8	4,219	4	(s)	4,650	13
Bahama Islands	1	34	0	0	14	0	3,127	9
Bahrain	0	1	0	1,027	(s)	0	1,028	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	4	53	4	7,577	4	3	7,714	21
Brazil	545	200	30	1,245	1	115	5,745	16
Cameroon	0	1	0	118	0	0	120	(s)
Canada	500	1,513	244	5,394	1,749	116	26,502	73
Chile	8	113	7	3	(s)	3	2,414	7
China, People's Republic of	1	100	10	(s)	16	(s)	634	2
China, Taiwan	16	368	9	35	11	209	6,661	18
Colombia	2	77	7	2	10	4	1,264	3
Costa Rica	10	86	5	0	0	48	944	3
Denmark	(s)	2	2	940	1	3	947	3
Dominican Republic	23	64	3	229	(s)	1	1,373	4
Ecuador	3	20	12	0	(s)	1	2,641	7
Egypt	(s)	51	1	237	(s)	0	455	1
El Salvador	5	198	2	0	0	(s)	1,728	5
Finland	(s)	7	(s)	0	1	(s)	10	(s)
France	43	10	21	3,684	12	(s)	4,007	11
French Pacific Islands	0	6	0	0	0	0	284	1
Germany, FR	2	65	29	2,008	24	3	2,149	6
Ghana	0	2	0	289	0	0	290	1
Greece	0	14	(s)	1,623	(s)	(s)	1,643	5
Guatemala	22	71	11	0	0	(s)	3,573	10
Guinea	0	9	0	0	0	0	11	(s)
Honduras	9	72	2	0	49	(s)	759	2
Hong Kong	2	62	11	0	(s)	1	283	1
India	5	378	36	0	12	(s)	1,151	3
Indonesia	1	30	6	450	2	1	492	1
Ireland	(s)	(s)	4	577	0	1	954	3
Israel	(s)	27	(s)	655	0	(s)	3,724	10
Italy	(s)	27	7	9,336	4	2	16,752	46
Jamaica	17	26	6	174	0	30	8,916	24
Japan	4,295	288	47	17,942	14	173	27,745	76
Korea, Republic of	1,596	356	16	1,822	7	6	20,959	57
Malaysia	1	25	2	1	1	2	42	(s)
Mexico	27	1,039	288	1,076	31	2,468	45,483	125
Netherlands	219	39	3	7,920	36	8	12,058	33
Netherlands Antilles	0	903	(s)	0	2	(s)	4,505	12
New Zealand	(s)	19	5	638	(s)	76	913	3
Nigeria	(s)	53	0	0	(s)	0	581	2
Norway	0	4	(s)	877	0	(s)	883	2
Panama	5	68	4	5	21	1	7,702	21
Peru	12	107	9	2	2	298	1,726	5
Philippines	2	107	9	2	(s)	1	1,611	4
Poland	0	7	(s)	30	0	(s)	37	(s)
Portugal	0	1	0	929	(s)	0	988	3
Puerto Rico	211	431	11	0	(s)	139	10,138	28
Russia	(s)	54	(s)	0	0	(s)	697	2
Saudi Arabia	2	21	1	98	0	1	130	(s)
Singapore	48	573	5	68	3	27	16,671	46
South Africa	17	137	1	662	(s)	(s)	819	2
Spain	(s)	5	3	12,585	1	3	13,707	38
Suriname	0	3	0	0	(s)	1	5	(s)
Sweden	0	13	2	1,391	(s)	1	1,412	4
Switzerland	24	3	1	0	(s)	(s)	42	(s)
Thailand	2	72	4	(s)	1	5	2,542	7
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	12	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	19	(s)
Turkey	(s)	49	(s)	6,742	1	(s)	7,783	21
United Arab Emirates	(s)	274	(s)	796	2	384	2,266	6
United Kingdom	2	21	10	2,695	31	2	5,187	14
Uruguay	0	13	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	14	(s)
Venezuela	1	53	10	1,526	11	769	4,467	12
Virgin Islands	0	99	0	0	(s)	1	34,786	95
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Other	9	180	2	3,432	8	5	5,922	16
Total	7,708	9,054	925	101,099	2,101	4,951	346,468	949

^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,
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,478	0	17	0	-3	5	-3	-1	230	247	1,725
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	139	152	152
Kuwait	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	215
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,263	0	17	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	92	108	1,371
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	-2	-8	-2	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Other OPEC	1,937	9	39	42	57	131	-6	(s)	135	406	2,343
Gabon	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171
Indonesia	41	0	0	0	(s)	31	-3	(s)	(s)	28	69
Nigeria	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	652
Venezuela	1,074	9	39	42	57	100	-3	(s)	135	378	1,452
Non OPEC	3,395	93	57	-16	-118	21	-245	-4	237	25	3,420
Angola	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	366
Argentina	57	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	0	(s)	(s)	7	64
Australia	23	0	0	0	(s)	0	-22	(s)	(s)	-22	1
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-2	-3	0	(s)	(s)	-7	-7
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	-1	0	0	(s)	0	-15	(s)	12	-4	-4
Brazil	0	0	9	0	-17	0	-2	(s)	3	-7	-7
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	10
Canada	1,099	99	70	-7	57	10	-11	-2	54	270	1,370
China, People's Republic of	73	0	0	0	(s)	-3	0	(s)	(s)	-3	70
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	-23	-4	(s)	-1	-7	-35	-35
Colombia	190	-1	-8	0	(s)	9	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	190
Congo	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Ecuador ^c	51	0	-7	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-7	44
Egypt	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	22
France	0	-3	0	0	0	0	-5	(s)	(s)	-8	-8
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	(s)	11	-1	-1
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	13	-1	-6	-1	-5	0	0	(s)	(s)	-14	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	-8	0	-1	(s)	-10	-10
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11	3	1	-8	-8
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	-10	-14	0	(s)	(s)	-24	-24
Japan	0	0	(s)	-34	-29	0	-41	-1	-34	-139	-139
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	-81	0	(s)	(s)	25	-57	-57
Malaysia	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	5	17
Mexico	1,000	-16	-81	1	-13	-13	-5	-3	11	-121	879
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	-26	0	-40	(s)	(s)	-67	-67
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	(s)	1	2	0	0	(s)	20	24	24
Norway	316	13	10	0	0	0	-2	(s)	10	30	346
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	0	-1	-21	0	0	(s)	(s)	-22	-22
Peru	12	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-3	-3	9
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-20	0	-1	(s)	0	9	4	-7	-7
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	0	-2	0	15	0	0	(s)	0	13	13
Spain	5	0	0	0	0	0	-32	(s)	7	-25	-21
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	10	10	10
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	11
Thailand	0	0	0	0	-20	0	0	(s)	1	-19	-19
Trinidad and Tobago	53	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	53
Turkey	0	-3	0	0	0	-11	-4	(s)	0	-18	-18
United Kingdom	177	12	17	0	(s)	0	-18	(s)	32	43	220
Virgin Islands	-126	0	81	44	96	57	0	(s)	55	334	207
Zaire	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Other	0	-5	-5	-19	-38	-17	-24	-5	9	-103	-103
Total	6,811	102	113	26	-63	157	-254	-4	602	678	7,489
Persian Gulf^d	1,478	0	17	0	-3	-8	-8	-1	92	90	1,568

^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-December 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,505	27	10	1	5	6	-1	-1	249	296	1,800
Algeria	27	20	1	1	5	8	0	(s)	173	209	235
Kuwait	213	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	2	(s)	3	5	218
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,260	5	8	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	71	84	1,344
United Arab Emirates	4	1	(s)	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	2	-2	3
Other OPEC	2,066	1	28	52	49	89	-5	(s)	125	337	2,403
Gabon	231	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	231
Indonesia	64	0	0	(s)	(s)	9	-1	(s)	15	23	87
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	618	0	-1	-1	(s)	5	0	(s)	1	5	623
Venezuela	1,153	1	29	52	49	75	-4	(s)	109	309	1,463
Non OPEC	3,575	61	122	28	-47	-45	-267	-13	267	104	3,679
Angola	360	0	0	0	3	3	0	(s)	2	7	367
Argentina	44	(s)	-1	(s)	-2	1	1	-1	(s)	-2	42
Australia	16	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	0	-12	(s)	(s)	-13	3
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-4	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-6	-6
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	6	0	(s)	(s)	-21	(s)	11	-4	-4
Benin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brazil	0	0	4	(s)	-8	(s)	-3	-1	(s)	-9	-9
Brunel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	1	2	5
Canada	1,040	88	58	-9	55	3	-14	-2	40	218	1,258
China, People's Republic of	53	0	0	0	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	52
China, Taiwan	0	-1	-1	0	-12	-3	(s)	-1	-1	-18	-18
Colombia	210	-1	-1	(s)	(s)	11	(s)	(s)	(s)	9	218
Congo	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	20
Ecuador ^c	98	-5	-1	0	-1	1	0	(s)	(s)	-6	92
Egypt	32	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	31
France	0	-1	3	0	(s)	(s)	-10	(s)	5	-2	-2
Germany, FR	0	(s)	1	0	1	(s)	-6	(s)	3	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-4	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
Guatemala	8	(s)	-4	(s)	-4	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-10	-2
India	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	0	-1	1	-1	-1
Italy	0	(s)	1	0	-7	-13	-26	1	2	-41	-41
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	-1	-22	(s)	(s)	(s)	-24	-24
Japan	0	-1	(s)	-6	-5	-1	-49	-1	-12	-76	-76
Korea, Republic of	0	-2	0	1	-37	-8	-5	-1	17	-34	-34
Malaysia	6	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	2	8
Mexico	1,028	-17	-65	7	-2	-17	-3	-3	16	-84	944
Netherlands	0	(s)	8	0	-4	-6	-22	(s)	6	-18	-18
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	-2	11	-4	-3	0	-2	41	41	41
Norway	259	5	2	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	8	12	271
Oman	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	3	22
Panama	0	(s)	-1	-1	-12	-6	(s)	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Peru	20	-1	-1	(s)	-1	1	(s)	(s)	-1	-3	18
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-16	(s)	-6	-4	0	7	6	-13	-13
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	-1	0	(s)	0	-1	-1
Russia	14	0	-1	-1	3	(s)	0	(s)	8	9	23
Spain	1	(s)	4	0	-2	0	-34	(s)	10	-24	-23
Sweden	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	5	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	7	7
Thailand	1	(s)	0	0	-5	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	-7	-6
Trinidad and Tobago	62	0	1	1	(s)	5	(s)	(s)	1	7	69
Turkey	0	(s)	0	0	-1	(s)	-18	(s)	(s)	-20	-20
United Kingdom	342	4	21	0	-3	(s)	-7	(s)	14	28	370
Virgin Islands	-94	(s)	102	30	58	37	0	(s)	50	276	182
Yemen	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Zaire	14	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	14
Other	13	-6	6	-5	-39	-22	-26	-5	22	-73	-61
Total	7,146	88	160	81	6	50	-273	-14	640	737	7,883
Persian Gulf^d	1,478	6	8	(s)	-1	-1	-4	-1	77	85	1,563

^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,
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	11,534	63,808	730,488	12,575	74,965	893,370
Refinery	10,732	12,369	37,748	2,491	20,816	84,156
Tank Farms and Pipelines	781	50,394	86,641	9,283	29,221	176,320
Leases	21	1,045	14,459	801	1,104	17,430
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	591,640	0	0	591,640
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	23,824	23,824
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	161,628	152,896	244,133	16,353	92,862	667,872
Refinery	50,544	56,250	125,272	10,833	66,232	309,131
Bulk Terminal	82,413	59,741	67,966	2,076	20,969	233,165
Pipeline	28,621	34,511	48,109	3,188	5,518	119,947
Natural Gas Processing Plant	50	2,394	2,786	256	143	5,629
Pentanes Plus	156	1,616	4,985	178	22	6,957
Refinery	144	164	336	3	0	647
Bulk Terminal	10	669	2,532	1	6	3,218
Pipeline	0	510	1,595	66	0	2,171
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	273	522	108	16	921
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,151	27,497	55,357	1,202	4,143	93,350
Refinery	1,718	3,137	6,757	441	1,475	13,528
Bulk Terminal	2,074	15,990	33,097	123	2,541	53,825
Pipeline	1,311	6,249	13,239	490	0	21,289
Natural Gas Processing Plant	48	2,121	2,264	148	127	4,708
Ethane/Ethylene	12	2,085	19,833	217	0	22,147
Refinery	0	1	397	0	0	398
Bulk Terminal	12	613	15,879	0	0	16,504
Pipeline	0	919	3,256	215	0	4,390
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	552	301	2	0	855
Propane/Propylene	3,398	17,308	20,237	511	1,500	42,954
Refinery	478	1,412	2,582	134	211	4,817
Bulk Terminal	1,683	11,451	9,857	121	1,212	24,324
Pipeline	1,200	3,522	6,830	164	0	11,716
Natural Gas Processing Plant	37	923	968	92	77	2,097
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,521	5,935	11,054	297	2,156	20,963
Refinery	1,022	1,154	2,480	180	929	5,765
Bulk Terminal	379	3,094	5,619	2	1,214	10,308
Pipeline	111	1,179	2,362	73	0	3,725
Natural Gas Processing Plant	9	508	593	42	13	1,165
Isobutane/Isobutylene	220	2,169	4,233	177	487	7,286
Refinery	218	570	1,298	127	335	2,548
Bulk Terminal	0	832	1,742	0	115	2,689
Pipeline	0	629	791	38	0	1,458
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	138	402	12	37	591
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,664	1,641	4,204	203	4,021	11,733
Refinery	1,272	675	1,922	102	3,327	7,298
Bulk Terminal	392	819	2,089	90	492	3,882
Pipeline	0	147	193	11	202	553
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	27	1	0	8	36
Refinery	0	27	1	0	8	36
Fuel Ethanol	237	1,112	205	77	582	2,213
Refinery	W	294	W	W	W	526
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	342
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	342

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,258	W	3,532	W	3,412	8,802
Refinery	1,072	W	1,653	W	3,188	6,296
Bulk Terminal	W	W	1,686	W	41	1,983
Pipeline	W	W	193	W	183	523
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	9,269	11,917	40,595	1,933	23,044	86,758
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,620	3,042	9,796	355	3,955	19,768
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,347	1,658	6,385	237	4,201	14,828
Heavy Gas Oils	3,226	4,164	15,562	982	11,387	35,321
Residuum	1,076	3,053	8,852	359	3,501	16,841
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,758	10,425	15,063	2,145	7,627	41,018
Refinery	5,674	8,169	13,438	2,145	7,307	36,733
Bulk Terminal	84	725	1,126	0	161	2,096
Pipeline	0	1,531	499	0	159	2,189
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	80	22	26	0	7	135
Refinery	80	22	26	0	7	135
Finished Motor Gasoline	48,995	41,029	47,070	4,406	19,728	161,228
Refinery	9,184	8,719	18,956	2,082	8,698	47,639
Bulk Terminal	24,937	17,728	9,873	837	8,725	62,100
Pipeline	14,874	14,582	18,241	1,487	2,305	51,489
Reformulated	20,317	1,389	9,853	0	5,257	36,816
Refinery	5,330	331	4,821	0	2,461	12,943
Bulk Terminal	9,084	732	2,365	0	2,039	14,220
Pipeline	5,903	326	2,667	0	757	9,653
Oxygenated	893	563	200	184	3,314	5,154
Refinery	321	389	175	62	1,769	2,716
Bulk Terminal	476	174	25	122	1,420	2,217
Pipeline	96	0	0	0	125	221
Other	27,785	39,077	37,017	4,222	11,157	119,258
Refinery	3,533	7,999	13,960	2,020	4,468	31,980
Bulk Terminal	15,377	16,822	7,483	715	5,266	45,663
Pipeline	8,875	14,256	15,574	1,487	1,423	41,615
Finished Aviation Gasoline	832	474	470	35	533	2,344
Refinery	633	178	384	24	218	1,437
Bulk Terminal	199	294	86	11	315	905
Pipeline	0	2	0	0	0	2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	178	27	141	216	562
Refinery	0	0	2	59	24	85
Bulk Terminal	0	72	0	0	0	72
Pipeline	0	106	25	82	192	405
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	10,195	7,345	13,728	713	7,464	39,445
Refinery	2,078	2,697	6,549	336	4,562	16,222
Bulk Terminal	3,357	1,746	3,062	221	1,764	10,150
Pipeline	4,760	2,902	4,117	156	1,138	13,073

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	4,079	1,871	1,113	103	62	7,228
Refinery	602	631	489	46	44	1,812
Bulk Terminal	3,175	1,135	291	0	10	4,611
Pipeline	302	105	333	57	8	805
Distillate Fuel Oil	51,955	31,494	29,939	3,094	13,493	129,975
Refinery	12,041	8,925	14,210	1,584	7,355	44,115
Bulk Terminal	32,540	14,193	5,877	678	4,814	58,102
Pipeline	7,374	8,376	9,852	832	1,324	27,758
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	17,622	21,506	15,680	2,635	9,001	66,444
Refinery	2,273	4,981	6,677	1,244	4,688	19,863
Bulk Terminal	12,441	10,043	3,733	606	3,496	30,319
Pipeline	2,908	6,482	5,270	785	817	16,262
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	34,333	9,988	14,259	459	4,492	63,531
Refinery	9,768	3,944	7,533	340	2,667	24,252
Bulk Terminal	20,099	4,150	2,144	72	1,318	27,783
Pipeline	4,466	1,894	4,582	47	507	11,496
Residual Fuel Oil^c	14,568	2,108	13,739	495	5,861	36,771
Refinery	3,795	1,597	6,528	495	4,340	16,755
Bulk Terminal	10,773	511	7,211	0	1,331	19,826
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	190	190
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	3,112	1	92	118	396	3,719
Refinery	837	1	63	118	367	1,386
Bulk Terminal	2,275	0	29	0	29	2,333
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	5,752	398	4,340	163	782	11,435
Refinery	2,020	255	1,107	163	553	4,098
Bulk Terminal	3,732	143	3,233	0	229	7,337
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	5,704	1,709	9,307	214	4,493	21,427
Refinery	938	1,341	5,358	214	3,420	11,271
Bulk Terminal	4,766	368	3,949	0	1,073	10,156
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	333	909	1,517	0	55	2,814
Refinery	333	909	1,517	0	55	2,814
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	4	1,293	3	135	1,435
Refinery	0	4	1,293	3	135	1,435
Special Naphthas	154	177	1,647	1	50	2,029
Refinery	128	159	1,337	1	50	1,675
Bulk Terminal	26	18	310	0	0	354
Lubricants	2,822	1,781	6,622	0	1,669	12,894
Refinery	794	936	5,192	0	1,145	8,067
Bulk Terminal	2,028	845	1,430	0	524	4,827
Waxes	186	105	487	0	79	857
Refinery	186	105	487	0	79	857
Petroleum Coke	545	1,193	2,161	180	2,579	6,658
Refinery	545	1,193	2,161	180	2,579	6,658
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,768	10,922	3,431	1,501	1,843	22,465
Refinery	2,024	6,000	2,837	1,398	1,582	13,841
Bulk Terminal	2,744	4,922	594	103	261	8,624
Miscellaneous Products	118	188	659	20	231	1,216
Refinery	44	113	256	1	206	620
Bulk Terminal	74	74	388	12	25	573
Pipeline	0	1	15	7	0	23
Total Stocks, All Oils	173,162	216,704	974,621	28,928	167,827	1,561,242

^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, December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil			Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
PAD District I	34,121	14,414	797	18,910	3,777	44,581	14,714	29,867	14,568	2,198
Connecticut	757	757	0	0	119	2,870	901	1,969	86	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,913	1,530	23	360	248	2,197	684	1,513	2,047	W
Florida	4,319	0	0	4,319	109	2,104	1,161	943	891	142
Georgia	1,682	0	0	1,682	47	1,218	880	338	165	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,180	455	0	725	318	2,709	837	1,872	660	W
Massachusetts	1,467	1,467	0	0	306	3,555	798	2,757	1,029	W
New Jersey	7,617	5,448	499	1,670	621	12,264	2,353	9,911	4,543	W
New York	3,274	1,210	174	1,890	942	5,995	1,482	4,513	2,392	W
North Carolina	2,357	0	0	2,357	215	1,706	1,192	514	304	W
Pennsylvania	5,571	1,713	100	3,758	597	5,803	2,336	3,467	938	W
Rhode Island	704	704	0	0	W	1,060	205	855	W	W
South Carolina	1,092	0	0	1,092	104	861	548	313	W	W
Virginia	1,966	1,130	1	835	111	2,101	1,222	879	835	W
West Virginia	222	0	0	222	W	138	115	23	W	W
PAD District II	26,447	1,063	563	24,821	1,766	23,118	15,024	8,094	2,108	13,786
Illinois	3,297	302	0	2,995	313	3,475	2,410	1,065	520	873
Indiana	2,870	165	5	2,700	353	2,941	1,643	1,298	278	W
Iowa	1,141	0	0	1,141	W	1,182	983	199	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,657	0	0	2,657	27	2,238	1,561	677	26	8,801
Kentucky	1,499	264	139	1,096	118	1,146	580	566	W	W
Michigan	2,924	0	19	2,905	178	1,677	1,225	452	76	2,024
Minnesota	1,611	23	231	1,357	W	1,292	908	384	130	W
Missouri	1,082	0	0	1,082	W	812	626	186	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	547	0	1	546	W	755	379	376	W	W
Ohio	3,857	56	8	3,793	422	2,527	1,500	1,027	326	W
Oklahoma	1,755	0	2	1,753	W	1,568	986	582	229	790
Tennessee	1,866	0	98	1,768	70	1,447	966	481	273	W
Wisconsin	1,341	253	60	1,028	W	2,058	1,257	801	76	W
PAD District III	28,829	7,186	200	21,443	780	20,087	10,410	9,677	13,739	13,407
Alabama	1,168	0	0	1,168	32	690	461	229	431	14
Arkansas	618	0	0	618	W	715	399	316	W	W
Louisiana	5,347	596	103	4,648	257	5,574	2,270	3,304	6,152	2,778
Mississippi	2,661	177	0	2,484	234	1,558	725	833	W	1,709
New Mexico	446	0	0	446	W	209	147	62	6	W
Texas	18,589	6,413	97	12,079	232	11,341	6,408	4,933	6,601	8,829
PAD District IV	2,919	0	184	2,735	46	2,262	1,850	412	495	347
Colorado	437	0	183	254	W	414	371	43	W	W
Idaho	161	0	0	161	W	239	167	72	W	W
Montana	1,146	0	0	1,146	W	633	633	0	59	15
Utah	571	0	1	570	W	555	317	238	215	243
Wyoming	604	0	0	604	W	421	362	59	W	64
PAD District V	17,423	4,500	3,189	9,734	54	12,169	8,184	3,985	5,671	1,500
Alaska	706	0	0	706	W	1,072	348	724	W	W
Arizona	886	0	119	767	W	254	188	66	W	W
California	10,139	4,500	3,066	2,573	45	6,571	5,181	1,390	3,206	196
Hawaii	718	0	0	718	W	482	129	353	W	W
Nevada	278	0	0	278	W	188	153	35	W	W
Oregon	1,021	0	4	1,017	W	1,161	831	330	193	W
Washington	3,675	0	0	3,675	W	2,441	1,354	1,087	917	461
U.S. Total	109,739	27,163	4,933	77,643	6,423	102,217	50,182	52,035	36,581	31,238

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, December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	70	901	0	107	1,234	749	0	0	52,945
Petroleum Products	8,651	82	0	3,734	5,367	2,594	0	101,348	27,946
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	236	0	0	0	641
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,050	3,950	156	0	3,067	5,672
Unfinished Oils	39	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	130
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10	73	0	0	20	0	0	431	1,643
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,739	0	0	1,584	490	1,007	0	55,313	10,738
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,173	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	162	0	28	0	357	0
Other	5,739	0	0	1,422	490	979	0	41,783	10,738
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	82	57
Jet Fuel	491	0	0	45	65	986	0	13,957	4,262
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	491	0	0	45	65	986	0	13,957	4,262
Kerosene	50	0	0	140	0	0	0	180	164
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,322	0	0	681	250	437	0	25,850	4,021
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,762	0	0	257	238	429	0	13,739	3,534
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	560	0	0	424	12	8	0	12,111	487
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	32	356	0	0	1,400	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	74
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	110
Lubricants	0	9	0	47	0	0	0	842	231
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	154	203
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,721	983	0	3,841	6,601	3,343	0	101,348	80,891

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,759	886	0	0	0	8,027	0
Petroleum Products	475	2,574	2,315	1,920	450	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	131	269	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,129	1,651	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	349	1,450	665	0	432	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	349	1,450	665	0	432	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	84	459	30	0	1	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	84	459	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	42	565	318	0	17	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	42	287	318	0	10	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	278	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	475	2,574	4,074	2,806	450	0	0	8,027	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,
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	0	901	0	1,234	749	0	52,945
Petroleum Products	8,579	0	2,150	4,915	2,594	76,557	24,838
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	236	0	0	641
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,050	3,950	156	2,941	5,672
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,603
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,729	0	883	490	1,007	40,982	9,586
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	12,198	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	28	0	0
Other	5,729	0	883	490	979	28,784	9,586
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	8	0	34
Jet Fuel	491	0	45	65	986	11,626	4,010
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	491	0	45	65	986	11,626	4,010
Kerosene	50	0	0	0	0	165	75
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,309	0	172	174	437	20,843	3,217
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,762	0	54	162	429	11,362	3,076
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	547	0	118	12	8	9,481	141
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,579	901	2,150	6,149	3,343	76,557	77,783

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,759	886	0	5,366	0
Petroleum Products	475	2,325	2,315	1,920	450	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	131	269	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,129	1,651	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	349	1,450	665	0	432	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	349	1,450	665	0	432	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	84	459	30	0	1	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kerosene-Type	84	459	30	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	42	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	42	416	318	0	17	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	42	287	318	0	10	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	129	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	475	2,325	4,074	2,806	450	5,366	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,
December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	70	0	0	107	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	72	82	0	1,584	452	0	24,791	4,016
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	0
Unfinished Oils	39	0	0	27	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10	73	0	0	20	0	431	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	10	0	0	701	0	0	14,331	1,965
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	975	975
Oxygenated	0	0	0	162	0	0	357	0
Other	10	0	0	539	0	0	12,999	990
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	15
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,331	335
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,331	335
Kerosene	0	0	0	140	0	0	15	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	13	0	0	509	76	0	5,007	1,583
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	203	76	0	2,377	226
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	13	0	0	306	0	0	2,630	1,357
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	32	356	0	1,400	118
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	118	118
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	32	356	0	1,282	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0
Lubricants	0	9	0	47	0	0	842	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	83	0	0	154	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	142	82	0	1,691	452	0	24,791	4,016

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,661
Petroleum Products	1,024	19,751	3,108	249	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	126	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	130	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	412	19	40	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	12,366	1,152	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	357	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	12,009	1,152	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	10	57	23	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	1,996	252	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	1,996	252	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	15	89	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	230	3,194	804	149	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	2,151	458	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	230	1,043	346	149	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,282	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	1,282	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	74	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	72	110	100	0	0	0
Lubricants	372	470	231	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	154	203	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,024	19,751	3,108	249	0	0	2,661

^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, December 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	107	971	-864	54,774	2,090	52,684
Petroleum Products	105,082	8,733	96,349	38,912	11,695	27,217
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	772	236	536
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,117	0	4,117	6,801	5,156	1,645
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	750	2,262	-1,512
Propane/Propylene	3,899	0	3,899	4,103	1,948	2,155
Normal Butane/Butylene	218	0	218	1,359	706	653
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	589	240	349
Unfinished Oils	27	39	-12	169	27	142
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	431	83	348	1,653	20	1,633
Finished Motor Gasoline	56,897	5,739	51,158	17,142	3,081	14,061
Reformulated	13,173	0	13,173	0	0	0
Oxygenated	519	0	519	0	190	-190
Other	43,205	5,739	37,466	17,142	2,891	14,251
Finished Aviation Gasoline	82	0	82	57	8	49
Jet Fuel	14,002	491	13,511	4,783	1,096	3,687
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	14,002	491	13,511	4,783	1,096	3,687
Kerosene	320	50	270	256	140	116
Distillate Fuel Oil	26,531	2,322	24,209	6,661	1,368	5,293
0.05 percent sulfur and under	13,996	1,762	12,234	5,614	924	4,690
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	12,535	560	11,975	1,047	444	603
Residual Fuel Oil	1,432	0	1,432	0	388	-388
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	45	0	45	74	45	29
Special Naphthas	72	0	72	110	0	110
Lubricants	889	9	880	231	47	184
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	237	0	237	203	83	120
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	105,189	9,704	95,485	93,686	13,785	79,901

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	11,048	52,945	-41,897	749	2,645	-1,896	0	8,027	-8,027
Petroleum Products	7,369	132,343	-124,974	3,069	4,685	-1,616	3,024	0	3,024
Pentanes Plus	505	641	-136	0	400	-400	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,601	8,739	-3,138	156	2,780	-2,624	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,950	250	2,700	0	1,188	-1,188	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,555	6,765	-5,210	121	965	-844	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	691	1,205	-514	35	392	-357	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	405	519	-114	0	235	-235	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	130	-130	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	93	2,074	-1,981	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	490	67,850	-67,360	1,356	1,097	259	1,882	0	1,882
Reformulated	0	13,173	-13,173	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	357	-357	28	0	28	0	0	0
Other	490	54,320	-53,830	1,328	1,097	231	1,882	0	1,882
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	139	-139	8	0	8	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	65	18,762	-18,697	1,070	31	1,039	460	0	460
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	1	-1	1	0	1
Kerosene-Type	65	18,762	-18,697	1,070	30	1,040	459	0	459
Kerosene	0	344	-344	0	42	-42	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	250	30,478	-30,228	479	335	144	582	0	582
0.05 percent sulfur and under	238	17,602	-17,364	471	328	143	297	0	297
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	12	12,876	-12,864	8	7	1	285	0	285
Residual Fuel Oil	356	1,400	-1,044	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	74	-74	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	282	-282	0	0	0	100	0	100
Lubricants	9	1,073	-1,064	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	357	-357	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18,417	185,288	-166,871	3,818	7,330	-3,512	3,024	8,027	-5,003

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

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

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

nk 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	8-94	9-94	10-94	11-94	12-94	1-95	2-95	3-95	4-95	5-95	6-95	7-95	8-95	9-95	10-95	11-95	12-95	1-96
Reported State Data ^c																		
10-14-94	1502	0																
11-14-94	3650	1541	0															
12-14-94	4954	3689	1614	0														
1-14-95	4966	4996	3757	1530	0													
2-14-95	4969	5003	5068	3679	1645	0												
3-14-95	4968	5007	5075	5036	3839	1592	0											
4-14-95	5853	5919	5983	5941	6057	3626	1593	0										
5-14-95	5911	5976	6040	5999	6129	5872	3660	1540	0									
6-14-95	5911	5976	6040	6001	6125	5978	6023	3572	1538	0								
7-14-95	5939	5979	6043	6004	6129	5981	6081	4925	3254	1536	0							
8-14-95	6014	5979	6043	6004	6129	5988	6098	5893	5884	3469	1513	0						
9-14-95	6532	6255	6317	6277	6409	5988	6101	5897	5917	5906	3463	1417	0					
10-14-95	6532	6594	6317	6277	6409	5988	6104	5903	5928	5939	5886	3482	1457	0				
11-14-95	6532	6594	6666	6277	6409	6012	6128	5903	5928	5941	5898	5743	3529	1389	0			
12-14-95	6533	6594	6668	6277	6409	6354	6128	5927	5953	5942	5901	5761	5694	3392	1483	0		
1-14-96	6533	6594	6668	6283	6415	6608	6384	6103	6129	6145	6101	5785	5701	4766	3426	1494	0	
2-14-96	6533	6594	6668	6638	6415	6609	6387	6186	6209	6146	6102	5797	5720	5685	5628	3390	1486	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production ^d																		
2-14-96	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	20	26	33
Month of Production																		
	8-94	9-94	10-94	11-94	12-94	1-95	2-95	3-95	4-95	5-95	6-95	7-95	8-95	9-95	10-95	11-95	12-95	1-96
Type of Estimate	Production Estimates																	
Original ^e	6551	6580	6667	6593	6674	6616	6600	6528	6576	6608	6557	6462	6481	6388	6441	6489	6447	6460
Interim ^f	6547	6551	6578	6542	6686	6596	6703	6606	6561	6572	6540	6449	6462	6380	6429	6554	6520	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial.....	6261	6315	6360	6300	6467	6120	6480	6224	6211	6239	6192	6051	6090	6042	6083	6214	6141	
Revised....	6261	6298	6359	6290	6464	6313	6473	6316	6259	6253	6213	6058	6108	6051	6070	6211		
Final ^g	6544	6609	6658	6628	6760													

^a Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

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

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

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Revision

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

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

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

Late Response

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

Nonresponse

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

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

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

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

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

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

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

Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts

Crude Oil Lease Stock Adjustment

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

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

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

Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

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

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

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

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

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

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

Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

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

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

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

"oxygenated gasoline" and subtracted from the field production of "other" finished gasoline. The PAD District level detail was obtained by allocating the national level estimates according to the percent of gasohol sales from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States*, 1991.

Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

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

Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

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

Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

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

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

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

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1993													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	61	67	70	61	58	63	62	48	68	69	84	81	66
Motor Gas Blending	-59	-61	15	-32	-3	-5	-19	54	79	-72	-72	48	-10
Product Supplied	6,639	7,112	7,389	7,435	7,585	7,700	7,785	7,864	7,607	7,382	7,533	7,661	7,476
1994													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	90	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601
1995													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	69	69	81	77	58	82	49	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

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	7	14,396	31	14,599	32	15,040	37	15,289	7	15,658	-2
Crude Oil.....	13,610	-5	13,367	-3	13,478	2	13,816	2	14,299	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	-25	317	2	424	-1	558	4	415	-6	535	(s)
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-224	34	-71	29	20	29	-23	29	-116	9	-84	11
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	-5	(s)	-5	0	-2	0	-5	0	-2	0	-5	0
Production.....	17,453	40	17,235	42	17,301	39	17,871	53	18,140	24	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	29	-135	52	-157	19	-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	66	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	-90	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	-1	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	62	8,358	-13	9,020	-31	8,486	-21	8,736	-28	9,585	-29
Crude Oil.....	6,503	5	6,565	-19	7,409	-34	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	(s)
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	25	15,582	2	15,747	10	14,845	11	--	--	--	--	16
Crude Oil	14,380	12	14,245	15	14,402	-1	13,626	(s)	--	--	--	--	1
Pentanes Plus	178	(s)	191	(s)	194	(s)	178	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	213	1	217	(s)	300	(s)	359	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	59	0	74	0	143	(s)	199	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	155	1	143	(s)	157	0	161	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	276	1	269	1	308	-1	319	(s)	--	--	--	--	1
Unfinished Oils	634	2	632	-8	595	12	463	(s)	--	--	--	--	-2
Motor Gas, Blend, Comp.....	-15	10	30	-6	-48	-1	-101	11	--	--	--	--	15
Aviation Gas, Blend, Comp ...	-3	0	-3	0	-4	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Production.....	18,486	25	18,402	-9	18,617	8	17,715	4	--	--	--	--	24
Pentanes Plus	343	(s)	347	1	350	(s)	336	1	--	--	--	--	1
LPGs.....	2,205	(s)	2,174	(s)	2,054	-3	1,957	-12	--	--	--	--	4
Ethane/Ethylene.....	588	2	564	1	584	-1	594	(s)	--	--	--	--	2
Propane/Propylene.....	1,011	(s)	1,009	1	1,023	(s)	998	(s)	--	--	--	--	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	388	-3	416	-3	249	-2	160	-13	--	--	--	--	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	218	(s)	186	1	198	(s)	205	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	251	-2	282	1	235	(s)	248	4	--	--	--	--	2
Motor Gas Blend, Comp.....	-67	35	-106	6	-46	17	-101	16	--	--	--	--	32
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,718	-26	7,634	-15	7,785	-18	7,522	-5	--	--	--	--	-16
Reformulated.....	1,842	10	1,855	4	1,890	-20	1,932	22	--	--	--	--	22
Oxygenated.....	583	-7	468	(s)	925	(s)	1,135	-11	--	--	--	--	-12
Other	5,292	-29	5,311	-19	4,969	2	4,456	-15	--	--	--	--	-27
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	26	(s)	27	(s)	30	(s)	18	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,449	9	1,419	8	1,466	-1	1,426	0	--	--	--	--	2
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	14	(s)	9	(s)	6	0	4	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,435	9	1,411	8	1,460	-1	1,422	0	--	--	--	--	2
Kerosene.....	46	0	30	(s)	52	0	70	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,041	4	3,130	(s)	3,288	-1	3,176	-1	--	--	--	--	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	798	(s)	789	-1	810	1	722	1	--	--	--	--	-1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	178	5	175	2	143	12	136	0	--	--	--	--	3
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	276	0	279	0	258	0	202	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Special Naphthas	46	(s)	51	1	44	(s)	45	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	177	1	173	-1	184	0	164	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Waxes	21	0	31	-10	23	0	20	0	--	--	--	--	-1
Petroleum Coke.....	629	-1	634	(s)	639	0	621	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	619	0	601	(s)	605	1	519	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Still Gas	694	(s)	685	1	662	0	597	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	38	0	37	0	40	0	36	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Imports	8,845	34	9,024	7	9,726	-6	8,576	1	--	--	--	--	-2
Crude Oil	7,265	15	7,415	0	8,041	-34	7,075	0	--	--	--	--	-16
Pentanes Plus	46	0	20	0	57	0	88	0	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	123	1	169	0	195	(s)	130	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	73	1	107	0	145	(s)	97	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	15	0	27	0	22	0	16	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	20	0	20	0	12	0	2	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	63	0	37	0	47	0	47	0	--	--	--	--	0
Unfinished Oils	353	0	368	0	388	0	338	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Motor Gas, Blend, Comp.....	57	-24	36	-16	65	-19	41	0	--	--	--	--	-15
Aviation Gas, Blend, Comp ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	290	41	276	20	219	43	272	0	--	--	--	--	20
Reformulated.....	102	18	120	12	124	15	120	0	--	--	--	--	4
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	--	--	--	--	2
Other	188	23	157	8	96	28	134	0	--	--	--	--	15
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	97	0	90	0	155	0	99	0	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	30	0	8	0	47	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	67	0	82	0	108	0	99	0	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene.....	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	157	0	171	0	142	0	162	0	--	--	--	--	5
Residual Fuel Oil	149	0	177	0	219	2	131	0	--	--	--	--	1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	26	0	33	0	13	0	17	0	--	--	--	--	1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	156	0	151	0	137	0	109	0	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	10	0	6	0	6	0	10	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	6	0	14	0	5	(s)	7	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Waxes	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	(s)	0	10	0	8	0	6	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	44	2	51	2	27	2	44	1	--	--	--	--	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	1	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	754	1,603,206	3,927	1,598,870	583	1,599,513	653	1,611,411	299	1,608,510	-70
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	328,391	487	327,057	1,034	337,735	153	334,701	371	331,277	400	327,215	-168
Pentanes Plus	8,720	-19	7,576	-8	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	-9
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	-7
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	19
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates...	15,858	45	16,307	196	15,318	58	15,200	-140	14,921	-29	13,833	80
Unfinished Oils	95,399	157	99,711	839	99,224	168	97,104	31	99,079	-14	98,607	199
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	44,378	188	45,140	341	43,120	87	40,677	97	40,783	64	40,993	151
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	139	36	192	0	90	0	122	0	134	0	164	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	182,768	173	179,519	757	167,735	107	166,961	191	167,507	-190	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	-843	136,115	-19	126,091	-358	126,649	-712	127,833	-1,119	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	-6	40,039	55
Naphtha-Type Jet	1,035	-174	1,144	-199	914	-154	908	-32	866	0	725	1
Kerosene-Type Jet	42,994	375	41,659	455	38,376	309	37,909	314	37,307	-6	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	-166	121,929	234	115,469	23	114,573	109	118,762	-83	114,803	3
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	-63	2,200	0	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	205	24,550	63	29,267	641	30,665	960	30,243	680	27,900	500
Miscellaneous Products	2,133	-527	2,051	-380	2,174	-440	1,909	-390	1,859	-459	1,899	-396
Product Supplied	17,167	42	18,355	-81	17,403	92	17,102	37	17,241	35	18,149	-7
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	11	-64	-22	-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	9	7,505	-26	7,780	28	7,670	-1	7,898	12	8,243	-11
Reformulated	1,859	65	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	-60	4,514	-52	4,865	23	4,799	14	5,229	11	5,248	-17
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	8	1,434	2
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	9	1,395	2
Kerosene	86	6	101	2	59	1	42	(s)	60	-10	29	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,335	51	3,689	-13	3,336	7	3,108	-2	2,883	7	3,284	-7
0.05% & under	1,802	63	1,898	-2	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	-20	1,186	-17
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	2	27	-2	47	0	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	6
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	528	1,613,241	-36	1,618,041	643	1,604,960	-253	--	--	--	--	703
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	314,359	-124	306,714	-506	304,858	-95	308,323	234	--	--	--	--	179
Pentanes Plus.....	8,526	-10	8,262	149	7,441	80	7,342	0	--	--	--	--	16
LPGs.....	125,721	11	135,695	543	136,203	523	129,142	28	--	--	--	--	81
Ethane/Ethylene.....	30,999	0	29,949	-5	27,477	-8	25,708	1	--	--	--	--	4
Propane/Propylene.....	50,075	2	55,526	344	57,056	165	56,508	8	--	--	--	--	18
Normal Butane/Butylene	34,889	6	40,362	212	42,767	328	38,275	13	--	--	--	--	44
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	9,758	3	9,858	-8	8,903	38	8,651	6	--	--	--	--	16
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	14,773	-13	16,250	-7	15,157	6	14,166	131	--	--	--	--	33
Unfinished Oils.....	95,259	310	94,164	219	94,253	76	93,097	3	--	--	--	--	199
Motor Gas, Blend. Comp.....	41,078	161	37,796	47	39,659	29	40,824	187	--	--	--	--	135
Aviation Gas, Blend. Comp....	148	0	117	0	178	0	134	0	--	--	--	--	4
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	165,968	89	155,331	-596	158,978	3	155,941	-264	--	--	--	--	7
Reformulated.....	37,953	205	34,053	241	34,847	12	36,355	-180	--	--	--	--	147
Oxygenated.....	1,680	0	1,995	0	4,306	6	6,040	-1	--	--	--	--	374
Other.....	126,335	-116	119,283	-837	119,825	-15	113,546	-83	--	--	--	--	-515
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,127	0	2,186	-1	2,143	0	2,232	22	--	--	--	--	20
Jet Fuel.....	40,643	107	39,662	379	41,342	-5	39,676	0	--	--	--	--	142
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	724	-10	676	-1	567	-2	579	0	--	--	--	--	-57
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	39,919	117	38,986	380	40,775	-3	39,097	0	--	--	--	--	200
Kerosene.....	5,409	-37	5,247	-1	6,020	-1	6,754	0	--	--	--	--	-117
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	125,098	-7	130,866	-21	131,692	54	131,616	22	--	--	--	--	17
Residual Fuel Oil.....	36,875	22	37,755	141	39,674	-8	37,861	23	--	--	--	--	18
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	2,885	0	3,103	0	2,732	-12	3,177	0	--	--	--	--	-1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,984	0	1,762	0	1,684	0	1,827	0	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	2,033	-2	2,123	2	2,006	-3	1,945	0	--	--	--	--	-7
Lubricants.....	12,235	26	12,024	-15	12,493	0	11,809	-1	--	--	--	--	46
Waxes.....	854	0	1,111	-315	848	0	777	0	--	--	--	--	-32
Petroleum Coke.....	7,141	0	7,698	0	7,334	0	7,560	-638	--	--	--	--	-76
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	26,993	-5	22,380	-54	20,153	-4	17,751	0	--	--	--	--	299
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,310	0	1,322	0	1,525	0	1,343	0	--	--	--	--	-259
Product Supplied.....	17,113	12	17,993	17	18,011	16	17,626	34	--	--	--	--	21
Crude Oil.....	7	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Pentanes Plus.....	182	(s)	184	-4	239	2	247	3	--	--	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	1,583	(s)	1,747	-18	1,903	-3	1,920	4	--	--	--	--	3
Ethane/Ethylene.....	547	2	612	1	681	(s)	666	(s)	--	--	--	--	2
Propane/Propylene.....	822	1	916	-10	1,092	6	1,083	6	--	--	--	--	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	157	-4	159	-9	44	-6	116	-3	--	--	--	--	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	58	(s)	59	1	86	-2	55	1	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	-173	-6	-228	11	-210	-7	-88	2	--	--	--	--	2
Aviation Gas, Blend. Comp....	4	0	4	0	2	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,854	5	8,151	27	7,788	5	7,770	4	--	--	--	--	6
Reformulated.....	1,832	23	2,093	15	1,987	3	1,996	28	--	--	--	--	28
Oxygenated.....	561	18	458	(s)	848	(s)	1,097	-11	--	--	--	--	-11
Other.....	5,461	-36	5,599	13	4,953	3	4,677	-13	--	--	--	--	-11
Finished Aviation Gasoline	27	1	26	0	31	0	15	-1	--	--	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,500	7	1,519	-1	1,545	12	1,521	(s)	--	--	--	--	1
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	35	(s)	14	(s)	56	(s)	3	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,465	7	1,505	-1	1,489	12	1,518	(s)	--	--	--	--	1
Kerosene.....	19	1	35	-1	26	0	43	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	2,718	4	3,031	(s)	3,286	-3	3,102	(s)	--	--	--	--	5
0.05% & under.....	1,794	49	2,020	37	2,107	17	2,079	9	--	--	--	--	35
Greater than 0.05%	923	-45	1,012	-37	1,179	-20	1,023	-8	--	--	--	--	-30
Residual Fuel Oil.....	759	-6	825	-5	840	8	828	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	205	5	200	2	168	13	139	(s)	--	--	--	--	4
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	411	0	437	0	398	0	305	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Special Naphthas.....	31	(s)	30	1	35	0	39	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	139	-1	169	1	155	(s)	167	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Waxes.....	19	0	21	0	29	-11	20	0	--	--	--	--	-1
Petroleum Coke.....	396	-5	325	(s)	378	0	315	21	--	--	--	--	2
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	683	18	790	4	697	1	633	(s)	--	--	--	--	1
Still Gas	694	(s)	685	1	662	0	597	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	57	-13	37	(s)	33	0	42	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, January 1996

Products	January 1996		December 1995		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production.....	2,689	87	2,731	88	2,689	87
Stocks	1,806	--	2,015	--	--	--
MTBE						
Production.....	5,354	173	5,293	171	5,354	173
Stocks	9,050	--	8,228	--	--	--

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

**Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration
for Defense Districts (PADD)**
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1995	98	100	94	96	91	87	81	76	84	84	82	88
1996	87											
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											
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	65	390	51	87	76	102	109	209	201	103	174	212
1996	172											
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1995	96	98	93	94	89	85	79	74	83	83	81	87
1996	86											
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											
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	587	474	702	516	677	497	600	870	869	821	264	165
1996	166											
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	123	75	72	81	89	96	125	137	133	135	94	68
1996	97											
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	439	307	254	348	459	491	684	795	903	795	690	458
1996	425											

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											
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											
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	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											
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W											
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1995	132	128	103	148	147	158	158	151	142	148	157	152
1996	154											
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											
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W											
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W											
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	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											

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											
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											
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											

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

Glossary

Pipelines carry natural gas across geographic regions.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituent obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

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

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

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

Benzene (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 (CH_3OH). A light, volatile alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Middle Distillates. A general classification of refined petroleum products that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Military Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. See Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D-4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-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) ($\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COCH}_3$. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus.

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC. 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.

The National Energy Information Administration National Energy Modeling System/Annual Energy Outlook Conference Schedule

Crystal Gateway Marriott, Arlington, VA

March 25, 1996

- 8:30 a.m. Opening Remarks - *Jay Hakes, Administrator*, Energy Information Administration
8:45-9:15 a.m. Overview of the *Annual Energy Outlook 1996/What is New in NEMS*
- *Mary J. Hutzler, Director*, Office of Integrated Analysis & Forecasting,
Energy Information Administration
9:15-10:00 a.m. Keynote Address - Speaker to be announced

Morning Sessions

10:15 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

1. Issues in Demand Modeling
2. Issues in International Energy
3. Coal Markets

Afternoon Sessions - A

1:15 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

1. Electricity Restructuring - Part I
2. Natural Gas Markets - Supply Issues
3. Renewable Trends

Afternoon Sessions - B

3:15 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

1. Electricity Restructuring - Part II
2. Natural Gas Markets - T&D Issues
3. Macroeconomic Issues

5:00 p.m. Adjourn

Hotel Reservations

The conference will be held at the *Crystal Gateway Marriott*, near the Crystal City Metro subway station.

Crystal Gateway Marriott
1700 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202
Phone: (703) 920-3230
Fax: (703) 979-6332

For room reservations, contact the Crystal Gateway Marriott directly.

Information

For further information, contact Susan H. Shaw, Energy Information Administration, at (202) 586-4838, sshaw@eia.doe.gov, or Sharon Wood, Decision Analysis Corporation of Virginia, at (703) 893-5087.

Conference Registration

Conference registration is free, but space is limited. Please register by March 13, 1996

To register, mail this form to:

Decision Analysis Corporation of Virginia
1600 Spring Hill Road, Suite 230
Vienna, VA 22182
Phone: (703) 893-5087
Fax: (703) 893-7104

I plan to attend the following sessions:

Morning

- ☐ Issues in Demand Modeling
☐ Issues in International Energy
☐ Coal Markets

Afternoon A

- ☐ Electricity Restructuring - Part I
☐ Natural Gas Markets - Supply Issues
☐ Renewable Trends

Afternoon B

- ☐ Electricity Restructuring - Part II
☐ Natural Gas Markets - T&D Issues
☐ Macroeconomic Issues

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