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Petroleum Supply Monthly

March 1996

With Data From January 1996

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Petroleum Supply Monthly

March 1996

With Data for January 1996

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

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

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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

Electric Power Monthly, updated the first week of the month

Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month

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

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Notice

Petroleum Supply Annual

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

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

U.S. Refinery Capacity

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

U.S. Oxygenate Production Capacity

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

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

Preface

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

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

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

Summary Statistics

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Appendices

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

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

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

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Articles

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

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

Highlights

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

Highlights

A mixture of factors--moderate economic expansion, mixed weather patterns, and stock replenishment at the secondary and tertiary levels--pushed total demand for refined petroleum products (measured as products supplied) in February 1996¹ to 18.5 million barrels per day (Table H1), the highest February level since 1980. Leading economic indicators, such as the Advance Monthly Retail Sales² and Unemployment³ suggest moderate economic growth. Temperatures in the U.S. were 3 percent warmer-than-normal for this time of year, and nearly equal to last year's temperatures.⁴

January cold weather in the Northeast and Midwest strained suppliers and jobbers in the regions. Strong distillate fuel oil demand at the primary distribution level can be attributed to stock-builds occurring down the distribution line; it is not necessarily an indication of increased February consumption at the retail level. The same holds true for kerosene-type jet fuel, which is blended into distillate fuel oil during winter months to keep diesel fuel from gelling.

Other February 1996 highlights include:

- Finished motor gasoline demand eclipsed February's 1995 record-high level, setting a new all-time high for the month. Imports of motor gasoline have increased significantly during the first two months of 1996, with some analysts predicting that finished motor gasoline imports will top the 0.5 million barrels per day level sometime during 1996.⁵
- Although temperatures were warmer-than-normal for the Nation as a whole, demand for and production of distillate fuel oil remained strong as marketers and jobbers replenished winter inventories in the Northeast and Midwest regions of the country.
- Kerosene-type jet fuel demand reached a February-record high level. Air cargo and travel data do not support this record-setting demand. The most recent air cargo data (for January 1996) indicate a 0.9 percent decrease from year-earlier levels.⁶ The most likely explanation is that kerosene-type jet fuel is being used as a blending agent with distillate fuel oil.
- Crude oil imports were high, but slightly lower than last February's near-record level.

Motor Gasoline

Finished motor gasoline demand reached an all-time February high, averaging 7.6 million barrels per day. Production of finished motor gasoline was also high, averaging a February-record 7.4 million barrels per day. Rising crude oil prices restrain finished motor gasoline production, as refiners do not want to pay the higher spot-market prices for crude oil that would be needed to increase production. At 0.4 million barrels per day, imports of finished motor gasoline reached the highest level for any month since August 1994 and the highest February level since 1990. Finished motor gasoline stock levels totaled 169 million barrels, the lowest February level on record. End-of-month stock levels of reformulated motor gasoline totaled 39 million barrels, 4 percent lower than year-earlier levels.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Distillate fuel oil demand reached 3.8 million barrels per day, the highest level for February since 1979. Production of distillate fuel oil averaged 3.1 million barrels per day, the highest February level since 1977. Distillate fuel oil imports of 0.3 million barrels per day fell within the normal seasonal range. Stock levels fell precipitously during the month, settling at 97 million barrels, the lowest February level on record. High-sulfur distillate fuel oil stocks totaled 42 million barrels, only 44 percent of the total.

Residual Fuel Oil

As natural gas prices decreased, utilities increased purchases of natural gas and demand for residual fuel oil continued its decline, dropping to a February-record low of 1.0 million barrels per day. Production of residual fuel oil continued the year-to-year decline cycle as well, settling at 0.8 million barrels per day. Residual fuel oil stock levels plummeted to 32 million barrels, the lowest February level on record.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Kerosene-type jet fuel demand averaged 1.6 million barrels per day, a record high for February. Production of kerosene-type jet fuel reached 1.5 million barrels per day, also a record February high. Stock levels of kerosene-type jet fuel totaled 35 million barrels, 17 percent lower than last year's level. In

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

²"Advance Retail Monthly Sales," U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, March 20, 1996.

³"Economy at a Glance," Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Commerce.

⁴National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climate Analysis Center, "Heating Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for February 1996."

⁵"Gasoline Supply Barometer," *Oil Express*, March 18, 1996, p. 2.

⁶"FAA Forecasts Continued Growth for U.S. Airlines," *Journal of Commerce*, March 7, 1996, p. 3B.

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

Category	1996			1995	January - February	
	Estimated February	January	Difference ^a	February	1996	1995
Products Supplied.....	18.5	18.2	0.3	18.4	18.4	17.7
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7.6	7.3	0.4	7.5	7.4	7.3
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.8	3.7	0.1	3.7	3.7	3.5
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1.0	1.0	(s)	1.1	1.0	0.9
Jet Fuel.....	1.7	1.6	(s)	1.5	1.6	1.5
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.5	4.6	-0.2	4.6	4.6	4.4
Crude Oil Inputs.....	13.6	13.7	-0.1	13.4	13.6	13.5
Operating Utilization Rate (%).....	91.4	92.2	-0.8	89.5	91.8	90.7
Imports.....	8.2	9.3	-1.1	8.4	8.8	8.1
Crude Oil.....	6.4	7.3	-0.8	6.6	6.9	6.5
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other.....	6.4	7.3	-0.8	6.6	6.9	6.5
Products.....	1.8	2.0	-0.3	1.8	1.9	1.6
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	0.4	0.3	(s)	0.2	0.4	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Jet Fuel.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	0.7	1.0	-0.3	0.9	0.9	0.8
Exports.....	0.9	1.1	-0.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Crude Oil.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products.....	0.8	1.0	-0.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Total Net Imports.....	7.3	8.2	-0.9	7.3	7.8	7.1
Stock Change^d.....	-1.5	-0.6	-0.9	-1.4	-1.0	-0.9
Crude Oil.....	-0.3	0.1	-0.3	(s)	-0.1	-0.2
Products.....	-1.2	-0.6	-0.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.7
Total Stocks.....	1,510	1,543	-33	1,603	-	-
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil.....	890	895	-5	919	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	592	592	0	592	--	--
Other.....	298	303	-5	327	--	--
Products.....	621	648	-28	684	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	169	169	-1	180	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	97	113	-16	122	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil.....	32	36	-4	36	--	--
Jet Fuel.....	35	39	-4	43	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^e	288	292	-4	304	--	--

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

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

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

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

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

E=Estimated.

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

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

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

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

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1995												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,806	13,535	13,582	13,940	14,430	14,701	14,404	14,392	14,586	13,775	14,010	14,179
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,035	15,130	15,263	15,111	15,151	15,205	15,052	15,251	15,169	15,048	15,038	14,965
Idle Capacity³	362	305	177	319	224	170	332	155	165	239	174	268
Idle Three Months or Less	256	202	74	206	167	120	239	62	105	171	106	150
Idle More than Three Months	106	103	104	113	57	50	93	93	60	68	68	118
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,397	15,436	15,440	15,430	15,375	15,375	15,383	15,406	15,334	15,287	15,212	15,233
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.8	89.5	89.0	92.3	95.2	96.7	95.7	94.4	96.2	91.5	93.2	94.7
Operable Capacity	89.7	87.7	88.0	90.3	93.9	95.6	93.6	93.4	95.1	90.1	92.1	93.1
1996												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,852	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,027	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity³	259	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	120	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	139	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,286	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	92.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	90.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹Capacities are on a calendar day basis.

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

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

NA = Not Available

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

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

general, year-to-year increases are explained by the military jet fuel (JP-4) switchover and the necessity for blending into diesel fuel due to more severe winter temperatures.

Propane

Propane inventories plunged 10.9 million barrels to **20.7 million barrels by the end of February, the lowest for this month in more than a quarter century.** However, warmer weather provided some relief to the distribution system enabling it to function without major disruptions. Regionally, inventory drawdowns were about average in the East Coast, while the Midwest and Gulf Coast regions recorded above average drawdowns. All but the Midwest region reported inventories significantly below their respective observed minimum levels of the last 36 months.

One explanation for the relatively trouble-free operation of the propane distribution system may be the low level of propane in primary storage this winter compared to recent heating seasons. Propane retailers apparently have been keeping their customers tanks full all season which would account for the apparent shift in propane inventories from primary inventories to tertiary (residential and commercial) inventories.

Crude Oil

Domestic crude oil production averaged 6.5 million barrels per day, the **lowest February level in 42 years.** At 6.4 million barrels per day, imports of crude oil were 0.1 million barrels per day lower than last February and 0.2 million barrels per day lower than the record set for the month in 1977. **The changing patterns of crude oil imports are examined in the "News Highlight" section below.** Crude oil stock levels (excluding SPR) fell to 298 million barrels, the **lowest February level on record.**

Refinery Operations

Crude oil inputs remained strong through the month, averaging 13.6 million barrels per day, the **highest February level since 1980.** The estimated refinery operable utilization rate, gross inputs divided by the total refining capacity with idle units included, averaged 90.3 percent.

As of January 1, 1996, there were 171 active refineries in the U.S., with an atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity of 15,286 thousand barrels per calendar day. During 1995, five refineries were shutdown and one refinery was reactivated.

News Highlight

Crude Oil Imports

Introduction

Crude oil imports by the United States have increased dramatically in the past ten years. In 1985, crude oil imports were 3,201 thousand barrels per day (mb/d). In 1995, crude oil imports were 7,240 mb/d. Beginning with the price collapse of 1986, there has been a precipitous decline in domestic crude oil production, and this decline has continued despite a fairly steady increase in demand for refined petroleum products. Crude oil imports have been used by domestic refiners to fill the gap left by decreased crude production, and to meet the increased demand for refined petroleum products. In 1994, for the first time in U.S. history, crude oil imports and not domestic production provided the majority of crude refined in the United States. In 1994 crude oil imports were 7,063 mb/d (51 percent of domestic crude supply); domestic production was 6,662 mb/d (49 percent of domestic crude supply). In 1995, this pattern has continued, with crude imports providing 53 percent of domestic crude supply.

The changing patterns of crude oil imports are examined in three categories including: imports by country; imports by PADD; and the relationship between crude oil imports and inventory levels.

Imports by Country

A major development in the past six years has been the decreasing reliance on imports from Arab OPEC countries. The Arab OPEC countries include Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Kuwait, Iraq, Libya, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates. In 1990 these countries accounted for about 1,864 mb/d, or 32 percent of imports. In 1995, these countries accounted for 1,505 mb/d, or 21 percent of U.S. imports.

The percentage decrease in imports from Arab OPEC countries is especially pronounced because the volume of imports from Arab OPEC countries and the volume of imports in general are moving in *opposite* directions. While imports of crude oil from Arab OPEC countries have declined, total imports of crude oil have *increased dramatically*, from 5,894 mb/d in 1990 to 7,240 mb/d in 1995.

Various factors have led to this decrease in the reliance on imports from Arab OPEC countries. Imports from Libya ended in 1986, as a result of the embargo against Libyan imports. Imports from Iraq ended in the latter part of 1990, after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, and the subsequent embargo against imports.

Imports from Saudi Arabia--by far the leading exporter among the Arab OPEC countries--were 1,116 mb/d in 1989. In 1990, the year that Iraq invaded Kuwait in August, imports increased to 1,195 mb/d. In 1991 and 1992, in the aftermath of the Gulf War, imports

from Saudi Arabia remained high at 1,703 mb/d and 1,597 mb/d respectively. This was the period when Saudi Arabia raised its oil production dramatically to fill the void left by the cessation of imports from Kuwait and the institution of the oil embargo against Iraq.

In the past three years, however, the United States has turned to alternative sources and imports from Saudi Arabia have dropped dramatically, by 337 mb/d. One reason for the decline in imports from Saudi Arabia is the decision by Saudi Arabia to shift from exporting heavier crudes to the more profitable lighter crudes. In the 1980s and the early 1990s many refineries in the United States expended considerable sums of money to reconfigure their refineries to handle heavier (and cheaper) crudes. With Saudi Arabia shifting to lighter crudes, many of these refineries have turned to alternative sources of crude oil. The removal of heavy Saudi crudes has also diminished the historical price difference between heavy and light crudes, and has changed the economics of high-conversion complex refining.

Imports from Countries in North and South America

As imports from Arab OPEC countries have decreased, imports from countries in North and South America have increased. Major exporting countries include Canada, Venezuela, Mexico, and Colombia.

In 1990, imports from these countries were 2,138 mb/d (or 36 percent of total U.S. crude oil imports). For 1995, imports from these countries were 3,432 mb/d (or 47 percent of total U.S. crude oil imports).

One reason for the increasing reliance on imports from these countries is their location: they are closer to the United States and so require less transit time and lower transportation costs. According to industry sources, typical tanker transit times (including loading time) to the U.S. Gulf Coast from the Persian Gulf, West Africa, and the North Sea are 40, 20, and 16 days respectively. In contrast, tanker transit times from Mexico or Venezuela to the Gulf Coast (again including loading time) are only 3 to 5 days respectively.⁷ With these shorter supply lines, refiners have been able to keep their crude oil inventories at lower levels than in the past. Instead of holding inventories equal to 16 to 40 days of supply, many refiners can now hold stocks equal to 3 to 5 fewer days of supply.⁸

The transportation costs of imports from North and South America are also lower. According to industry sources, transportation costs for shipping crude oil from the Persian Gulf to the U.S. Gulf Coast, for example, have averaged (for the first ten months of 1995) \$1.13 a barrel. For the same period, transportation costs for shipping from Mexico and Venezuela to the Gulf Coast have averaged \$0.87 a barrel and \$0.54 a barrel respectively.⁹ By using

⁷Telephone conversation with industry source, December 1995.

⁸Telephone conversation with industry source, December 1995.

⁹Telephone conversation with industry source, December 1995.

short-haul crude oil, therefore, a refiner in the Gulf Coast can save between 26 and 59 cents a barrel in transportation costs alone.

In addition to reducing storage costs and transportation costs, imports from countries in North and South America (i.e., short-haul crudes) also offer the advantage of flexibility. Short-haul crudes allow the use of smaller vessels that can access more U.S. ports. In contrast, shippers of long-haul crudes must use either very large crude carriers (VLCCs) or ultra large crude carriers (ULCCs), vessels that carry huge volumes in an attempt to keep down the shipping costs of traveling such long distances. These large carriers either have to off-load at the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP), the only deepwater port in the United States, or take the additional step of "lightering" their oil into smaller ships for movement to other U.S. ports. Because of its overhead costs, LOOP cannot discharge smaller ships as economically as other ports. According to one estimate, the charge at LOOP for unloading smaller vessels is as much as 46 cents per barrel.¹⁰

Imports by PADD

For the period from 1990 through 1995, crude imports have risen for each of the PADDs.

In PADD II, crude oil imports increased from 491 mb/d in 1990 to 765 mb/d in 1995. This is an increase of 274 mb/d, or 56 percent. Almost all of the imports in PADD II are from Canada and arrive by pipeline. The imports have been crucial in offsetting the decline in crude production in PADD II.

In PADD IV, crude oil imports increased from 76 mb/d in 1990 to 125 mb/d in 1995. This is an increase of 49 mb/d or 64 percent. As in PADD II, these imports are from Canada and arrive by pipeline. The imports have been used to offset declining domestic crude production.

In PADD V, crude oil imports increased from 232 mb/d in 1990 to 308 mb/d in 1995. This is an increase of 76 mb/d, or 33 percent. This increase has been used to offset the decline in crude production in PADD V. In addition, imports to PADD V from the Far East (the Pacific Rim countries) have been replaced by shipments from other regions of the world.

In PADD I, crude oil imports increased from 1,209 mb/d to 1,407 mb/d, an increase of 198 mb/d or 16 percent. The most important change in PADD I is a greater shift to imports from the North Sea countries of Norway and the United Kingdom. Imports from these two countries have increased from 57 mb/d in 1990 to 250 mb/d in 1995. This is an increase of 193 mb/d, or 339 percent.

PADD III (the Gulf Coast), is where 45 percent of the nation's refining capacity is located. In 1990, crude oil imports in PADD III were 3,887 mb/d. For 1995, crude oil imports were 4,635 mb/d, an increase of 748 mb/d, or 19 percent.

Relationship Between Crude Oil Imports and Inventory Levels

Crude oil inventories in 1995 have fallen considerably below the levels of the previous year. In 1995, crude oil inventories have averaged 320 million barrels. This is about 16 million barrels, or 4.8 percent, less than the average inventories in 1994. As of the end of 1995, crude oil inventories stood at 302 million barrels. This is 35 million barrels, or 10.4 percent, less than inventories at the end of 1994.

One reason for the decline in crude oil inventories is (as noted above in the section "Imports by Country") the increasing reliance on crude oil imports from countries in North and South America. Imports from North, Central, and South America are considered short-haul while those from all other areas are considered long-haul. Because short-haul imports travel over shorter supply lines, resupply times are reduced, and refiners can better plan arrivals to meet their day-to-day operations. Consequently, smaller inventory volumes are necessary to keep daily schedules on track. In addition (also as noted above), transportation charges from these countries are substantially lower.

Just-in-Time Inventory Strategy

Short-haul crude oil imports have given many refiners a critical tool to better manage their crude oil inventories, and have allowed them to adopt a "just-in-time" resupply strategy. The holding of lower inventories can result in substantial savings in storage costs. The cost of storing a barrel of crude oil varies according to the location of the storage facility, the services the leasing company desires, and other factors. In the Gulf Coast, for example, storage costs for a barrel of crude oil range from 15 to 30 cents per barrel per month.¹¹

Inventory Levels by PADD

PADD III (the Gulf Coast) is the most important refining center in the country. It accounts for about half of U.S. refining capacity, 50 percent of U.S. crude oil inventories, and 64 percent of crude oil imports to the United States.

Because PADD III accounts for much of the crude oil imports to the United States, and because PADD III has seen a significant increase in short-haul crude imports, it is not surprising that most of the reduction in crude oil inventories in the United States has taken place in the PADD. As of December 31, 1995, crude oil inventories in PADD III stood at 138.8 million barrels. This is 16.1 million barrels, or 10.4 percent, below the level at the end of December 1994.

The inventory reductions in the other PADDs have been much smaller.

¹⁰Short-Haul Cargoes Edging out Mideast Imports, Shippers Say," *The Oil Daily*, October 16, 1995, p. 1.

¹¹Telephone conversation with industry source, December 1995.

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	⁹ 290	⁹ -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	⁹ 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	⁹ 214	⁹ -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	⁹ 1,592
1993 Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	70	17,237	1,647
1994 January	8,694	6,817	1,615	90	⁹ -906	18,072	⁹ 1,622
February	8,611	6,770	1,633	-97	-1,190	18,337	1,586
March	8,675	6,746	1,668	324	-379	17,313	1,584
April	8,524	6,612	1,679	-68	284	17,489	1,591
May	8,614	6,688	1,711	-253	954	17,181	1,612
June	8,586	6,611	1,733	-104	497	17,815	1,624
July	8,550	6,501	1,753	148	824	17,485	1,654
August	8,526	6,544	1,760	-129	291	18,117	1,659
September	8,670	6,609	1,792	227	579	17,490	1,684
October	8,683	6,658	1,748	255	-607	17,719	1,673
November	8,758	6,628	1,815	102	380	17,315	1,687
December	8,842	6,760	1,807	-292	-813	18,319	1,653
Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	-2	17,718	--
1995 January	E 8,664	E 6,596	1,773	-279	-117	17,167	1,641
February	E 8,832	E 6,703	1,774	-48	-1,315	18,355	1,603
March	E 8,625	E 6,606	1,773	344	-484	17,403	1,599
April	E 8,680	E 6,561	1,789	-101	123	17,102	1,600
May	E 8,663	E 6,572	1,785	-111	494	17,241	1,611
June	E 8,568	E 6,540	1,740	-135	39	18,149	1,609
July	E 8,500	E 6,449	1,751	-415	885	17,113	1,623
August	E 8,511	E 6,462	1,730	-247	-71	17,993	1,613
September	E 8,444	E 6,380	1,773	-62	222	18,011	1,618
October	E 8,519	E 6,429	1,771	112	-534	17,626	1,605
November	E 8,633	E 6,554	1,795	286	-378	18,018	1,602
December	E 8,526	E 6,520	1,687	-490	-831	18,351	1,561
Average	E 8,595	E 6,530	1,761	-97	-156	17,704	--
1996 January	RE 8,561	RE 6,495	R 1,718	R 51	R -629	R 18,212	R 1,543
February*	E 8,580	PE 6,500	E 1,794	E -288	E -1,218	E 18,546	E 1,510
2-Mo. Average	E 8,570	PE 6,497	E 1,755	E -113	E -914	E 18,373	--
1995 2-Mo. Average	E 8,744	E 6,647	1,774	-169	-685	17,731	--
1994 2-Mo. Average	8,655	6,795	1,624	1	-1,041	18,198	--

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports ^f
	Total	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1981 Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983 Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 Average	8,620	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 January	7,993	5,945	2,048	927	110	817	7,066
February	8,539	6,313	2,226	882	116	766	7,657
March	8,574	6,372	2,202	936	40	896	7,638
April	8,968	6,955	2,013	868	120	749	8,100
May	9,213	7,198	2,015	929	118	812	8,284
June	9,305	7,358	1,947	867	107	760	8,438
July	9,779	7,857	1,922	877	84	793	8,902
August	9,510	7,488	2,022	913	72	841	8,597
September	9,693	7,868	1,825	891	61	830	8,802
October	8,788	7,136	1,651	997	138	859	7,791
November	8,707	7,034	1,674	1,000	102	898	7,707
December	8,863	7,193	1,670	1,208	118	1,090	7,655
Average	8,996	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054
1995 January	7,955	6,503	1,452	978	113	865	6,977
February	8,358	6,565	1,793	1,062	95	967	7,296
March	9,020	7,409	1,612	948	68	880	8,073
April	8,486	7,073	1,413	998	155	842	7,488
May	8,736	7,354	1,382	876	73	803	7,860
June	9,585	7,957	1,629	919	101	818	8,666
July	8,845	7,265	1,579	894	103	792	7,950
August	9,024	7,415	1,609	821	61	759	8,203
September	9,726	8,041	1,685	805	75	731	8,921
October	8,576	7,075	1,501	962	50	912	7,614
November	9,052	7,269	1,783	1,002	118	884	8,050
December	8,624	6,938	1,686	1,135	126	1,008	7,489
Average	8,832	7,240	1,592	949	95	855	7,883
1996 January	R 9,272	R 7,260	R 2,013	R 1,070	R 89	R 981	R 8,202
February*	E 8,198	E 6,447	E 1,751	E 926	E 88	E 838	E 7,272
2-Mo. Average	E 8,753	E 6,867	E 1,886	E 1,000	E 88	E 912	E 7,753
1995 2-Mo. Average	8,146	6,532	1,614	1,018	104	913	7,129
1994 2-Mo. Average	8,252	6,120	2,132	906	113	793	7,346

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, January 1995 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 1995 - Present

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

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, January 1995 - Present

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

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,¹ January 1995 - Present

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

Note: The Observed Minimum for crude oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 301.7 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 Average	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	(s)
1994 January	6,817	1,658	5,945	0	5,945	734	0
February	6,770	1,597	6,313	0	6,313	77	0
March	6,746	1,583	6,372	99	6,273	242	(s)
April	6,612	1,504	6,955	31	6,925	302	(s)
May	6,688	1,578	7,198	0	7,198	260	0
June	6,611	1,517	7,358	17	7,341	393	(s)
July	6,501	1,495	7,857	0	7,857	226	0
August	6,544	1,500	7,488	0	7,488	409	0
September	6,609	1,514	7,868	0	7,868	54	0
October	6,658	1,604	7,136	0	7,136	136	0
November	6,628	1,518	7,034	0	7,034	516	0
December	6,760	1,636	7,193	0	7,193	-165	0
Average	6,662	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	(s)
1995 January	E 6,596	E 1,575	6,503	0	6,503	352	0
February	E 6,703	E 1,578	6,565	0	6,565	155	0
March	E 6,606	E 1,525	7,409	0	7,409	-117	(s)
April	E 6,561	E 1,511	7,073	0	7,073	243	0
May	E 6,572	E 1,518	7,354	0	7,354	343	0
June	E 6,540	E 1,484	7,957	0	7,957	42	(s)
July	E 6,449	E 1,401	7,265	0	7,265	360	(s)
August	E 6,462	E 1,432	7,415	0	7,415	189	(s)
September	E 6,380	E 1,377	8,041	0	8,041	(s)	(s)
October	E 6,429	E 1,475	7,075	0	7,075	291	(s)
November	E 6,554	E 1,472	7,269	0	7,269	426	0
December	E 6,520	E 1,466	6,938	0	6,938	184	0
Average	E 6,530	E 1,484	7,240	0	7,240	206	(s)
1996 January	RE 6,495	RE 1,444	R 7,260	0	R 7,260	R 105	0
February*	PE 6,500	PE 1,480	E 6,447	E 0	E 6,447	E 439	E 0
2-Mo. Average	PE 6,497	PE 1,462	E 6,867	E 0	E 6,867	E 266	E 0
1995 2-Mo. Average	E 6,647	E 1,576	6,532	0	6,532	258	0
1994 2-Mo. Average	6,795	1,629	6,120	0	6,120	422	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	SPR	Other Primary
	SPR	Other						
1981 Average	336	^e -46	12,470	228	^d 58	594	230	363
1982 Average	174	-38	11,774	236	^d 59	^e 644	294	^e 350
1983 Average	234	^e -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990 Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991 Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992 Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
1993 Average	34	47	13,613	98	10	922	587	335
1994 January	4	87	13,286	110	10	925	587	338
February	(s)	-97	13,130	116	12	923	587	335
March	99	226	12,985	40	10	933	590	342
April	31	-98	13,809	120	9	931	591	339
May	(s)	-253	14,272	118	9	923	591	332
June	16	-120	14,351	107	7	920	592	328
July	(s)	148	14,344	84	8	924	592	333
August	(s)	-129	14,491	72	7	920	592	329
September	0	227	14,234	61	9	927	592	335
October	0	255	13,529	138	8	935	592	343
November	(s)	102	13,968	102	7	938	592	346
December	(s)	-292	13,951	118	10	929	592	337
Average	13	5	13,866	99	9	--	--	--
1995 January	(s)	-279	13,610	113	7	920	592	328
February	(s)	-48	13,367	95	8	919	592	327
March	(s)	344	13,478	68	7	929	592	338
April	(s)	-101	13,816	155	7	926	592	335
May	(s)	-110	14,299	73	7	923	592	331
June	(s)	-135	14,568	101	5	919	592	327
July	(s)	-415	14,380	103	7	906	592	314
August	(s)	-247	14,245	61	6	898	592	307
September	(s)	-62	14,402	75	6	897	592	305
October	(s)	112	13,626	50	8	900	592	308
November	-1	287	13,838	118	7	909	592	317
December	(s)	-490	13,999	126	6	893	592	302
Average	(s)	-97	13,972	95	7	--	--	--
1996 January	(s)	^R 52	^R 13,708	^R 89	^R 11	^R 895	592	^R 303
February	^E (s)	^E -288	^E 13,579	^E 88	^E 7	^E 890	^E 592	^E 298
2-Mo. Average	^E (s)	^E -112	^E 13,646	^E 88	^E 9	--	--	--
1995 2-Mo. Average	(s)	-169	13,495	104	8	--	--	--
1994 2-Mo. Average	2	-1	13,212	113	11	--	--	--

Footnotes continued.

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

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^e		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	5	(s)	1	(s)	133	102
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(s)	112	92
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(s)	2	(s)	96	83
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0	94	87
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1	113	98
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0	125	93
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0	106	75
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0	97	71
1989	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0	94	73
1990	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0	96	76
1991	Average	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0	88	72
1992	Average	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0	95	70
1993	Average	82	0	142	137	29	0	55	36	37	0	74	55
1994	January	189	0	101	96	26	0	11	0	26	0	90	60
	February	119	0	199	166	19	0	14	0	31	0	92	80
	March	112	0	108	108	21	0	34	34	37	0	68	54
	April	73	0	205	184	17	0	0	0	45	0	76	56
	May	70	0	159	159	21	0	32	32	53	0	68	58
	June	69	0	176	158	42	0	133	133	50	0	106	79
	July	121	0	276	257	43	0	82	82	25	0	69	55
	August	114	0	206	198	23	0	21	15	38	0	85	55
	September	95	0	347	336	17	0	6	0	56	0	64	56
	October	77	0	310	300	20	0	30	30	35	0	79	65
	November	96	0	214	195	6	0	0	0	22	0	59	55
	December	43	0	125	123	10	0	0	0	26	0	74	74
	Average	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	37	0	77	62
1995	January	75	0	200	170	6	0	0	0	7	0	91	91
	February	58	0	194	164	7	0	0	0	9	0	60	60
	March	68	0	241	209	13	0	0	0	16	0	70	70
	April	0	0	315	291	9	0	0	0	16	7	55	55
	May	86	0	292	292	19	0	12	0	25	0	61	53
	June	50	0	370	370	16	0	15	0	27	0	78	74
	July	65	0	263	256	17	0	41	32	10	0	73	54
	August	62	0	279	264	26	0	136	98	17	0	74	53
	September	33	0	364	359	12	0	50	32	19	0	73	55
	October	48	0	163	163	15	0	0	0	6	0	86	70
	November	69	0	255	255	27	0	28	0	16	0	53	53
	December	24	0	348	316	15	0	15	0	12	5	53	53
	Average	53	0	274	259	15	0	25	14	15	1	69	62
1996	January	50	0	199	178	6	0	0	0	31	0	92	71

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a								Total Imports	
		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC ^c			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	375	369	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	456	441	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	382	365	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	Average	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	Average	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,266	3,100	8,620	6,787
1994	January	205	161	276	0	361	181	4,333	3,053	7,993	5,945
	February	290	232	351	0	441	111	4,705	3,077	8,539	6,313
	March	459	394	325	0	453	191	4,784	3,366	8,574	6,372
	April	377	282	325	0	496	212	4,561	3,227	8,968	6,955
	May	404	345	312	0	643	390	4,805	3,427	9,213	7,198
	June	537	485	361	0	423	209	4,787	3,520	9,305	7,358
	July	678	578	294	0	635	400	5,273	3,996	9,779	7,857
	August	514	473	356	0	513	249	5,007	3,627	9,510	7,488
	September	736	717	360	0	409	287	5,307	4,143	9,693	7,868
	October	370	323	313	0	350	212	4,484	3,444	8,788	7,136
	November	618	507	292	0	257	159	4,536	3,545	8,707	7,034
	December	305	255	369	0	414	254	4,411	3,352	8,863	7,193
	Average	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063
1995	January	256	228	283	0	209	131	4,126	3,215	7,955	6,503
	February	382	359	322	0	300	143	4,244	3,211	8,358	6,565
	March	663	621	298	0	174	91	4,641	3,655	9,020	7,409
	April	491	450	284	0	314	143	4,589	3,748	8,486	7,073
	May	405	366	203	0	286	165	4,711	3,849	8,736	7,354
	June	520	418	268	0	368	253	5,123	4,123	9,585	7,957
	July	137	97	240	0	441	277	4,482	3,630	8,845	7,265
	August	288	249	264	0	336	261	4,898	3,954	9,024	7,415
	September	427	386	223	0	312	180	4,979	4,072	9,726	8,041
	October	528	479	299	0	331	214	4,364	3,465	8,576	7,075
	November	284	284	317	0	263	145	4,582	3,574	9,052	7,269
	December	238	177	334	0	262	156	4,532	3,522	8,624	6,938
	Average	384	342	278	0	300	180	4,607	3,670	8,832	7,240
1996	January	354	238	390	0	391	188	4,992	3,717	9,272	7,260

^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, January 1995 - Present

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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, January 1995 - Present

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

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

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
		Total Production ^b	Imports ^c	Stock Change ^{c,d}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
							Total ^e	Finished	
1981	Average	6,405	157	^f -28	2	6,588	253	203	—
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	^f 235	^f 194	—
1983	Average	6,340	247	^f -45	10	6,622	222	186	—
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	—
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	—
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	—
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	—
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	—
1989	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	—
1990	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	—
1991	Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	—
1992	Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	—
1993	Average	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	226	187	13
1994	January	7,097	206	227	97	6,980	236	194	11
	February	6,790	281	-281	77	7,275	227	186	11
	March	6,760	382	-341	88	7,395	213	176	13
	April	7,195	467	26	73	7,564	213	176	15
	May	7,348	446	85	64	7,644	215	179	16
	June	7,455	483	-72	88	7,922	212	177	18
	July	7,380	455	-127	78	7,884	208	173	22
	August	7,432	439	-172	70	7,975	202	168	24
	September	7,385	360	55	74	7,615	205	169	25
	October	7,151	263	-244	110	7,548	201	162	23
	November	7,849	219	496	108	7,464	218	177	20
	December	7,867	265	-23	231	7,924	215	176	17
	Average	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	—	—	—
1995	January	7,317	174	235	100	7,157	227	183	16
	February	7,250	223	-116	84	7,505	225	180	16
	March	7,171	336	-380	107	7,780	211	168	15
	April	7,547	235	-26	139	7,670	208	167	15
	May	7,697	286	18	67	7,898	208	168	15
	June	7,866	347	-121	91	8,243	205	164	14
	July	7,718	290	68	86	7,854	207	166	15
	August	7,634	276	-343	103	8,151	193	155	16
	September	7,785	219	122	94	7,788	199	159	15
	October	7,522	272	-98	121	7,770	197	156	14
	November	7,716	256	-24	118	7,878	196	155	12
	December	7,798	254	193	141	7,718	202	161	12
	Average	7,586	264	-39	104	7,785	—	—	—
1996	January	R 7,333	R 343	R 260	R 163	R 7,254	E 214	E 169	12
	February	E 7,357	E 362	E -10	E 95	E 7,634	E 214	E 169	NA
	2-Mo. Average	E 7,345	E 352	E 130	E 130	E 7,437	—	—	—
1995	2-Mo. Average	7,285	197	68	93	7,322	—	—	—
1994	2-Mo. Average	6,952	242	-14	87	7,120	—	—	—

^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, January 1995 - Present

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

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, January 1995 - 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	Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	141	64	77
1994	January	3,114	161	-754	332	3,698	117	55	62
	February	3,018	276	-521	235	3,581	103	49	54
	March	3,096	318	-113	220	3,307	99	51	49
	April	3,249	226	106	252	3,116	103	57	46
	May	3,317	202	318	289	2,912	112	61	51
	June	3,285	182	237	168	3,062	120	62	58
	July	3,191	164	472	220	2,663	134	69	65
	August	3,187	211	142	193	3,063	139	67	71
	September	3,285	193	205	140	3,133	145	66	78
	October	3,203	159	40	256	3,066	146	67	79
	November	3,270	166	45	211	3,180	147	70	77
	December	3,232	187	-68	284	3,203	145	73	73
	Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,162	-	-	-
1995	January	3,055	270	-152	141	3,335	140	69	71
	February	2,954	287	-660	212	3,689	122	63	59
	March	3,156	188	-208	216	3,336	115	59	56
	April	3,125	125	-30	172	3,108	115	61	53
	May	3,111	108	135	202	2,883	119	62	56
	June	3,114	176	-132	137	3,284	115	59	56
	July	3,041	157	332	148	2,718	125	61	64
	August	3,130	171	186	84	3,031	131	61	70
	September	3,288	142	28	116	3,286	132	63	68
	October	3,176	162	-2	238	3,102	132	61	70
	November	3,341	262	137	236	3,230	136	65	71
	December	3,339	235	-186	298	3,462	130	66	64
	Average	3,153	190	-42	183	3,201	-	-	-
1996	January	R 3,110	R 243	R -544	R 216	R 3,681	R 113	R 58	R 55
	February	E 3,132	E 315	E -538	E 204	E 3,781	E 97	E 54	E 42
	2-Mo. Average	E 3,121	E 278	E -541	E 210	E 3,729	-	-	-
1995	2-Mo. Average	3,007	278	-393	175	3,503	-	-	-
1994	2-Mo. Average	3,069	216	-644	286	3,642	-	-	-

^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, January 1995 - Present

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

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

Note: The Observed Minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 35.7 million barrels, occurring in January 1996.

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

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

Year/Month	Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
1981 Average	1,321	800	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982 Average	1,070	776	-32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983 Average	852	699	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984 Average	891	681	12	190	1,369	53
1985 Average	882	510	-7	197	1,202	50
1986 Average	889	669	-8	147	1,418	47
1987 Average	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988 Average	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989 Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990 Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991 Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992 Average	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
1993 Average	835	373	4	123	1,080	44
1994 January	809	532	4	64	1,272	44
February	852	597	-159	127	1,481	40
March	859	426	61	175	1,050	42
April	846	282	-65	110	1,083	40
May	860	348	30	129	1,049	41
June	779	247	-43	122	948	39
July	807	230	12	83	941	40
August	838	287	37	120	968	41
September	800	222	117	141	764	44
October	755	190	-45	134	856	43
November	835	248	19	182	881	44
December	871	173	-58	115	988	42
Average	826	314	-6	125	1,021	-
1995 January	909	194	60	203	839	44
February	776	225	-275	208	1,069	36
March	778	209	50	154	783	38
April	789	126	-23	129	808	37
May	749	177	48	115	762	39
June	749	184	-82	120	894	36
July	798	149	25	164	759	37
August	799	177	28	122	825	38
September	810	219	64	124	840	40
October	722	131	-58	84	828	38
November	701	181	-19	111	790	37
December	855	255	-16	98	1,028	37
Average	786	185	-14	136	851	-
1996 January	R 774	R 320	R -34	R 108	R 1,020	R 36
February	E 762	E 265	E -112	E 150	E 989	E 32
2-Mo. Average	E 768	E 294	E -72	E 128	E 1,005	-
1995 2-Mo. Average	846	208	-99	205	948	-
1994 2-Mo. Average	829	563	-73	94	1,371	-

^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, January 1995 - Present

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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, January 1995 - 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	Average	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	40	38
1994	January	1,456	1,394	116	29	40	1,504	1,460	41	39
	February	1,374	1,331	138	-43	35	1,519	1,473	40	38
	March	1,322	1,272	120	-80	14	1,507	1,444	38	36
	April	1,437	1,395	138	20	12	1,544	1,469	38	36
	May	1,451	1,403	112	108	9	1,446	1,402	42	40
	June	1,451	1,400	130	-2	11	1,573	1,518	41	40
	July	1,472	1,422	98	34	11	1,526	1,456	43	41
	August	1,538	1,498	91	33	10	1,585	1,536	44	42
	September	1,444	1,419	149	47	31	1,515	1,461	45	44
	October	1,434	1,409	110	-27	18	1,552	1,520	44	43
	November	1,442	1,433	93	(s)	19	1,515	1,494	44	43
	December	1,543	1,533	114	86	33	1,538	1,526	47	46
	Average	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	--	--
1995	January	1,412	1,402	79	-101	33	1,559	1,548	44	43
	February	1,376	1,366	123	-44	21	1,522	1,516	43	42
	March	1,281	1,272	99	-113	17	1,477	1,461	39	38
	April	1,322	1,318	82	-16	5	1,414	1,403	39	38
	May	1,368	1,356	104	-21	18	1,474	1,463	38	37
	June	1,408	1,395	99	62	11	1,434	1,395	40	39
	July	1,449	1,435	97	19	27	1,500	1,465	41	40
	August	1,419	1,411	90	-32	21	1,519	1,505	40	39
	September	1,466	1,460	155	56	20	1,545	1,489	41	41
	October	1,426	1,422	99	-54	57	1,521	1,518	40	39
	November	1,496	1,493	164	62	13	1,586	1,580	42	41
	December	1,542	1,538	89	-49	63	1,618	1,616	40	39
	Average	1,414	1,406	106	-20	26	1,514	1,497	--	--
1996	January	R 1,597	R 1,594	R 80	R -43	R 111	R 1,609	R 1,605	R 39	38
	February*	E 1,472	E 1,464	E 96	E -114	E 28	E 1,654	E 1,649	E 35	E 35
	2-Mo. Average	E 1,536	E 1,531	E 88	E -78	E 71	E 1,631	E 1,626	--	--
1995	2-Mo. Average	1,395	1,385	100	-74	27	1,541	1,533	--	--
1994	2-Mo. Average	1,417	1,364	126	-5	38	1,511	1,466	--	--

^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, December 1994 - Present

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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, December 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	Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	51
1994	January	889	141	-566	0	19	1,577	34
	February	905	128	-308	0	30	1,311	25
	March	939	87	13	0	29	984	25
	April	978	83	188	0	20	852	31
	May	976	90	306	0	20	741	41
	June	978	117	247	0	20	827	48
	July	977	151	221	0	22	885	55
	August	980	135	107	0	28	980	58
	September	1,008	133	77	0	20	1,044	60
	October	954	164	-175	0	24	1,269	55
	November	1,002	137	-43	0	27	1,155	54
	December	1,034	127	-233	0	29	1,366	46
	Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	--
1995	January	1,002	108	-350	0	55	1,405	36
	February	983	94	-361	0	100	1,338	26
	March	1,013	90	16	(s)	39	1,048	26
	April	1,029	107	159	0	31	946	31
	May	1,042	73	204	0	29	882	37
	June	1,038	114	187	0	27	938	43
	July	1,011	73	235	0	27	822	50
	August	1,009	107	176	0	24	916	56
	September	1,023	145	51	0	25	1,092	57
	October	998	97	-18	0	30	1,083	57
	November	1,042	76	-155	0	37	1,236	52
	December	1,029	135	-287	0	31	1,421	43
	Average	1,018	102	-10	(s)	38	1,092	--
1996	January	989	150	-367	0	30	1,476	32

^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, December 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, December 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	Average	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	106
1994	January	1,717	194	-923	396	28	2,410	78
	February	1,807	192	-463	343	44	2,075	65
	March	1,969	146	42	232	37	1,804	66
	April	2,093	116	323	218	29	1,639	76
	May	2,120	135	478	243	32	1,503	91
	June	2,156	178	480	251	41	1,562	105
	July	2,169	229	353	246	40	1,759	116
	August	2,170	198	296	236	37	1,799	125
	September	2,073	206	104	264	56	1,854	128
	October	1,926	230	-259	322	40	2,054	120
	November	1,927	199	-228	401	35	1,919	113
	December	1,998	169	-452	399	41	2,179	99
	Average	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	--
1995	January	1,941	172	-542	363	64	2,228	83
	February	1,964	134	-456	306	122	2,125	70
	March	2,117	111	175	248	57	1,747	75
	April	2,246	147	323	216	43	1,812	85
	May	2,260	115	386	211	62	1,716	97
	June	2,227	174	447	198	55	1,701	111
	July	2,205	123	489	213	41	1,583	126
	August	2,174	169	322	217	57	1,747	136
	September	2,054	195	17	300	29	1,903	136
	October	1,957	130	-228	359	35	1,920	129
	November	1,947	114	-491	403	63	2,086	114
	December	1,864	169	-679	422	67	2,223	93
	Average	2,080	146	-17	288	58	1,898	--
1996	January	1,909	208	-671	416	49	2,323	73

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

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

^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 January 1996).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (February 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 February 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.

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.

Detailed Statistics

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

Commodity		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil			
Field Production			
(1)	Alaska	E 44,767	E 1,444
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 156,563	E 5,050
(3)	Total U.S.	E 201,330	E 6,495
Net Imports			
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	225,053	7,260
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0
(6)	Exports	2,750	89
(7)	Imports (Net Including SPR)	222,303	7,171
Other Sources			
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	10	(s)
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1,604	-52
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-336	-11
(11)	Unaccounted for ^a	3,246	105
(12)	Total Other Sources	1,316	42
(13)	Crude Input to Refineries	424,948	13,708
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)			
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)			
(14)	Field Production ^b	56,261	1,815
(15)	Net Imports ^c	1,604	52
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	1,443	47
(17)	Total NGL Supply	59,308	1,913
Other Liquids			
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total			
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-9,484	-306
(19)	Net Imports	14,868	480
(20)	Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	7,791	251
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain ^a	23,755	766
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	336	11
(23)	Total Other Liquids	37,266	1,202
(23) = (18) through (22)			
(24)	Total Production of Products	521,522	16,823
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)			
Net Imports of Refined Products			
(25)	Imports (Gross)	45,341	1,463
(26)	Exports	29,844	963
(27)	Imports (Net)	15,497	500
(28)	Total New Supply of Products	537,019	17,323
(28) = (24) + (27)			
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	27,545	889
(30)	Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	564,564	18,212
(30) = (28) + (29)			
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	224,862	7,254
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	114,113	3,681
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	31,632	1,020
(34)	Jet Fuel	49,884	1,609
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	72,001	2,323
(36)	Other ^d	71,736	2,314
(37)	Crude Oil	336	11
(38)	Total Products Supplied	564,564	18,212
(38) = (31) through (37)			
Ending Stocks, All Oils			
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	303,334	-
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	591,630	-
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	169,280	-
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	113,099	-
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	35,721	-
(44)	Jet Fuel	38,660	-
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	72,562	-
(46)	Other ^d	219,046	-
(47)	Total Stocks	1,543,332	-
(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 fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

^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.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. 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,
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 201,330	--	225,053	3,246	1,594	0	424,948	2,750	336	894,964
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	53,250	15,564	8,075	--	-22,231	--	18,224	1,546	79,350	78,076
Pentanes Plus	9,624	--	1,630	--	-1,443	--	5,321	26	7,350	5,514
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43,626	15,564	6,445	--	-20,788	--	12,903	1,519	72,001	72,562
Ethane/Ethylene	17,697	789	446	--	-1,994	--	0	0	20,926	20,153
Propane/Propylene	15,674	14,987	4,660	--	-11,367	--	0	941	45,747	31,587
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,656	-547	903	--	-6,708	--	8,086	579	3,055	14,255
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,599	335	436	--	-719	--	4,817	0	2,272	6,567
Other Liquids	7,791	--	15,417	--	9,484	--	13,738	549	-563	149,128
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9,010	--	919	--	773	--	8,708	448	0	12,506
Unfinished Oils	--	--	11,920	--	5,128	--	7,484	0	-692	91,886
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,219	--	2,578	--	3,543	--	-2,285	101	0	44,561
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	40	--	-169	0	129	175
Finished Petroleum Products	3,011	465,101	38,896	--	-6,757	--	--	28,324	485,441	421,164
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,011	224,319	10,624	--	8,052	--	--	5,040	224,862	169,280
Reformulated	--	56,570	5,616	--	2,364	--	--	0	59,822	39,180
Oxygenated	17,920	12,119	0	--	-393	--	--	72	30,360	4,761
Other	-14,909	155,630	5,008	--	6,081	--	--	4,967	134,681	125,339
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	438	4	--	15	--	--	0	427	2,359
Jet Fuel	--	49,497	2,483	--	-1,347	--	--	3,443	49,884	38,660
Naphtha-Type	--	91	0	--	-40	--	--	0	131	522
Kerosene-Type	--	49,406	2,483	--	-1,307	--	--	3,443	49,753	38,138
Kerosene	--	2,904	216	--	205	--	--	30	2,885	7,433
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	96,422	7,522	--	-16,876	--	--	6,707	114,113	113,099
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	53,673	3,757	--	-8,521	--	--	2,378	63,573	57,923
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	42,749	3,765	--	-8,355	--	--	4,328	50,541	55,176
Residual Fuel Oil	--	23,999	9,921	--	-1,050	--	--	3,338	31,632	35,721
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,228	2,396	--	293	--	--	0	6,331	3,107
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	6,547	4,722	--	42	--	--	0	11,227	1,477
Special Naphthas	--	1,419	236	--	-116	--	--	230	1,541	1,913
Lubricants	--	5,175	268	--	-176	--	--	1,486	4,133	12,718
Waxes	--	667	32	--	16	--	--	65	618	873
Petroleum Coke	--	19,536	47	--	1,487	--	--	7,941	10,155	8,145
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	8,782	420	--	2,631	--	--	38	6,533	25,096
Still Gas	--	19,916	0	--	0	--	--	0	19,916	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,252	5	--	67	--	--	7	1,183	1,283
Total	265,381	480,665	287,441	3,246	-17,910	0	456,910	33,169	564,564	1,543,332

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	E 201,330	--	225,053	3,246	1,594	0	424,948	2,750	336	894,964
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	53,250	15,564	8,075	--	-22,231	--	18,224	1,546	79,350	78,076
Pentanes Plus	9,624	--	1,630	--	-1,443	--	5,321	26	7,350	5,514
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43,626	15,564	6,445	--	-20,788	--	12,903	1,519	72,001	72,562
Ethane/Ethylene	17,697	789	446	--	-1,994	--	0	0	20,926	20,153
Propane/Propylene	15,674	14,987	4,660	--	-11,367	--	0	941	45,747	31,587
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,656	-547	903	--	-6,708	--	8,086	579	3,055	14,255
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,599	335	436	--	-719	--	4,817	0	2,272	6,567
Other Liquids	7,791	--	15,417	--	9,484	--	13,738	549	-563	149,128
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9,010	--	919	--	773	--	8,708	448	0	12,506
Unfinished Oils	--	--	11,920	--	5,128	--	7,484	0	-692	91,886
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,219	--	2,578	--	3,543	--	-2,285	101	0	44,561
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	40	--	-169	0	129	175
Finished Petroleum Products	3,011	465,101	38,896	--	-6,757	--	--	28,324	485,441	421,164
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,011	224,319	10,624	--	8,052	--	--	5,040	224,862	169,280
Reformulated	--	56,570	5,616	--	2,364	--	--	0	59,822	39,180
Oxygenated	17,920	12,119	0	--	-393	--	--	72	30,360	4,761
Other	-14,909	155,630	5,008	--	6,081	--	--	4,957	134,681	125,339
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	438	4	--	15	--	--	0	427	2,359
Jet Fuel	--	49,497	2,483	--	-1,347	--	--	3,443	49,884	38,660
Naphtha-Type	--	91	0	--	-40	--	--	0	131	522
Kerosene-Type	--	49,406	2,483	--	-1,307	--	--	3,443	49,753	38,138
Kerosene	--	2,904	216	--	205	--	--	30	2,885	7,433
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	96,422	7,522	--	-16,876	--	--	6,707	114,113	113,099
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	53,673	3,757	--	-8,521	--	--	2,378	63,573	57,923
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	42,749	3,765	--	-8,355	--	--	4,328	50,541	55,176
Residual Fuel Oil	--	23,999	9,921	--	-1,050	--	--	3,338	31,632	35,721
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,228	2,396	--	293	--	--	0	6,331	3,107
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	6,547	4,722	--	42	--	--	0	11,227	1,477
Special Naphthas	--	1,419	236	--	-116	--	--	230	1,541	1,913
Lubricants	--	5,175	268	--	-176	--	--	1,486	4,133	12,718
Waxes	--	667	32	--	16	--	--	65	618	873
Petroleum Coke	--	19,536	47	--	1,487	--	--	7,941	10,155	8,145
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	8,782	420	--	2,631	--	--	38	6,533	25,096
Still Gas	--	19,916	0	--	0	--	--	0	19,916	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,252	5	--	67	--	--	7	1,183	1,283
Total	265,381	480,665	287,441	3,246	-17,910	0	456,910	33,169	564,564	1,543,332

^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 late 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 IA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
January 1996**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 6,495	—	7,260	105	51	0	13,708	89	11
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,718	502	260	—	-717	—	588	50	2,560
Pentanes Plus	310	—	53	—	-47	—	172	1	237
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,407	502	208	—	-671	—	416	49	2,323
Ethane/Ethylene	571	25	14	—	-64	—	0	0	675
Propane/Propylene	506	483	150	—	-367	—	0	30	1,476
Normal Butane/Butylene	150	-18	29	—	-216	—	261	19	99
Isobutane/Isobutylene	181	11	14	—	-23	—	155	0	73
Other Liquids	251	—	497	—	306	—	443	18	-18
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	291	—	30	—	25	—	281	14	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	385	—	165	—	241	0	-22
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-39	—	83	—	114	—	-74	3	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	1	—	-5	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	97	15,003	1,255	—	-218	—	—	914	15,659
Finished Motor Gasoline	97	7,236	343	—	260	—	—	163	7,254
Reformulated	—	1,825	181	—	76	—	—	0	1,930
Oxygenated	578	391	0	—	-13	—	—	2	979
Other	-481	5,020	162	—	196	—	—	160	4,345
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	14	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	0	14
Jet Fuel	—	1,597	80	—	-43	—	—	111	1,609
Naphtha-Type	—	3	0	—	-1	—	—	0	4
Kerosene-Type	—	1,594	80	—	-42	—	—	111	1,605
Kerosene	—	94	7	—	7	—	—	1	93
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,110	243	—	-544	—	—	216	3,681
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,731	121	—	-275	—	—	77	2,051
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	1,379	121	—	-270	—	—	140	1,630
Residual Fuel Oil	—	774	320	—	-34	—	—	108	1,020
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	136	77	—	9	—	—	0	204
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	211	152	—	1	—	—	0	362
Special Naphthas	—	46	8	—	-4	—	—	7	50
Lubricants	—	167	9	—	-6	—	—	48	133
Waxes	—	22	1	—	1	—	—	2	20
Petroleum Coke	—	630	2	—	48	—	—	256	328
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	283	14	—	85	—	—	1	211
Still Gas	—	642	0	—	0	—	—	0	642
Miscellaneous Products	—	40	(s)	—	2	—	—	(s)	38
Total	8,561	15,505	9,272	105	-578	0	14,739	1,070	18,212

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 6,495	--	7,260	105	51	0	13,708	89	11
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,718	502	260	--	-717	--	588	50	2,560
Pentanes Plus	310	--	53	--	-47	--	172	1	237
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,407	502	208	--	-671	--	416	49	2,323
Ethane/Ethylene	571	25	14	--	-64	--	0	0	675
Propane/Propylene	506	483	150	--	-367	--	0	30	1,476
Normal Butane/Butylene	150	-18	29	--	-216	--	261	19	99
Isobutane/Isobutylene	181	11	14	--	-23	--	155	0	73
Other Liquids	251	--	497	--	306	--	443	18	-18
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	291	--	30	--	25	--	281	14	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	385	--	165	--	241	0	-22
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-39	--	83	--	114	--	-74	3	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	1	--	-5	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	97	15,003	1,255	--	-218	--	--	914	15,659
Finished Motor Gasoline	97	7,236	343	--	260	--	--	163	7,254
Reformulated	--	1,825	181	--	76	--	--	0	1,930
Oxygenated	578	391	0	--	-13	--	--	2	979
Other	-481	5,020	162	--	196	--	--	160	4,345
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	14	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	0	14
Jet Fuel	--	1,597	80	--	-43	--	--	111	1,609
Naphtha-Type	--	3	0	--	-1	--	--	0	4
Kerosene-Type	--	1,594	80	--	-42	--	--	111	1,605
Kerosene	--	94	7	--	7	--	--	1	93
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,110	243	--	-544	--	--	216	3,681
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,731	121	--	-275	--	--	77	2,051
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,379	121	--	-270	--	--	140	1,630
Residual Fuel Oil	--	774	320	--	-34	--	--	108	1,020
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	136	77	--	9	--	--	0	204
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	211	152	--	1	--	--	0	362
Special Naphthas	--	46	8	--	-4	--	--	7	50
Lubricants	--	167	9	--	-6	--	--	48	133
Waxes	--	22	1	--	1	--	--	2	20
Petroleum Coke	--	630	2	--	48	--	--	256	328
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	283	14	--	85	--	--	1	211
Still Gas	--	642	0	--	0	--	--	0	642
Miscellaneous Products	--	40	(s)	--	2	--	--	(s)	38
Total	8,561	15,505	9,272	105	-578	0	14,739	1,070	18,212

^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,
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 736	--	39,429	5,740	-801	2,739	0	42,365	0	0	14,273
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	754	841	1,928	--	4,918	-1,282	--	372	27	9,324	4,025
Pentanes Plus	80	--	0	--	0	84	--	78	7	-89	240
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	674	841	1,928	--	4,918	-1,366	--	294	20	9,413	3,785
Ethane/Ethylene	249	0	0	--	0	-3	--	0	0	252	9
Propane/Propylene	292	1,366	1,835	--	4,811	-976	--	0	20	9,260	2,422
Normal Butane/Butylene	103	-506	93	--	107	-378	--	183	(s)	-8	1,143
Isobutane/Isobutylene	30	-19	0	--	0	-9	--	111	0	-91	211
Other Liquids	2,032	--	5,891	--	234	2,678	--	6,278	2	-801	19,449
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,942	--	0	--	0	37	--	1,903	2	0	1,701
Unfinished Oils	--	--	3,319	--	10	960	--	3,299	0	-930	10,229
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	90	--	2,572	--	224	1,640	--	1,246	(s)	0	7,398
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	41	--	-170	0	129	121
Finished Petroleum Products	17	49,948	30,427	--	93,093	-5,057	--	--	1,141	177,401	134,493
Finished Motor Gasoline	17	24,977	10,098	--	50,201	5,203	--	--	19	80,071	54,198
Reformulated	--	17,078	5,616	--	12,891	2,502	--	--	0	33,083	22,819
Oxygenated	1,075	0	0	--	75	445	--	--	0	705	1,338
Other	-1,058	7,899	4,482	--	37,235	2,256	--	--	19	46,283	30,041
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	0	1	--	88	56	--	--	0	33	888
Jet Fuel	--	3,169	2,165	--	13,495	-1,228	--	--	294	19,763	8,967
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	3,169	2,165	--	13,495	-1,228	--	--	294	19,763	8,967
Kerosene	--	204	214	--	284	277	--	--	5	420	4,356
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	12,062	6,944	--	27,094	-9,505	--	--	17	55,588	42,450
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,382	3,392	--	12,023	-3,622	--	--	7	21,412	14,000
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	9,680	3,552	--	15,071	-5,883	--	--	10	34,176	28,450
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,728	9,906	--	1,002	-73	--	--	526	15,183	14,495
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	96	364	--	50	38	--	--	0	472	371
Special Naphthas	--	42	141	--	94	-27	--	--	6	298	127
Lubricants	--	566	219	--	690	-30	--	--	182	1,323	2,792
Waxes	--	137	24	--	0	-10	--	--	11	160	176
Petroleum Coke	--	1,466	0	--	0	57	--	--	74	1,335	602
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	733	350	--	83	163	--	--	2	1,001	4,931
Still Gas	--	1,724	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,724	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	44	1	--	12	22	--	--	5	30	140
Total	3,539	50,789	77,675	5,740	97,444	-922	0	49,015	1,170	185,924	172,240

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 736	--	39,429	5,740	-801	2,739	0	42,365	0	0	14,273
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	754	841	1,928	--	4,918	-1,282	--	372	27	9,324	4,025
Pentanes Plus	80	--	0	--	0	84	--	78	7	-89	240
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	674	841	1,928	--	4,918	-1,366	--	294	20	9,413	3,785
Ethane/Ethylene	249	0	0	--	0	-3	--	0	0	252	9
Propane/Propylene	292	1,366	1,835	--	4,811	-976	--	0	20	9,260	2,422
Normal Butane/Butylene	103	-506	93	--	107	-378	--	183	(s)	-8	1,143
Isobutane/Isobutylene	30	-19	0	--	0	-9	--	111	0	-91	211
Other Liquids	2,032	--	5,891	--	234	2,678	--	6,278	2	-801	19,449
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,942	--	0	--	0	37	--	1,903	2	0	1,701
Unfinished Oils	--	--	3,319	--	10	960	--	3,299	0	-930	10,229
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	90	--	2,572	--	224	1,640	--	1,246	(s)	0	7,398
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	41	--	-170	0	129	121
Finished Petroleum Products	17	49,948	30,427	--	93,093	-5,057	--	--	1,141	177,401	134,493
Finished Motor Gasoline	17	24,977	10,098	--	50,201	5,203	--	--	19	80,071	54,198
Reformulated	--	17,078	5,616	--	12,891	2,502	--	--	0	33,083	22,819
Oxygenated	1,075	0	0	--	75	445	--	--	0	705	1,338
Other	-1,058	7,899	4,482	--	37,235	2,256	--	--	19	46,283	30,041
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	0	1	--	88	56	--	--	0	33	888
Jet Fuel	--	3,169	2,165	--	13,495	-1,228	--	--	294	19,763	8,967
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	3,169	2,165	--	13,495	-1,228	--	--	294	19,763	8,967
Kerosene	--	204	214	--	284	277	--	--	5	420	4,356
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	12,062	6,944	--	27,094	-9,505	--	--	17	55,588	42,450
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,382	3,392	--	12,023	-3,622	--	--	7	21,412	14,000
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	9,680	3,552	--	15,071	-5,883	--	--	10	34,176	28,450
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,728	9,906	--	1,002	-73	--	--	526	15,183	14,495
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	96	364	--	50	38	--	--	0	472	371
Special Naphthas	--	42	141	--	94	-27	--	--	6	298	127
Lubricants	--	566	219	--	690	-30	--	--	182	1,323	2,792
Waxes	--	137	24	--	0	-10	--	--	11	160	176
Petroleum Coke	--	1,466	0	--	0	57	--	--	74	1,335	602
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	733	350	--	83	163	--	--	2	1,001	4,931
Still Gas	--	1,724	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,724	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	44	1	--	12	22	--	--	5	30	140
Total	3,539	50,789	77,675	5,740	97,444	-922	0	49,015	1,170	185,924	172,240

^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, January 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 24	—	1,272	185	-26	88	0	1,367	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	24	27	62	—	159	-41	—	12	1	301
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	3	—	3	(s)	-3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22	27	62	—	159	-44	—	9	1	304
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	9	44	59	—	155	-31	—	0	1	299
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	-16	3	—	3	-12	—	6	(s)	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-1	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	66	—	190	—	8	86	—	203	(s)	-26
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	63	—	0	—	0	1	—	61	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	107	—	(s)	31	—	106	0	-30
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	3	—	83	—	7	53	—	40	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-5	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	1	1,611	982	—	3,003	-163	—	—	37	5,723
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	806	326	—	1,619	168	—	—	1	2,583
Reformulated	—	551	181	—	416	81	—	—	0	1,067
Oxygenated	35	0	0	—	2	14	—	—	0	23
Other	-34	255	145	—	1,201	73	—	—	1	1,493
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	(s)	—	3	2	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	102	70	—	435	-40	—	—	9	638
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	102	70	—	435	-40	—	—	9	638
Kerosene	—	7	7	—	9	9	—	—	(s)	14
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	389	224	—	874	-307	—	—	1	1,793
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	77	109	—	388	-117	—	—	(s)	691
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	312	115	—	486	-190	—	—	(s)	1,102
Residual Fuel Oil	—	153	320	—	32	-2	—	—	17	490
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	3	12	—	2	1	—	—	0	15
Special Naphthas	—	1	5	—	3	-1	—	—	(s)	10
Lubricants	—	18	7	—	22	-1	—	—	6	43
Waxes	—	4	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	47	0	—	0	2	—	—	2	43
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	24	11	—	3	5	—	—	(s)	32
Still Gas	—	56	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	56
Miscellaneous Products	—	1	(s)	—	(s)	1	—	—	(s)	1
Total	114	1,638	2,506	185	3,143	-30	0	1,581	38	5,998

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 24	—	1,272	185	-26	88	0	1,367	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	24	27	62	—	159	-41	—	12	1	301
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	3	—	3	(s)	-3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22	27	62	—	159	-44	—	9	1	304
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	9	44	59	—	155	-31	—	0	1	299
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	-16	3	—	3	-12	—	6	(s)	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-1	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	66	—	190	—	8	86	—	203	(s)	-26
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	63	—	0	—	0	1	—	61	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	107	—	(s)	31	—	106	0	-30
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	3	—	83	—	7	53	—	40	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-5	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	1	1,611	982	—	3,003	-163	—	—	37	5,723
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	806	326	—	1,619	168	—	—	1	2,583
Reformulated	—	551	181	—	416	81	—	—	0	1,067
Oxygenated	35	0	0	—	2	14	—	—	0	23
Other	-34	255	145	—	1,201	73	—	—	1	1,493
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	(s)	—	3	2	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	102	70	—	435	-40	—	—	9	638
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	102	70	—	435	-40	—	—	9	638
Kerosene	—	7	7	—	9	9	—	—	(s)	14
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	389	224	—	874	-307	—	—	1	1,793
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	77	109	—	388	-117	—	—	(s)	691
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	312	115	—	486	-190	—	—	(s)	1,102
Residual Fuel Oil	—	153	320	—	32	-2	—	—	17	490
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	3	12	—	2	1	—	—	0	15
Special Naphthas	—	1	5	—	3	-1	—	—	(s)	10
Lubricants	—	18	7	—	22	-1	—	—	6	43
Waxes	—	4	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	47	0	—	0	2	—	—	2	43
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	24	11	—	3	5	—	—	(s)	32
Still Gas	—	56	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	56
Miscellaneous Products	—	1	(s)	—	(s)	1	—	—	(s)	1
Total	114	1,638	2,506	185	3,143	-30	0	1,581	38	5,998

^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, January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 17,464	--	23,591	1,057	54,703	636	0	95,942	237	0	64,444
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,199	2,791	2,980	--	2,519	-7,085	--	4,714	214	19,646	22,028
Pentanes Plus	1,303	--	29	--	790	-144	--	813	19	1,434	1,472
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,896	2,791	2,951	--	1,729	-6,941	--	3,901	195	18,212	20,556
Ethane/Ethylene	2,643	0	12	--	-1,340	863	--	0	0	452	2,948
Propane/Propylene	3,486	3,199	2,427	--	2,343	-5,756	--	0	65	17,146	11,552
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,163	-498	393	--	577	-1,653	--	2,568	130	590	4,282
Isobutane/Isobutylene	604	90	119	--	149	-395	--	1,333	0	24	1,774
Other Liquids	-1,443	--	53	--	1,469	1,807	--	-597	21	-1,152	25,812
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	714	--	38	--	0	-303	--	1,034	21	0	1,338
Unfinished Oils	--	--	9	--	35	1,367	--	-171	0	-1,152	13,284
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,157	--	6	--	1,434	724	--	-1,441	(s)	0	11,149
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	19	--	-19	0	0	41
Finished Petroleum Products	3,519	101,647	461	--	17,797	-99	--	--	289	123,234	99,679
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,519	54,066	117	--	12,143	1,917	--	--	19	67,909	42,946
Reformulated	--	7,043	0	--	10	57	--	--	0	6,996	1,446
Oxygenated	13,619	1,892	0	--	-116	185	--	--	4	15,206	748
Other	-10,100	45,131	117	--	12,249	1,675	--	--	15	45,707	40,752
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	64	3	--	78	-8	--	--	0	153	466
Jet Fuel	--	6,346	0	--	2,557	-709	--	--	0	9,612	6,814
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-6	--	--	0	6	172
Kerosene-Type	--	6,346	0	--	2,557	-703	--	--	0	9,606	6,642
Kerosene	--	1,564	0	--	58	-441	--	--	1	2,062	1,430
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	23,221	241	--	2,961	-2,446	--	--	6	28,863	29,048
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	15,135	188	--	2,645	-2,292	--	--	0	20,260	19,214
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	8,086	53	--	316	-154	--	--	6	8,603	9,834
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,298	15	--	-461	56	--	--	60	1,736	2,164
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,148	36	--	76	-114	--	--	0	1,374	799
Special Naphthas	--	346	21	--	106	-28	--	--	11	490	149
Lubricants	--	736	18	--	167	2	--	--	58	861	1,783
Waxes	--	80	6	--	0	9	--	--	15	62	114
Petroleum Coke	--	4,119	0	--	0	182	--	--	101	3,836	1,375
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,472	0	--	112	1,494	--	--	17	2,073	12,416
Still Gas	--	3,850	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,850	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	337	4	--	0	-13	--	--	(s)	354	175
Total	28,738	104,438	27,085	1,057	76,488	-4,741	0	100,059	760	141,728	211,963

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 17,464	—	23,591	1,057	54,703	636	0	95,942	237	0	64,444
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,199	2,791	2,980	—	2,519	-7,085	—	4,714	214	19,646	22,028
Pentanes Plus	1,303	—	29	—	790	-144	—	813	19	1,434	1,472
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,896	2,791	2,951	—	1,729	-6,941	—	3,901	195	18,212	20,556
Ethane/Ethylene	2,643	0	12	—	-1,340	863	—	0	0	452	2,948
Propane/Propylene	3,486	3,199	2,427	—	2,343	-5,756	—	0	65	17,146	11,552
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,163	-498	393	—	577	-1,653	—	2,568	130	590	4,282
Isobutane/Isobutylene	604	90	119	—	149	-395	—	1,333	0	24	1,774
Other Liquids	-1,443	—	53	—	1,469	1,807	—	-597	21	-1,152	25,812
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	714	—	38	—	0	-303	—	1,034	21	0	1,338
Unfinished Oils	—	—	9	—	35	1,367	—	-171	0	-1,152	13,284
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,157	—	6	—	1,434	724	—	-1,441	(s)	0	11,149
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	19	—	-19	0	0	41
Finished Petroleum Products	3,519	101,647	461	—	17,797	-99	—	—	289	123,234	99,679
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,519	54,066	117	—	12,143	1,917	—	—	19	67,909	42,946
Reformulated	—	7,043	0	—	10	57	—	—	0	6,996	1,446
Oxygenated	13,619	1,892	0	—	-116	185	—	—	4	15,206	748
Other	-10,100	45,131	117	—	12,249	1,675	—	—	15	45,707	40,752
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	64	3	—	78	-8	—	—	0	153	466
Jet Fuel	—	6,346	0	—	2,557	-709	—	—	0	9,612	6,814
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-6	—	—	0	6	172
Kerosene-Type	—	6,346	0	—	2,557	-703	—	—	0	9,606	6,642
Kerosene	—	1,564	0	—	58	-441	—	—	1	2,062	1,430
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	23,221	241	—	2,961	-2,446	—	—	6	28,863	29,048
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	15,135	188	—	2,645	-2,292	—	—	0	20,260	19,214
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	8,086	53	—	316	-154	—	—	6	8,603	9,834
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,298	15	—	-461	56	—	—	60	1,736	2,164
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,148	36	—	76	-114	—	—	0	1,374	799
Special Naphthas	—	346	21	—	106	-28	—	—	11	490	149
Lubricants	—	736	18	—	167	2	—	—	58	861	1,783
Waxes	—	80	6	—	0	9	—	—	15	62	114
Petroleum Coke	—	4,119	0	—	0	182	—	—	101	3,836	1,375
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,472	0	—	112	1,494	—	—	17	2,073	12,416
Still Gas	—	3,850	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,850	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	337	4	—	0	-13	—	—	(s)	354	175
Total	28,738	104,438	27,085	1,057	76,488	-4,741	0	100,059	760	141,728	211,963

^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, January 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 563	—	761	34	1,765	21	0	3,095	8	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	297	90	96	—	81	-229	—	152	7	634
Pentanes Plus	42	—	1	—	25	-5	—	26	1	46
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	255	90	95	—	56	-224	—	126	6	587
Ethane/Ethylene	85	0	(s)	—	-43	28	—	0	0	15
Propane/Propylene	112	103	78	—	76	-186	—	0	2	553
Normal Butane/Butylene	38	-16	13	—	19	-53	—	83	4	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	19	3	4	—	5	-13	—	43	0	1
Other Liquids	-47	—	2	—	47	58	—	-19	1	-37
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	23	—	1	—	0	-10	—	33	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	1	44	—	-6	0	-37
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-70	—	(s)	—	46	23	—	-46	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	114	3,279	15	—	574	-3	—	—	9	3,975
Finished Motor Gasoline	114	1,744	4	—	392	62	—	—	1	2,191
Reformulated	—	227	0	—	(s)	2	—	—	0	226
Oxygenated	439	61	0	—	-4	6	—	—	(s)	491
Other	-326	1,456	4	—	395	54	—	—	(s)	1,474
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	205	0	—	82	-23	—	—	0	310
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	205	0	—	82	-23	—	—	0	310
Kerosene	—	50	0	—	2	-14	—	—	(s)	67
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	749	8	—	96	-79	—	—	(s)	931
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	488	6	—	85	-74	—	—	0	654
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	261	2	—	10	-5	—	—	(s)	278
Residual Fuel Oil	—	74	(s)	—	-15	2	—	—	2	56
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	37	1	—	2	-4	—	—	0	44
Special Naphthas	—	11	1	—	3	-1	—	—	(s)	16
Lubricants	—	24	1	—	5	(s)	—	—	2	28
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	133	0	—	0	6	—	—	3	124
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	112	0	—	4	48	—	—	1	67
Still Gas	—	124	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	124
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Total	927	3,369	874	34	2,467	-153	0	3,228	25	4,572

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 563	--	761	34	1,765	21	0	3,095	8	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	297	90	96	--	81	-229	--	152	7	634
Pentanes Plus	42	--	1	--	25	-5	--	26	1	46
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	255	90	95	--	56	-224	--	126	6	587
Ethane/Ethylene	85	0	(s)	--	-43	28	--	0	0	15
Propane/Propylene	112	103	78	--	76	-186	--	0	2	553
Normal Butane/Butylene	38	-16	13	--	19	-53	--	83	4	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	19	3	4	--	5	-13	--	43	0	1
Other Liquids	-47	--	2	--	47	58	--	-19	1	-37
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	23	--	1	--	0	-10	--	33	1	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	(s)	--	1	44	--	-6	0	-37
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-70	--	(s)	--	46	23	--	-46	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	-1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	114	3,279	15	--	574	-3	--	--	9	3,975
Finished Motor Gasoline	114	1,744	4	--	392	62	--	--	1	2,191
Reformulated	--	227	0	--	(s)	2	--	--	0	226
Oxygenated	439	61	0	--	-4	6	--	--	(s)	491
Other	-326	1,456	4	--	395	54	--	--	(s)	1,474
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	205	0	--	82	-23	--	--	0	310
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	205	0	--	82	-23	--	--	0	310
Kerosene	--	50	0	--	2	-14	--	--	(s)	67
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	749	8	--	96	-79	--	--	(s)	931
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	488	6	--	85	-74	--	--	0	654
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	261	2	--	10	-5	--	--	(s)	278
Residual Fuel Oil	--	74	(s)	--	-15	2	--	--	2	56
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	37	1	--	2	-4	--	--	0	44
Special Naphthas	--	11	1	--	3	-1	--	--	(s)	16
Lubricants	--	24	1	--	5	(s)	--	--	2	28
Waxes	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	133	0	--	0	6	--	--	3	124
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	112	0	--	4	48	--	--	1	67
Still Gas	--	124	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	124
Miscellaneous Products	--	11	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Total	927	3,369	874	34	2,467	-153	0	3,228	25	4,572

^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,
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 96,477	—	149,130	-1,106	-45,571	2,345	0	196,585	0	0	732,833
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,494	10,328	2,509	—	-4,040	-12,547	—	9,215	661	45,962	47,795
Pentanes Plus	5,479	—	1,535	—	-451	-1,377	—	2,775	0	5,165	3,608
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	29,015	10,328	974	—	-3,589	-11,170	—	6,440	661	40,797	44,187
Ethane/Ethylene	12,945	789	434	—	3,136	-2,858	—	0	0	20,162	16,975
Propane/Propylene	9,959	8,910	184	—	-6,454	-4,081	—	0	583	16,097	16,156
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,899	312	213	—	-377	-3,967	—	3,667	78	2,269	7,087
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,212	317	143	—	106	-264	—	2,773	0	2,269	3,969
Other Liquids	4,831	—	8,323	—	-1,703	2,636	—	8,211	525	79	62,524
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,691	—	0	—	0	522	—	2,745	424	0	4,726
Unfinished Oils	—	—	8,323	—	-45	2,040	—	6,159	0	79	42,635
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,140	—	0	—	-1,658	89	—	-708	101	0	15,152
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-15	—	15	0	0	11
Finished Petroleum Products	-1,068	216,206	7,169	—	-115,602	-3,868	—	—	18,031	92,542	120,035
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1,068	99,759	0	—	-65,142	-206	—	—	4,440	29,314	46,864
Reformulated	—	18,239	0	—	-12,901	-379	—	—	0	5,717	9,474
Oxygenated	717	1,130	0	—	0	-140	—	—	62	1,925	60
Other	-1,785	80,390	0	—	-52,241	313	—	—	4,378	21,673	37,330
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	334	0	—	-182	3	—	—	0	149	473
Jet Fuel	—	25,048	316	—	-17,590	-205	—	—	2,472	5,507	13,550
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-26	—	—	0	26	1
Kerosene-Type	—	25,048	316	—	-17,590	-179	—	—	2,472	5,481	13,549
Kerosene	—	890	0	—	-302	318	—	—	20	250	1,431
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	44,732	0	—	-30,615	-3,953	—	—	3,086	14,984	25,986
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	24,057	0	—	-15,098	-1,857	—	—	1,140	9,676	13,823
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	20,675	0	—	-15,517	-2,096	—	—	1,946	5,308	12,163
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10,195	0	—	-541	-1,259	—	—	2,007	8,906	12,480
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	9,136	6,718	—	-37	392	—	—	0	15,425	3,202
Special Naphthas	—	978	73	—	-200	-58	—	—	18	891	1,589
Lubricants	—	3,058	31	—	-786	-147	—	—	1,130	1,320	6,475
Waxes	—	364	0	—	0	0	—	—	30	334	487
Petroleum Coke	—	9,080	0	—	0	949	—	—	4,817	3,314	3,110
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,747	31	—	-195	206	—	—	9	2,368	3,637
Still Gas	—	9,146	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,146	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	739	0	—	-12	92	—	—	(s)	635	751
Total	134,734	226,534	167,131	-1,106	-166,916	-11,434	0	214,011	19,217	138,583	963,187

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 96,477	--	149,130	-1,106	-45,571	2,345	0	196,585	0	0	732,833
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,494	10,328	2,509	--	-4,040	-12,547	--	9,215	661	45,962	47,795
Pentanes Plus	5,479	--	1,535	--	-451	-1,377	--	2,775	0	5,165	3,608
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	29,015	10,328	974	--	-3,589	-11,170	--	6,440	661	40,797	44,187
Ethane/Ethylene	12,945	789	434	--	3,136	-2,858	--	0	0	20,162	16,975
Propane/Propylene	9,959	8,910	184	--	-6,454	-4,081	--	0	583	16,097	16,156
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,899	312	213	--	-377	-3,967	--	3,667	78	2,269	7,087
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,212	317	143	--	106	-264	--	2,773	0	2,269	3,969
Other Liquids	4,831	--	8,323	--	-1,703	2,636	--	8,211	525	79	62,524
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,691	--	0	--	0	522	--	2,745	424	0	4,726
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,323	--	-45	2,040	--	6,159	0	79	42,635
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,140	--	0	--	-1,658	89	--	-708	101	0	15,152
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-15	--	15	0	0	11
Finished Petroleum Products	-1,068	216,206	7,169	--	-115,602	-3,868	--	--	18,031	92,542	120,035
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1,068	99,759	0	--	-65,142	-206	--	--	4,440	29,314	46,864
Reformulated	--	18,239	0	--	-12,901	-379	--	--	0	5,717	9,474
Oxygenated	717	1,130	0	--	0	-140	--	--	62	1,925	60
Other	-1,785	80,390	0	--	-52,241	313	--	--	4,378	21,673	37,330
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	334	0	--	-182	3	--	--	0	149	473
Jet Fuel	--	25,048	316	--	-17,590	-205	--	--	2,472	5,507	13,550
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-26	--	--	0	26	1
Kerosene-Type	--	25,048	316	--	-17,590	-179	--	--	2,472	5,481	13,549
Kerosene	--	890	0	--	-302	318	--	--	20	250	1,431
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	44,732	0	--	-30,615	-3,953	--	--	3,086	14,984	25,986
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	24,057	0	--	-15,098	-1,857	--	--	1,140	9,676	13,823
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	20,675	0	--	-15,517	-2,096	--	--	1,946	5,308	12,163
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10,195	0	--	-541	-1,259	--	--	2,007	8,906	12,480
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	9,136	6,718	--	-37	392	--	--	0	15,425	3,202
Special Naphthas	--	978	73	--	-200	-58	--	--	18	891	1,589
Lubricants	--	3,058	31	--	-786	-147	--	--	1,130	1,320	6,475
Waxes	--	364	0	--	0	0	--	--	30	334	487
Petroleum Coke	--	9,080	0	--	0	949	--	--	4,817	3,314	3,110
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,747	31	--	-195	206	--	--	9	2,368	3,637
Still Gas	--	9,146	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	9,146	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	739	0	--	-12	92	--	--	(s)	635	751
Total	134,734	226,534	167,131	-1,106	-166,916	-11,434	0	214,011	19,217	138,583	963,187

^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, January 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,112	—	4,811	-36	-1,470	76	0	6,341	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,113	333	81	—	-130	-405	—	297	21	1,483
Pentanes Plus	177	—	50	—	-15	-44	—	90	0	167
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	936	333	31	—	-116	-360	—	208	21	1,316
Ethane/Ethylene	418	25	14	—	101	-92	—	0	0	650
Propane/Propylene	321	287	6	—	-208	-132	—	0	19	519
Normal Butane/Butylene	61	10	7	—	-12	-128	—	118	3	73
Isobutane/Isobutylene	136	10	5	—	3	-9	—	89	0	73
Other Liquids	156	—	268	—	-55	85	—	265	17	3
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	119	—	0	—	0	17	—	89	14	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	268	—	-1	66	—	199	0	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	37	—	0	—	-53	3	—	-23	3	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-34	6,974	231	—	-3,729	-125	—	—	582	2,985
Finished Motor Gasoline	-34	3,218	0	—	-2,101	-7	—	—	143	946
Reformulated	—	588	0	—	-416	-12	—	—	0	184
Oxygenated	23	36	0	—	0	-5	—	—	2	62
Other	-58	2,593	0	—	-1,685	10	—	—	141	699
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	11	0	—	-6	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	808	10	—	-567	-7	—	—	80	178
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	1
Kerosene-Type	—	808	10	—	-567	-6	—	—	80	177
Kerosene	—	29	0	—	-10	10	—	—	1	8
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,443	0	—	-988	-128	—	—	100	483
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	776	0	—	-487	-60	—	—	37	312
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	667	0	—	-501	-68	—	—	63	171
Residual Fuel Oil	—	329	0	—	-17	-41	—	—	65	287
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	295	217	—	-1	13	—	—	0	498
Special Naphthas	—	32	2	—	-6	-2	—	—	1	29
Lubricants	—	99	1	—	-25	-5	—	—	36	43
Waxes	—	12	0	—	0	0	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	293	0	—	0	31	—	—	155	107
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	89	1	—	-6	7	—	—	(s)	76
Still Gas	—	295	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	295
Miscellaneous Products	—	24	0	—	(s)	3	—	—	(s)	20
Total	4,346	7,308	5,391	-36	-5,384	-369	0	6,904	620	4,470

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,112	—	4,811	-36	-1,470	76	0	6,341	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,113	333	81	—	-130	-405	—	297	21	1,483
Pentanes Plus	177	—	50	—	-15	-44	—	90	0	167
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	936	333	31	—	-116	-360	—	208	21	1,316
Ethane/Ethylene	418	25	14	—	101	-92	—	0	0	650
Propane/Propylene	321	287	6	—	-208	-132	—	0	19	519
Normal Butane/Butylene	61	10	7	—	-12	-128	—	118	3	73
Isobutane/Isobutylene	136	10	5	—	3	-9	—	89	0	73
Other Liquids	156	—	268	—	-55	85	—	265	17	3
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	119	—	0	—	0	17	—	89	14	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	268	—	-1	66	—	199	0	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	37	—	0	—	-53	3	—	-23	3	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-34	6,974	231	—	-3,729	-125	—	—	582	2,985
Finished Motor Gasoline	-34	3,218	0	—	-2,101	-7	—	—	143	946
Reformulated	—	588	0	—	-416	-12	—	—	0	184
Oxygenated	23	36	0	—	0	-5	—	—	2	62
Other	-58	2,593	0	—	-1,685	10	—	—	141	699
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	11	0	—	-6	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	808	10	—	-567	-7	—	—	80	178
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	1
Kerosene-Type	—	808	10	—	-567	-6	—	—	80	177
Kerosene	—	29	0	—	-10	10	—	—	1	8
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,443	0	—	-988	-128	—	—	100	483
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	776	0	—	-487	-60	—	—	37	312
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	667	0	—	-501	-68	—	—	63	171
Residual Fuel Oil	—	329	0	—	-17	-41	—	—	65	287
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	295	217	—	-1	13	—	—	0	498
Special Naphthas	—	32	2	—	-6	-2	—	—	1	29
Lubricants	—	99	1	—	-25	-5	—	—	36	43
Waxes	—	12	0	—	0	0	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	293	0	—	0	31	—	—	155	107
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	89	1	—	-6	7	—	—	(s)	76
Still Gas	—	295	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	295
Miscellaneous Products	—	24	0	—	(s)	3	—	—	(s)	20
Total	4,346	7,308	5,391	-36	-5,384	-369	0	6,904	620	4,470

^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,
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 11,679	--	3,917	-122	-2,269	-361	0	13,566	0	0	12,214
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	5,195	60	486	--	-3,397	-195	--	644	0	1,895	1,185
Pentanes Plus	835	--	66	--	-339	-2	--	124	0	440	176
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,360	60	420	--	-3,058	-193	--	520	0	1,455	1,009
Ethane/Ethylene	1,859	0	0	--	-1,796	4	--	0	0	59	221
Propane/Propylene	1,587	291	208	--	-700	-161	--	0	0	1,547	350
Normal Butane/Butylene	597	-180	204	--	-307	4	--	394	0	-84	301
Isobutane/Isobutylene	317	-51	8	--	-255	-40	--	126	0	-67	137
Other Liquids	336	--	0	--	0	270	--	-49	(s)	115	4,551
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	86	--	0	--	0	-46	--	132	(s)	0	157
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	214	--	-329	0	115	2,147
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	250	--	0	--	0	102	--	148	0	0	2,247
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-196	14,517	213	--	1,323	557	--	--	13	15,287	11,249
Finished Motor Gasoline	-196	7,801	15	--	-14	518	--	--	4	7,083	4,924
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	538	1,222	0	--	41	64	--	--	4	1,732	248
Other	-734	6,579	15	--	-55	454	--	--	0	5,351	4,676
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	15	0	--	16	2	--	--	0	29	37
Jet Fuel	--	868	0	--	1,182	4	--	--	0	2,046	858
Naphtha-Type	--	89	0	--	-19	-28	--	--	0	98	113
Kerosene-Type	--	779	0	--	1,201	32	--	--	0	1,948	745
Kerosene	--	151	0	--	-40	20	--	--	0	91	123
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,513	198	--	179	-420	--	--	0	4,310	2,674
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,770	70	--	219	-408	--	--	0	3,467	2,227
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	743	128	--	-40	-12	--	--	0	843	447
Residual Fuel Oil	--	297	0	--	0	-2	--	--	0	299	493
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	0	0	--	0	-3	--	--	0	3	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	8	-8	0
Waxes	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Petroleum Coke	--	410	0	--	0	40	--	--	0	370	220
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	768	0	--	0	407	--	--	1	360	1,908
Still Gas	--	642	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	642	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	52	0	--	0	-9	--	--	0	61	11
Total	17,014	14,577	4,616	-122	-4,343	271	0	14,161	13	17,297	29,199

^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.

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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 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 11,679	--	3,917	-122	-2,269	-361	0	13,566	0	0	12,214
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	5,195	60	486	--	-3,397	-195	--	644	0	1,895	1,185
Pentanes Plus	835	--	66	--	-339	-2	--	124	0	440	176
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,360	60	420	--	-3,058	-193	--	520	0	1,455	1,009
Ethane/Ethylene	1,859	0	0	--	-1,796	4	--	0	0	59	221
Propane/Propylene	1,587	291	208	--	-700	-161	--	0	0	1,547	350
Normal Butane/Butylene	597	-180	204	--	-307	4	--	394	0	-84	301
Isobutane/isobutylene	317	-51	8	--	-255	-40	--	126	0	-67	137
Other Liquids	336	--	0	--	0	270	--	-49	(s)	115	4,551
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	86	--	0	--	0	-46	--	132	(s)	0	157
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	214	--	-329	0	115	2,147
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	250	--	0	--	0	102	--	148	0	0	2,247
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-196	14,517	213	--	1,323	557	--	--	13	15,287	11,249
Finished Motor Gasoline	-196	7,801	15	--	-14	518	--	--	4	7,083	4,924
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	538	1,222	0	--	41	64	--	--	4	1,732	248
Other	-734	6,579	15	--	-55	454	--	--	0	5,351	4,676
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	15	0	--	16	2	--	--	0	29	37
Jet Fuel	--	868	0	--	1,182	4	--	--	0	2,046	858
Naphtha-Type	--	89	0	--	-19	-28	--	--	0	98	113
Kerosene-Type	--	779	0	--	1,201	32	--	--	0	1,948	745
Kerosene	--	151	0	--	-40	20	--	--	0	91	123
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,513	198	--	179	-420	--	--	0	4,310	2,674
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,770	70	--	219	-408	--	--	0	3,467	2,227
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	743	128	--	-40	-12	--	--	0	843	447
Residual Fuel Oil	--	297	0	--	0	-2	--	--	0	299	493
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	0	0	--	0	-3	--	--	0	3	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	8	-8	0
Waxes	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Petroleum Coke	--	410	0	--	0	40	--	--	0	370	220
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	768	0	--	0	407	--	--	1	360	1,908
Still Gas	--	642	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	642	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	52	0	--	0	-9	--	--	0	61	11
Total	17,014	14,577	4,616	-122	-4,343	271	0	14,161	13	17,297	29,199

^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, January 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 377	—	126	-4	-73	-12	0	438	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	168	2	16	—	-110	-6	—	21	0	61
Pentanes Plus	27	—	2	—	-11	(s)	—	4	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	141	2	14	—	-99	-6	—	17	0	47
Ethane/Ethylene	60	0	0	—	-58	(s)	—	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	51	9	7	—	-23	-5	—	0	0	50
Normal Butane/Butylene	19	-6	7	—	-10	(s)	—	13	0	-3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-2	(s)	—	-8	-1	—	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	11	—	0	—	0	9	—	-2	(s)	4
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	—	0	—	0	-1	—	4	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	7	—	-11	0	4
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	8	—	0	—	0	3	—	5	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-6	468	7	—	43	18	—	—	(s)	493
Finished Motor Gasoline	-6	252	(s)	—	(s)	17	—	—	(s)	228
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	17	39	0	—	1	2	—	—	(s)	56
Other	-24	212	(s)	—	-2	15	—	—	0	173
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	28	0	—	38	(s)	—	—	0	66
Naphtha-Type	—	3	0	—	-1	-1	—	—	0	3
Kerosene-Type	—	25	0	—	39	1	—	—	0	63
Kerosene	—	5	0	—	-1	1	—	—	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	113	6	—	6	-14	—	—	0	139
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	89	2	—	7	-13	—	—	0	112
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	24	4	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	27
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Petroleum Coke	—	13	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	25	0	—	0	13	—	—	(s)	12
Still Gas	—	21	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	21
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	549	470	149	-4	-140	9	0	457	(s)	558

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 377	--	126	-4	-73	-12	0	438	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	168	2	16	--	-110	-6	--	21	0	61
Pentanes Plus	27	--	2	--	-11	(s)	--	4	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	141	2	14	--	-99	-6	--	17	0	47
Ethane/Ethylene	60	0	0	--	-58	(s)	--	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	51	9	7	--	-23	-5	--	0	0	50
Normal Butane/Butylene	19	-6	7	--	-10	(s)	--	13	0	-3
Isobutane/isobutylene	10	-2	(s)	--	-8	-1	--	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	11	--	0	--	0	9	--	-2	(s)	4
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	--	0	--	0	-1	--	4	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	7	--	-11	0	4
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	8	--	0	--	0	3	--	5	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-6	468	7	--	43	18	--	--	(s)	493
Finished Motor Gasoline	-6	252	(s)	--	(s)	17	--	--	(s)	228
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	17	39	0	--	1	2	--	--	(s)	56
Other	-24	212	(s)	--	-2	15	--	--	0	173
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	28	0	--	38	(s)	--	--	0	66
Naphtha-Type	--	3	0	--	-1	-1	--	--	0	3
Kerosene-Type	--	25	0	--	39	1	--	--	0	63
Kerosene	--	5	0	--	-1	1	--	--	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	113	6	--	6	-14	--	--	0	139
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	89	2	--	7	-13	--	--	0	112
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	24	4	--	-1	(s)	--	--	0	27
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Petroleum Coke	--	13	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	25	0	--	0	13	--	--	(s)	12
Still Gas	--	21	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	21
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	549	470	149	-4	-140	9	0	457	(s)	558

^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,
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 74,973	--	8,986	-2,323	-6,062	-3,765	0	76,490	2,513	336	71,200
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,608	1,544	172	--	0	-1,122	--	3,279	644	2,523	3,043
Pentanes Plus	1,927	--	0	--	0	-4	--	1,531	0	400	18
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,681	1,544	172	--	0	-1,118	--	1,748	644	2,123	3,025
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	350	1,221	6	--	0	-393	--	0	273	1,697	1,107
Normal Butane/Butylene	894	325	0	--	0	-714	--	1,274	371	288	1,442
Isobutane/Isobutylene	436	-2	166	--	0	-11	--	474	0	137	476
Other Liquids	2,035	--	1,150	--	0	2,093	--	-105	1	1,196	36,792
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,577	--	881	--	0	563	--	2,894	1	0	4,584
Unfinished Oils	--	--	269	--	0	547	--	-1,474	0	1,196	23,591
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-542	--	0	--	0	988	--	-1,530	(s)	0	8,615
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-5	--	5	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	739	82,783	626	--	3,389	1,710	--	--	8,850	76,977	55,708
Finished Motor Gasoline	739	37,716	394	--	2,812	620	--	--	557	40,484	20,348
Reformulated	--	14,210	0	--	0	184	--	--	0	14,026	5,441
Oxygenated	1,971	7,875	0	--	0	-947	--	--	2	10,791	2,367
Other	-1,232	15,631	394	--	2,812	1,383	--	--	555	15,667	12,540
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	25	0	--	0	-38	--	--	0	63	495
Jet Fuel	--	14,066	2	--	356	791	--	--	677	12,956	8,471
Naphtha-Type	--	2	0	--	19	20	--	--	0	1	236
Kerosene-Type	--	14,064	2	--	337	771	--	--	677	12,955	8,235
Kerosene	--	95	2	--	0	31	--	--	3	63	93
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	12,894	139	--	381	-552	--	--	3,597	10,369	12,941
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	9,329	107	--	211	-342	--	--	1,231	8,758	8,659
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	3,565	32	--	170	-210	--	--	2,366	1,611	4,282
Residual Fuel Oil	--	6,481	0	--	0	228	--	--	744	5,509	6,089
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	395	0	--	-89	22	--	--	0	284	212
Special Naphthas	--	53	1	--	0	-3	--	--	195	-138	47
Lubricants	--	815	0	--	-71	-1	--	--	109	636	1,668
Waxes	--	86	2	--	0	17	--	--	9	62	96
Petroleum Coke	--	4,461	47	--	0	259	--	--	2,948	1,301	2,838
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,062	39	--	0	361	--	--	9	731	2,204
Still Gas	--	4,554	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,554	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	80	0	--	0	-25	--	--	2	103	206
Total	81,356	84,327	10,934	-2,323	-2,673	-1,084	0	79,664	12,008	81,032	166,743

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 74,973	--	8,986	-2,323	-6,062	-3,765	0	76,490	2,513	336	71,200
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,608	1,544	172	--	0	-1,122	--	3,279	644	2,523	3,043
Pentanes Plus	1,927	--	0	--	0	-4	--	1,531	0	400	18
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,681	1,544	172	--	0	-1,118	--	1,748	644	2,123	3,025
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	350	1,221	6	--	0	-393	--	0	273	1,697	1,107
Normal Butane/Butylene	894	325	0	--	0	-714	--	1,274	371	288	1,442
Isobutane/Isobutylene	436	-2	166	--	0	-11	--	474	0	137	476
Other Liquids	2,035	--	1,150	--	0	2,093	--	-105	1	1,196	36,792
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,577	--	881	--	0	563	--	2,894	1	0	4,584
Unfinished Oils	--	--	269	--	0	547	--	-1,474	0	1,196	23,591
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-542	--	0	--	0	988	--	-1,530	(s)	0	8,615
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-5	--	5	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	739	82,783	626	--	3,389	1,710	--	--	8,850	76,977	55,708
Finished Motor Gasoline	739	37,716	394	--	2,812	620	--	--	557	40,484	20,348
Reformulated	--	14,210	0	--	0	184	--	--	0	14,026	5,441
Oxygenated	1,971	7,875	0	--	0	-947	--	--	2	10,791	2,367
Other	-1,232	15,631	394	--	2,812	1,383	--	--	555	15,667	12,540
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	25	0	--	0	-38	--	--	0	63	495
Jet Fuel	--	14,066	2	--	356	791	--	--	677	12,956	8,471
Naphtha-Type	--	2	0	--	19	20	--	--	0	1	236
Kerosene-Type	--	14,064	2	--	337	771	--	--	677	12,955	8,235
Kerosene	--	95	2	--	0	31	--	--	3	63	93
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	12,894	139	--	381	-552	--	--	3,597	10,369	12,941
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	9,329	107	--	211	-342	--	--	1,231	8,758	8,659
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	3,565	32	--	170	-210	--	--	2,366	1,611	4,282
Residual Fuel Oil	--	6,481	0	--	0	228	--	--	744	5,509	6,089
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	395	0	--	-89	22	--	--	0	284	212
Special Naphthas	--	53	1	--	0	-3	--	--	195	-138	47
Lubricants	--	815	0	--	-71	-1	--	--	109	636	1,668
Waxes	--	86	2	--	0	17	--	--	9	62	96
Petroleum Coke	--	4,461	47	--	0	259	--	--	2,948	1,301	2,838
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,062	39	--	0	361	--	--	9	731	2,204
Still Gas	--	4,554	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,554	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	80	0	--	0	-25	--	--	2	103	206
Total	81,356	84,327	10,934	-2,323	-2,673	-1,084	0	79,664	12,008	81,032	166,743

^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, January 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 2,418	—	290	-75	-196	-121	0	2,467	81	11
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	116	50	6	—	0	-36	—	106	21	81
Pentanes Plus	62	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	49	0	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	54	50	6	—	0	-36	—	56	21	68
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	11	39	(s)	—	0	-13	—	0	9	55
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	10	0	—	0	-23	—	41	12	9
Isobutane/isobutylene	14	(s)	5	—	0	(s)	—	15	0	4
Other Liquids	66	—	37	—	0	68	—	-3	(s)	39
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	83	—	28	—	0	18	—	93	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	9	—	0	18	—	-48	0	39
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-17	—	0	—	0	32	—	-49	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	24	2,670	20	—	109	55	—	—	285	2,483
Finished Motor Gasoline	24	1,217	13	—	91	20	—	—	18	1,306
Reformulated	—	458	0	—	0	6	—	—	0	452
Oxygenated	64	254	0	—	0	-31	—	—	(s)	348
Other	-40	504	13	—	91	45	—	—	18	505
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	454	(s)	—	11	26	—	—	22	418
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	1	1	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	454	(s)	—	11	25	—	—	22	418
Kerosene	—	3	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	416	4	—	12	-18	—	—	116	334
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	301	3	—	7	-11	—	—	40	283
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	115	1	—	5	-7	—	—	76	52
Residual Fuel Oil	—	209	0	—	0	7	—	—	24	178
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	13	0	—	-3	1	—	—	0	9
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	6	-4
Lubricants	—	26	0	—	-2	(s)	—	—	4	21
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	144	2	—	0	8	—	—	95	42
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	34	1	—	0	12	—	—	(s)	24
Still Gas	—	147	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	147
Miscellaneous Products	—	3	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	3
Total	2,624	2,720	353	-75	-86	-35	0	2,570	387	2,614

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 2,418	—	290	-75	-196	-121	0	2,467	81	11
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	116	50	6	—	0	-36	—	106	21	81
Pentanes Plus	62	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	49	0	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	54	50	6	—	0	-36	—	56	21	68
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	11	39	(s)	—	0	-13	—	0	9	55
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	10	0	—	0	-23	—	41	12	9
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	(s)	5	—	0	(s)	—	15	0	4
Other Liquids	66	—	37	—	0	68	—	-3	(s)	39
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	83	—	28	—	0	18	—	93	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	9	—	0	18	—	-48	0	39
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-17	—	0	—	0	32	—	-49	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	24	2,670	20	—	109	55	—	—	285	2,483
Finished Motor Gasoline	24	1,217	13	—	91	20	—	—	18	1,306
Reformulated	—	458	0	—	0	6	—	—	0	452
Oxygenated	64	254	0	—	0	-31	—	—	(s)	348
Other	-40	504	13	—	91	45	—	—	18	505
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	454	(s)	—	11	26	—	—	22	418
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	1	1	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	454	(s)	—	11	25	—	—	22	418
Kerosene	—	3	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	416	4	—	12	-18	—	—	116	334
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	301	3	—	7	-11	—	—	40	283
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	115	1	—	5	-7	—	—	76	52
Residual Fuel Oil	—	209	0	—	0	7	—	—	24	178
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	13	0	—	-3	1	—	—	0	9
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	6	-4
Lubricants	—	26	0	—	-2	(s)	—	—	4	21
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	144	2	—	0	8	—	—	95	42
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	34	1	—	0	12	—	—	(s)	24
Still Gas	—	147	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	147
Miscellaneous Products	—	3	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	3
Total	2,624	2,720	353	-75	-86	-35	0	2,570	387	2,614

^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	November 1995		January-November 1995	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 783	E 26	E 9,185	E 28
Florida	444	15	E 5,288	E 16
New York	E 23	E 1	E 282	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 152	E 5	E 1,817	E 5
Virginia	(s)	(s)	9	(s)
West Virginia	125	4	1,807	5
Adjustment ^a	39	1	-18	(s)
PAD District II	E 16,890	E 563	E 190,265	E 570
Illinois	1,395	47	15,255	46
Indiana	217	7	2,569	8
Kansas	E 3,537	E 118	E 40,008	E 120
Kentucky	297	10	3,353	10
Michigan	E 947	E 32	E 11,157	E 33
Missouri	10	(s)	106	(s)
Nebraska	302	10	3,487	10
North Dakota	2,473	82	E 26,705	E 80
Ohio	E 664	E 22	E 7,542	E 23
Oklahoma	7,285	243	79,689	239
South Dakota	105	3	1,238	4
Tennessee	33	1	350	1
Adjustment ^a	-374	-12	-1,194	-4
PAD District III	E 93,947	E 3,132	E 1,035,822	E 3,101
Alabama	1,536	51	E 47,201	E 52
Arkansas	E 779	E 26	E 8,168	E 24
Louisiana	E 10,467	E 349	E 112,036	E 335
Mississippi	1,634	54	18,030	54
New Mexico	E 5,309	E 177	E 59,953	E 179
Texas ^b	45,417	1,514	508,540	1,523
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 28,939	E 965	E 305,214	E 914
Adjustment ^a	-135	-5	6,679	20
PAD District IV	E 11,437	E 381	E 126,139	E 378
Colorado	E 2,269	E 76	E 24,755	E 74
Montana	1,326	44	14,629	44
Utah	1,640	55	18,210	55
Wyoming	6,215	207	70,736	212
Adjustment ^a	-13	(s)	-2,192	-7
PAD District V	E 73,565	E 2,452	E 819,878	E 2,455
Alaska ^b	E 44,154	E 1,472	E 496,195	E 1,486
South Alaska	1,275	43	14,232	43
North Slope	42,879	1,429	481,962	1,443
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	-1	(s)	1	(s)
Arizona	6	(s)	66	(s)
California ^b	23,088	770	254,972	763
Nevada	102	3	1,239	4
Federal Offshore PAD District V	6,056	202	65,611	196
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	158	5	1,794	5
U.S. Total^b	E 196,622	E 6,554	E 2,181,288	E 6,531

^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 - 8,179; California: State - 1,650; Louisiana: State - E1,969;

Texas: State -94; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E46,889.

(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, January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	139	615	754	505	318	8,376	9,199
Pentanes Plus	12	68	80	140	79	1,084	1,303
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	127	547	674	365	239	7,292	7,896
Ethane	55	194	249	80	0	2,563	2,643
Propane	45	247	292	172	145	3,169	3,486
Normal Butane	27	76	103	63	94	1,006	1,163
Isobutane	0	30	30	50	0	554	604
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	8	37	45	94	29	2,061	2,184
Pentanes Plus	0	8	8	10	10	220	240
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8	29	37	84	19	1,841	1,944
Ethane	0	0	0	17	0	541	558
Propane	2	25	27	40	10	745	795
Normal Butane	6	2	8	13	9	455	477
Isobutane	0	2	2	14	0	100	114

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	18,685	3,909	6,215	700	4,985	34,494	5,195	3,608	53,250
Pentanes Plus	2,907	568	1,219	194	591	5,479	835	1,927	9,624
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,778	3,341	4,996	506	4,394	29,015	4,360	1,681	43,626
Ethane	7,143	1,855	1,720	93	2,134	12,945	1,859	1	17,697
Propane	5,475	947	1,870	221	1,446	9,959	1,587	350	15,674
Normal Butane	2,194	-1,698	747	124	532	1,899	597	894	4,656
Isobutane	966	2,237	659	68	282	4,212	317	436	5,599
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	200	1,167	1,603	143	65	3,178	217	77	5,701
Pentanes Plus	89	204	215	23	17	548	106	14	916
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	111	963	1,388	120	48	2,630	111	63	4,785
Ethane	15	381	1	94	0	491	5	0	1,054
Propane	55	294	742	15	30	1,136	57	45	2,060
Normal Butane	27	189	336	6	12	570	36	6	1,097
Isobutane	14	99	309	5	6	433	13	12	574

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,
January 1996**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	39,532	2,833	42,365	65,980	11,724	18,238	95,942
Natural Gas Liquids	372	0	372	2,950	579	1,185	4,714
Pentanes Plus	78	0	78	105	107	601	813
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	294	0	294	2,845	472	584	3,901
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	183	0	183	1,792	383	393	2,568
Isobutane	111	0	111	1,053	89	191	1,333
Other Liquids	6,182	96	6,278	-16	222	-803	-597
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,903	0	1,903	744	169	121	1,034
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	2	0	2	17	0	5	22
Oxygenates	W	W	1,901	727	169	116	1,012
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	846
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,708	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	3,162	137	3,299	741	-7	-905	-171
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	1,287	-41	1,246	-1,482	60	-19	-1,441
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-170	0	-170	-19	0	0	-19
Total Input to Refineries	46,086	2,929	49,015	68,914	12,525	18,620	100,059
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,273	92	1,364	2,173	378	597	3,148
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,498	97	1,595	2,284	378	695	3,358
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	85.0	94.4	85.5	95.1	100.0	85.8	93.8
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	554	16	570	750	128	178	1,056
Catalytic Hydrocracking	64	4	68	121	0	3	125
Delayed and Fluid Coking	75	0	75	175	59	61	296
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.76	1.18	0.79	1.10	1.60	0.70	1.08
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	32.09	33.42	32.17	34.90	29.75	34.55	34.21
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,498	97	1,595	2,284	378	695	3,358
Operating	1,350	97	1,447	2,284	378	695	3,358
Idle	148	0	148	0	0	0	0
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	262	0	0	262

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	16,684	96,769	74,694	5,533	2,905	196,585	13,566	76,490	424,948
Natural Gas Liquids	987	4,390	3,368	247	223	9,215	644	3,279	18,224
Pentanes Plus	477	1,472	585	129	112	2,775	124	1,531	5,321
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	510	2,918	2,783	118	111	6,440	520	1,748	12,903
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	385	1,342	1,862	72	6	3,667	394	1,274	8,086
Isobutane	125	1,576	921	46	105	2,773	126	474	4,817
Other Liquids	-132	5,115	3,478	-245	-5	8,211	-49	-105	13,738
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	69	1,790	866	0	20	2,745	132	2,894	8,708
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	67	366	433	0	0	866	5	559	1,454
Oxygenates	2	1,424	433	W	W	1,879	127	2,335	7,254
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,137
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	23
MTBE	W	1,324	W	W	W	1,698	W	2,184	5,811
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	283
Unfinished Oils (net)	-59	4,225	2,201	-178	-30	6,159	-329	-1,474	7,484
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-142	-900	396	-67	5	-708	148	-1,530	-2,285
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	5	-169
Total Input to Refineries	17,539	106,274	81,540	5,535	3,123	214,011	14,161	79,664	456,910
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	542	3,085	2,433	170	94	6,323	441	2,576	13,852
Operable Capacity (daily average)	602	3,334	2,683	220	95	6,933	508	2,893	15,286
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	89.9	92.5	90.7	77.6	99.1	91.2	86.9	89.0	90.6
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	170	1,194	853	18	29	2,263	143	643	4,675
Catalytic Hydrocracking	45	207	181	0	0	433	5	436	1,067
Delayed and Fluid Coking	5	352	382	8	0	747	33	438	1,589
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.84	1.20	1.30	1.66	0.53	1.21	1.25	1.11	1.12
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.70	31.99	30.37	30.30	39.76	32.00	34.73	26.35	31.51
Operable Capacity (daily average)	602	3,334	2,683	220	95	6,933	508	2,893	15,286
Operating	602	3,307	2,683	212	95	6,898	508	2,817	15,027
Idle	0	27	0	8	0	35	0	76	259
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	73	0	725	0	0	798	0	42,870	43,930

^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,
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	874	-33	841	2,269	261	261	2,791
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	1,331	35	1,366	2,444	286	469	3,199
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-438	-68	-506	-345	-15	-138	-498
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-19	0	-19	170	-10	-70	90
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	23,894	1,083	24,977	37,011	7,086	9,969	54,066
Reformulated	17,078	0	17,078	6,197	846	0	7,043
Oxygenated	0	0	0	524	1,297	71	1,892
Other	6,816	1,083	7,899	30,290	4,943	9,898	45,131
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	33	30	1	64
Jet Fuel	3,125	44	3,169	4,330	890	1,126	6,346
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	3,125	44	3,169	4,330	890	1,126	6,346
Commercial	3,125	37	3,162	4,154	890	983	6,027
Military	0	7	7	176	0	143	319
Kerosene	105	99	204	1,153	159	252	1,564
Distillate Fuel Oil	11,312	750	12,062	15,370	2,876	4,975	23,221
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,836	546	2,382	9,618	2,008	3,509	15,135
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9,476	204	9,680	5,752	868	1,466	8,086
Residual Fuel Oil	4,641	87	4,728	1,896	309	93	2,298
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,801	31	1,832	9	0	2	11
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,089	56	2,145	548	0	0	548
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	751	0	751	1,339	309	91	1,739
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	96	0	96	424	0	43	467
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	624	0	57	681
Special Naphthas	28	14	42	281	0	65	346
Lubricants	333	233	566	488	0	248	736
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	333	233	566	488	0	248	736
Waxes	0	137	137	52	0	28	80
Petroleum Coke	1,443	23	1,466	2,638	723	758	4,119
Marketable	581	0	581	1,556	543	546	2,645
Catalyst	862	23	885	1,082	180	212	1,474
Asphalt and Road Oil	332	401	733	2,359	477	636	3,472
Still Gas	1,620	104	1,724	2,679	396	775	3,850
Miscellaneous Products	24	20	44	213	67	57	337
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	24	20	44	213	67	57	337
Total	47,827	2,962	50,789	71,820	13,274	19,344	104,438
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-1,741	-33	-1,774	-2,906	-749	-724	-4,379

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	472	6,200	3,559	56	41	10,328	60	1,544	15,564
Ethane/Ethylene	2	689	98	0	0	789	0	0	789
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	593
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	196
Propane/Propylene	600	4,697	3,502	44	67	8,910	291	1,221	14,987
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10,993
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,994
Normal Butane/Butylene	-135	566	-105	12	-26	312	-180	325	-547
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-668
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	121
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5	248	64	0	0	317	-51	-2	335
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	210
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	125
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,953	48,230	38,415	1,354	1,807	99,759	7,801	37,716	224,319
Reformulated	822	13,809	3,608	0	0	18,239	0	14,210	56,570
Oxygenated	0	0	1,113	0	17	1,130	1,222	7,875	12,119
Other	9,131	34,421	33,694	1,354	1,790	80,390	6,579	15,631	155,630
Finished Aviation Gasoline	85	137	112	0	0	334	15	25	438
Jet Fuel	1,514	11,310	11,639	312	273	25,048	868	14,066	49,497
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	2	91
Kerosene-Type	1,514	11,310	11,639	312	273	25,048	779	14,064	49,406
Commercial	1,056	9,915	10,564	246	0	21,781	617	12,466	44,053
Military	458	1,395	1,075	66	273	3,267	162	1,598	5,353
Kerosene	6	813	62	16	-7	890	151	95	2,904
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,176	21,713	16,730	1,368	745	44,732	3,513	12,894	96,422
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,455	11,717	8,482	689	714	24,057	2,770	9,329	53,673
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,721	9,996	8,248	679	31	20,675	743	3,565	42,749
Residual Fuel Oil	273	4,952	4,717	226	27	10,195	297	6,481	23,999
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	120	4	234	15	0	373	74	33	2,323
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	88	661	1,245	185	27	2,206	85	972	5,956
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	65	4,287	3,238	26	0	7,616	138	5,476	15,720
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	92	2,771	726	0	-2	3,587	0	78	4,228
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	151	3,868	1,530	0	0	5,549	0	317	6,547
Special Naphthas	67	600	171	140	0	978	0	53	1,419
Lubricants	W	1,735	W	W	W	3,058	0	815	5,175
Naphthenic	W	342	W	W	W	806	0	227	1,033
Paraffinic	W	1,393	W	W	W	2,252	0	588	4,142
Waxes	11	193	90	70	0	364	0	86	667
Petroleum Coke	277	4,513	4,168	104	18	9,080	410	4,461	19,536
Marketable	33	2,764	3,067	84	0	5,948	224	3,366	12,764
Catalyst	244	1,749	1,101	20	18	3,132	186	1,095	6,772
Asphalt and Road Oil	468	652	339	1,140	148	2,747	768	1,062	8,782
Still Gas	718	5,058	3,104	171	95	9,146	642	4,554	19,916
Miscellaneous Products	71	337	331	0	0	739	52	80	1,252
Fuel Use	22	0	100	0	0	122	0	-44	78
Nonfuel Use	49	337	231	0	0	617	52	124	1,174
Total	18,368	113,082	86,405	5,534	3,145	226,534	14,577	84,327	480,665
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-829	-6,808	-4,865	1	-22	-12,523	-416	-4,663	-23,755

^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,
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	12,568	687	13,255	7,869	1,537	2,368	11,774
Petroleum Products	50,490	2,653	53,143	37,203	8,212	12,694	58,109
Pentanes Plus	208	0	208	4	58	105	167
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,355	19	1,374	1,383	190	530	2,103
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	312	10	322	589	35	175	799
Normal Butane/Butylene	837	6	843	495	91	161	747
Isobutane/Isobutylene	206	3	209	297	64	194	555
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,394	13	1,407	385	123	42	550
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	33	0	0	33
Oxygenates	W	W	1,407	352	123	42	517
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	272
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,157	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,676	553	10,229	8,653	462	4,169	13,284
Naphthas and Lighter	1,797	142	1,939	2,333	162	1,185	3,680
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,553	4	2,557	1,555	89	374	2,018
Heavy Gas Oils	4,274	305	4,579	2,347	204	1,681	4,232
Residuum	1,052	102	1,154	2,418	7	929	3,354
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,073	91	7,164	6,563	1,268	1,173	9,004
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	121	0	121	41	0	0	41
Finished Motor Gasoline	11,845	261	12,106	5,758	1,586	2,440	9,784
Reformulated	6,934	0	6,934	292	89	0	381
Oxygenated	971	0	971	145	242	0	387
Other	3,940	261	4,201	5,321	1,255	2,440	9,016
Finished Aviation Gasoline	643	0	643	45	79	37	161
Jet Fuel	1,721	22	1,743	1,720	213	384	2,317
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,721	22	1,743	1,720	213	384	2,317
Kerosene	636	45	681	339	16	195	550
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,881	327	9,208	4,856	1,232	2,118	8,206
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,329	285	2,614	2,286	518	983	3,787
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	6,552	42	6,594	2,570	714	1,135	4,419
Residual Fuel Oil	3,804	39	3,843	1,282	145	132	1,559
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,111	21	1,132	10	0	0	10
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,889	18	1,907	253	0	1	254
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	804	0	804	1,019	145	131	1,295
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	371	0	371	773	0	25	798
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Special Naphthas	72	35	107	103	0	26	129
Lubricants	534	300	834	936	0	0	936
Waxes	0	176	176	92	0	22	114
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	602	0	602	472	796	107	1,375
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,544	736	2,280	3,738	2,038	1,165	6,941
Miscellaneous Products	10	36	46	59	6	24	89
Total Stocks, All Oils	63,058	3,340	66,398	45,072	9,749	15,062	69,883

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,033	23,020	17,021	1,207	502	42,783	1,999	22,249	92,060
Petroleum Products	9,726	66,200	45,265	4,232	1,441	126,864	12,010	69,575	319,701
Pentanes Plus	60	36	122	13	8	239	2	0	616
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	903	2,582	2,155	15	40	5,695	370	1,280	10,822
Ethane/Ethylene	90	204	0	0	0	294	0	0	296
Propane/Propylene	222	888	734	3	5	1,852	94	211	3,278
Normal Butane/Butylene	296	922	951	6	16	2,191	190	708	4,679
Isobutane/Isobutylene	295	568	470	6	19	1,358	86	361	2,569
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	78	1,630	927	14	24	2,673	101	3,579	8,310
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	45	79
Oxygenates	78	1,630	926	W	W	2,672	101	3,534	8,231
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	533
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	310
MTBE	W	1,549	W	W	W	2,433	W	3,412	7,265
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	123
Unfinished Oils	2,788	23,217	15,299	984	347	42,635	2,147	23,591	91,886
Naphthas and Lighter	697	5,716	3,934	284	112	10,743	428	3,389	20,179
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	394	3,199	2,547	226	91	6,457	326	4,568	15,926
Heavy Gas Oils	883	9,935	6,204	421	144	17,587	926	12,067	39,391
Residuum	814	4,367	2,614	53	0	7,848	467	3,567	16,390
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,743	6,794	4,847	95	337	13,816	2,247	8,235	40,466
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	2	175
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,581	10,653	6,160	283	203	18,880	2,548	9,755	53,073
Reformulated	120	3,430	561	0	0	4,111	0	2,809	14,235
Oxygenated	0	27	22	0	0	49	116	1,511	3,034
Other	1,461	7,196	5,577	283	203	14,720	2,432	5,435	35,804
Finished Aviation Gasoline	62	165	173	0	0	400	26	151	1,381
Jet Fuel	402	3,168	2,694	113	66	6,443	377	5,203	16,083
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	0	1	59	12	72
Kerosene-Type	401	3,168	2,694	113	66	6,442	318	5,191	16,011
Kerosene	21	384	248	1	16	670	81	74	2,056
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,036	6,577	4,243	512	166	12,534	1,574	6,851	38,373
0.05 percent sulfur and under	435	3,223	1,797	224	106	5,785	1,219	4,396	17,801
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	601	3,354	2,446	288	60	6,749	355	2,455	20,572
Residual Fuel Oil	188	3,465	2,577	181	12	6,423	493	4,586	16,904
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	23	1	46	1	0	71	116	588	1,917
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	29	613	610	138	12	1,402	244	523	4,330
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	136	2,851	1,921	42	0	4,950	133	3,475	10,657
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	16	1,219	581	5	17	1,838	0	100	3,107
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	87	1,132	145	0	0	1,364	0	112	1,477
Special Naphthas	74	1,108	52	90	0	1,324	1	47	1,608
Lubricants	25	2,565	1,715	650	0	4,955	0	1,119	7,844
Waxes	7	244	209	27	0	487	0	96	873
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	753	2,353	0	0	3,110	220	2,838	8,145
Asphalt and Road Oil	630	364	572	1,249	205	3,020	1,823	1,822	15,886
Miscellaneous Products	21	144	182	0	0	347	0	134	616
Total Stocks, All Oils	10,759	89,220	62,286	5,439	1,943	169,647	14,009	91,824	411,761

^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
January 1996**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.0	-1.1	1.8	3.4	2.2	1.5	2.9
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	47.6	37.8	47.0	52.2	53.6	50.1	52.0
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.4	0.0	0.4	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	7.3	1.5	6.9	6.5	7.6	6.5	6.6
Kerosene	0.2	3.3	0.4	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	26.5	25.3	26.4	23.0	24.5	28.7	24.2
Residual Fuel Oil	10.9	2.9	10.4	2.8	2.6	0.5	2.4
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
Lubricants	0.8	7.8	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.8
Waxes	0.0	4.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.4	0.8	3.2	4.0	6.2	4.4	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	0.8	13.5	1.6	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.6
Still Gas	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.4	4.5	4.0
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.1	-1.1	-3.9	-4.4	-6.4	-4.2	-4.6

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.8	6.1	4.6	1.0	1.4	5.1	0.5	2.1	3.6
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	54.4	42.5	43.9	21.9	54.2	43.7	52.0	44.1	46.2
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.1	11.2	15.1	5.8	9.5	12.4	5.9	18.7	11.4
Kerosene	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.1	21.5	21.8	25.5	25.9	22.1	26.5	17.2	22.3
Residual Fuel Oil	1.6	4.9	6.1	4.2	0.9	5.0	2.2	8.6	5.5
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	2.7	0.9	0.0	-0.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.9	3.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.4	1.5
Special Naphthas	0.4	0.6	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3
Lubricants	0.2	1.7	0.9	10.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.1	1.2
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke	1.7	4.5	5.4	1.9	0.6	4.5	3.1	5.9	4.5
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.8	0.6	0.4	21.3	5.1	1.4	5.8	1.4	2.0
Still Gas	4.3	5.0	4.0	3.2	3.3	4.5	4.9	6.1	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-5.0	-6.7	-6.3	0.0	-0.8	-6.2	-3.1	-6.2	-5.5

^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,
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	2,690	2,374	4,842	9,906
Delaware	0	0	139	139
Florida	332	0	1,034	1,366
Georgia	0	0	324	324
Maine	103	0	0	103
Maryland	0	390	101	491
Massachusetts	0	330	433	763
New Jersey	768	379	719	1,866
New York	1,487	817	435	2,739
North Carolina	0	0	504	504
Pennsylvania	0	296	222	518
South Carolina	0	60	400	460
Vermont	0	2	11	13
Virginia	0	100	520	620
PAD District II	15	0	0	15
Michigan	15	0	0	15
U.S. Total	2,705	2,374	4,842	9,921

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	39,429	39,098	133,623	3,917	8,986	225,053	7,260
Natural Gas Liquids	1,928	2,980	2,509	486	172	8,075	260
Pentanes Plus	0	29	1,535	66	0	1,630	53
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,928	2,951	974	420	172	6,445	208
Ethane	0	0	434	0	0	434	14
Ethylene	0	12	0	0	0	12	(s)
Propane	1,835	2,153	184	208	6	4,386	141
Propylene	0	274	0	0	0	274	9
Normal Butane	93	393	213	204	0	903	29
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	119	143	8	166	436	14
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	5,891	53	8,323	0	1,150	15,417	497
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	0	38	0	0	881	919	30
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	38	0	0	0	38	1
Oxygenates	0	0	0	0	881	881	28
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	31	31	1
MTBE	0	0	0	0	850	850	27
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	3,319	9	8,323	0	269	11,920	385
Naphthas and Lighter	100	9	961	0	0	1,070	35
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	1,682	0	4,357	0	0	6,039	195
Residuum	1,537	0	3,005	0	269	4,811	155
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2,572	6	0	0	0	2,578	83
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	30,427	461	7,169	213	626	38,896	1,255
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,098	117	0	15	394	10,624	343
Reformulated	5,616	0	0	0	0	5,616	181
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,482	117	0	15	394	5,008	162
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	3	0	0	0	4	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,165	0	316	0	2	2,483	80
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,165	0	316	0	2	2,483	80
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,298	0	231	0	2	1,531	49
Other	867	0	85	0	0	952	31
Kerosene	214	0	0	0	2	216	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	6,944	241	0	198	139	7,522	243
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	1	31	32	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	1	0	1	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	31	31	1
Other	6,944	241	0	197	108	7,490	242
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,392	188	0	69	107	3,756	121
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	3,552	53	0	128	1	3,734	120
Residual Fuel Oil	9,906	15	0	0	0	9,921	320
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	9,906	15	0	0	0	9,921	320
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,690	15	0	0	0	2,705	87
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,374	0	0	0	0	2,374	77
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	4,842	0	0	0	0	4,842	156
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	364	36	1,996	0	0	2,396	77
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	4,722	0	0	4,722	152
Special Naphthas	141	21	73	0	1	236	8
Lubricants	219	18	31	0	0	268	9
Waxes	24	6	0	0	2	32	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	47	47	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	350	0	31	0	39	420	14
Miscellaneous Products	1	4	0	0	0	5	(s)
Total	77,675	42,592	151,624	4,616	10,934	287,441	9,272

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	39,429	39,098	133,623	3,917	8,986	225,053	7,260
Natural Gas Liquids	1,928	2,980	2,509	486	172	8,075	260
Pentanes Plus	0	29	1,535	66	0	1,630	53
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,928	2,951	974	420	172	6,445	208
Ethane	0	0	434	0	0	434	14
Ethylene	0	12	0	0	0	12	(s)
Propane	1,835	2,153	184	208	6	4,386	141
Propylene	0	274	0	0	0	274	9
Normal Butane	93	393	213	204	0	903	29
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	119	143	8	166	436	14
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	5,891	53	8,323	0	1,150	15,417	497
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	0	38	0	0	881	919	30
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	38	0	0	0	38	1
Oxygenates	0	0	0	0	881	881	28
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	31	31	1
MTBE	0	0	0	0	850	850	27
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	3,319	9	8,323	0	269	11,920	385
Naphthas and Lighter	100	9	961	0	0	1,070	35
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	1,682	0	4,357	0	0	6,039	195
Residuum	1,537	0	3,005	0	269	4,811	155
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2,572	6	0	0	0	2,578	83
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	30,427	461	7,169	213	626	38,896	1,255
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,098	117	0	15	394	10,624	343
Reformulated	5,616	0	0	0	0	5,616	181
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,482	117	0	15	394	5,008	162
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	3	0	0	0	4	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,165	0	316	0	2	2,483	80
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,165	0	316	0	2	2,483	80
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,298	0	231	0	2	1,531	49
Other	867	0	85	0	0	952	31
Kerosene	214	0	0	0	2	216	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	6,944	241	0	198	139	7,522	243
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	1	31	32	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	1	0	1	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	31	31	1
Other	6,944	241	0	197	108	7,490	242
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,392	188	0	69	107	3,756	121
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	3,552	53	0	128	1	3,734	120
Residual Fuel Oil	9,906	15	0	0	0	9,921	320
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	9,906	15	0	0	0	9,921	320
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,690	15	0	0	0	2,705	87
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,374	0	0	0	0	2,374	77
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	4,842	0	0	0	0	4,842	156
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	364	36	1,996	0	0	2,396	77
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	4,722	0	0	4,722	152
Special Naphthas	141	21	73	0	1	236	8
Lubricants	219	18	31	0	0	268	9
Waxes	24	6	0	0	2	32	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	47	47	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	350	0	31	0	39	420	14
Miscellaneous Products	1	4	0	0	0	5	(s)
Total	77,675	42,592	151,624	4,616	10,934	287,441	9,272

^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
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	47,024	1,299	2,127	0	731	129	0	956	0	0
Algeria	1,170	1,299	1,044	0	0	28	0	956	0	0
Kuwait	4,498	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	41,356	0	1,083	0	731	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	62,788	75	3,442	478	860	1,322	1,567	3,105	0	0
Gabon	5,313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,343	0	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	20,547	0	0	0	0	0	0	853	0	0
Venezuela	35,585	75	3,173	478	860	1,322	1,567	2,252	0	0
Non OPEC	115,241	5,071	6,351	2,100	9,033	1,032	5,955	5,860	216	236
Angola	9,681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,446	0	0	0	86	0	30	0	0	0
Australia	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	33,904	4,703	63	6	2,276	92	2,776	526	216	163
China, People's Republic of	2,681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5,659	0	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	3,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0
Egypt	688	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	865	0	0	0	0	342	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Ivory Coast	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	565	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	38,604	0	0	303	0	85	0	0	0	44
Netherlands	0	0	0	245	243	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	784	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	5,532	150	289	100	90	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	745	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	582	248	139	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	7,383	218	0	886	2,070	0	0	405	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,682	312	3,741	648	3,042	2,669	0	0
Zaire	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	391	0	55	0	388	0	107	330	0	0
Total	225,053	6,445	11,920	2,578	10,624	2,483	7,522	9,921	216	236
Persian Gulf^e	45,854	0	1,083	0	731	101	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
January 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	175	4,499	0	0	699	10,615	57,639	1,517	342	1,859
Algeria	175	4,499	0	0	534	8,535	9,705	38	275	313
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	101	4,599	145	3	148
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	165	1,979	43,335	1,334	64	1,398
Other OPEC	508	0	0	308	605	12,270	75,058	2,025	396	2,421
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,313	171	0	171
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	269	1,612	43	9	52
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	853	21,400	663	28	690
Venezuela	508	0	0	308	605	11,148	46,733	1,148	360	1,508
Non OPEC	1,713	223	268	112	1,333	39,503	154,744	3,717	1,274	4,992
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,681	312	0	312
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	116	1,562	47	4	50
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	661	21	0	21
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	704	704	0	23	23
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	7	0	7
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	0	1	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	0	8	8
Canada	85	0	55	65	528	11,554	45,458	1,094	373	1,466
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,681	86	0	86
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	107	5,766	183	3	186
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,860	60	0	60
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	170	3,295	101	5	106
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	257	945	22	8	30
France	21	0	0	0	0	192	192	0	6	6
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	1,212	1,212	0	39	39
Greece	502	0	0	0	0	502	502	0	16	16
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	5	0	5
India	0	0	0	0	250	250	250	0	8	8
Italy	0	0	31	0	0	60	60	0	2	2
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	847	847	0	27	27
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	12	12
Mexico	297	0	0	47	328	1,104	39,708	1,245	36	1,281
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	488	488	0	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	454	223	0	0	0	1,561	1,561	0	50	50
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	185	185	185	0	6	6
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	629	6,161	178	20	199
Peru	177	0	0	0	0	476	1,221	24	15	39
Puerto Rico	0	0	182	0	0	182	182	0	6	6
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	969	969	0	31	31
Trinidad and Tobago	151	0	0	0	0	672	2,861	71	22	92
Turkey	26	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	3,579	10,962	238	115	354
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	12,094	12,094	0	390	390
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	10	0	10
Other	0	0	0	0	36	916	1,307	13	30	42
Total	2,396	4,722	268	420	2,637	62,388	287,441	7,260	2,013	9,272
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	165	2,080	47,934	1,479	67	1,546

^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
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	5,296	943	0	0	731	129	0	956	0	0
Algeria	0	943	0	0	0	28	0	956	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,296	0	0	0	731	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	14,722	0	0	478	860	1,091	1,567	3,105	0	0
Gabon	1,516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	9,247	0	0	0	0	0	0	853	0	0
Venezuela	3,959	0	0	478	860	1,091	1,567	2,252	0	0
Non OPEC	19,411	985	3,319	2,094	8,507	945	5,377	5,845	214	141
Angola	6,792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	86	0	30	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0
Canada	2,226	617	0	0	2,138	90	2,305	511	214	141
China, People's Republic of	1,399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,952	0	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0
Egypt	688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	865	0	0	0	0	342	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	565	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,352	0	0	303	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	245	243	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,360	150	0	100	90	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	219	248	139	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0
United Kingdom	1,952	218	0	886	2,070	0	0	405	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,682	312	3,741	648	3,042	2,669	0	0
Zaire	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	0	0
Total	39,429	1,928	3,319	2,572	10,098	2,165	6,944	9,906	214	141
Persian Gulf^e	5,296	0	0	0	731	101	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
January 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	175	0	0	0	0	2,934	8,230	171	95	265
Algeria	175	0	0	0	0	2,102	2,102	0	68	68
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	101	101	0	3	3
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	731	6,027	171	24	194
Other OPEC	0	0	0	277	0	7,378	22,100	475	238	713
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,516	49	0	49
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	853	10,100	298	28	326
Venezuela	0	0	0	277	0	6,525	10,484	128	210	338
Non OPEC	189	0	219	73	26	27,934	47,345	626	901	1,527
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,792	219	0	219
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	116	116	0	4	4
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	0	1	1
Canada	12	0	37	26	15	6,106	8,332	72	197	269
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,399	45	0	45
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	107	2,059	63	3	66
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	170	550	12	5	18
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	688	22	0	22
France	0	0	0	0	0	171	171	0	6	6
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	1,212	1,212	0	39	39
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	847	847	0	27	27
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	47	0	350	1,702	44	11	55
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	488	488	0	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	6	6
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	340	2,700	76	11	87
Peru	177	0	0	0	0	476	476	0	15	15
Puerto Rico	0	0	182	0	0	182	182	0	6	6
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	606	606	0	20	20
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	521	521	0	17	17
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	3,579	5,531	63	115	178
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	12,094	12,094	0	390	390
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	10	0	10
Other	0	0	0	0	5	335	335	0	11	11
Total	364	0	219	350	26	38,246	77,675	1,272	1,234	2,506
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	832	6,128	171	27	198

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	2,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	5,291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	30,914	2,951	9	6	117	0	241	15	0	21
Angola	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	23,907	2,951	9	6	117	0	241	15	0	21
Ecuador ^d	1,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,837	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39,098	2,951	9	6	117	0	241	15	0	21
Persian Gulf^e	2,893	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
January 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,893	93	0	93
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,021	33	0	33
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,872	60	0	60
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,291	171	0	171
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,128	36	0	36
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,163	134	0	134
Non OPEC	36	0	18	0	80	3,494	34,408	997	113	1,110
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	15	0	15
Canada	36	0	18	0	80	3,494	27,401	771	113	884
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,206	39	0	39
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,837	156	0	156
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	492	16	0	16
Total	36	0	18	0	80	3,494	42,592	1,261	113	1,374
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,893	93	0	93

^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
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	37,728	356	2,127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	1,170	356	1,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	2,370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	34,188	0	1,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	41,083	75	3,173	0	0	231	0	0	0	0
Gabon	3,797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	10,172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	27,114	75	3,173	0	0	231	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	54,812	543	3,023	0	0	85	0	0	0	73
Angola	2,417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	373	543	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Korea, Republic of	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	32,415	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	44
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	3,172	0	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,939	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	133,623	974	8,323	0	0	316	0	0	0	73
Persian Gulf^e	36,558	0	1,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	4,499	0	0	534	7,516	45,244	1,217	242	1,459
Algeria	0	4,499	0	0	534	6,433	7,603	38	208	245
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,370	76	0	76
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,083	35,271	1,103	35	1,138
Other OPEC	508	0	0	31	240	4,258	45,341	1,325	137	1,463
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,797	122	0	122
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,172	328	0	328
Venezuela	508	0	0	31	240	4,258	31,372	875	137	1,012
Non OPEC	1,488	223	31	0	761	6,227	61,039	1,768	201	1,969
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,417	78	0	78
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,446	47	0	47
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	704	704	0	23	23
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	7	0	7
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	0	8	8
Canada	37	0	0	0	0	634	1,007	12	20	32
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,707	120	0	120
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,860	60	0	60
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,539	50	0	50
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	0	8	8
France	21	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	1	1
Greece	502	0	0	0	0	502	502	0	16	16
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	5	0	5
India	0	0	0	0	250	250	250	0	8	8
Italy	0	0	31	0	0	60	60	0	2	2
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	12	12
Mexico	297	0	0	0	326	752	33,167	1,046	24	1,070
Netherlands Antilles	454	223	0	0	0	1,361	1,361	0	44	44
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	185	185	185	0	6	6
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	289	3,461	102	9	112
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	12	0	12
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	363	363	0	12	12
Trinidad and Tobago	151	0	0	0	0	151	2,340	71	5	75
Turkey	26	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,939	159	0	159
Other	0	0	0	0	0	55	55	0	2	2
Total	1,996	4,722	31	31	1,535	18,001	151,624	4,310	581	4,891
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	1,083	37,641	1,179	35	1,214

^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
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	3,917	420	0	0	15	0	198	0	0	0
Canada	3,917	420	0	0	15	0	198	0	0	0
Total	3,917	420	0	0	15	0	198	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	1,107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	1,692	0	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,343	0	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	6,187	172	0	0	394	2	139	0	2	1
Australia	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,481	172	0	0	6	2	32	0	2	1
China, People's Republic of	1,282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	391	0	0	0	388	0	107	0	0	0
Total	8,986	172	269	0	394	2	139	0	2	1
Persian Gulf ^c	1,107	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
January 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	66	699	4,616	126	23	149
Canada	0	0	0	0	66	699	4,616	126	23	149
Total	0	0	0	0	66	699	4,616	126	23	149
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	165	165	1,272	36	5	41
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,107	36	0	36
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	165	165	165	0	5	5
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	365	634	2,326	55	20	75
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	269	1,612	43	9	52
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	365	365	714	11	12	23
Non OPEC	0	0	0	39	400	1,149	7,336	200	37	237
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	661	21	0	21
Canada	0	0	0	39	367	621	4,102	112	20	132
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,282	41	0	41
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	372	12	0	12
Other	0	0	0	0	31	526	917	13	17	30
Total	0	0	0	39	930	1,948	10,934	290	63	353
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	165	165	1,272	36	5	41

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	47,024	1,299	2,127	0	731	129	0	956	0	0
Algeria	1,170	1,299	1,044	0	0	28	0	956	0	0
Kuwait	4,498	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	41,356	0	1,083	0	731	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	62,788	75	3,442	478	860	1,322	1,567	3,105	0	0
Gabon	5,313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,343	0	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	20,547	0	0	0	0	0	0	853	0	0
Venezuela	35,585	75	3,173	478	860	1,322	1,567	2,252	0	0
Non OPEC	115,241	5,071	6,351	2,100	9,033	1,032	5,955	5,860	216	236
Angola	9,681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,446	0	0	0	86	0	30	0	0	0
Australia	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	33,904	4,703	63	6	2,276	92	2,776	526	216	163
China, People's Republic of	2,681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5,659	0	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	3,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0
Egypt	688	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	865	0	0	0	0	342	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Ivory Coast	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	565	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	38,604	0	0	303	0	85	0	0	0	44
Netherlands	0	0	0	245	243	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	784	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	5,532	150	289	100	90	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	745	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	582	248	139	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	7,383	218	0	886	2,070	0	0	405	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,682	312	3,741	648	3,042	2,669	0	0
Zaire	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	391	0	55	0	388	0	107	330	0	0
Total	225,053	6,445	11,920	2,578	10,624	2,483	7,522	9,921	216	236
Persian Gulf^e	45,854	0	1,083	0	731	101	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	175	4,499	0	0	699	10,615	57,639	1,517	342	1,859
Algeria	175	4,499	0	0	534	8,535	9,705	38	275	313
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	101	4,599	145	3	148
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	165	1,979	43,335	1,334	64	1,398
Other OPEC	508	0	0	308	605	12,270	75,058	2,025	396	2,421
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,313	171	0	171
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	269	1,612	43	9	52
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	853	21,400	663	28	690
Venezuela	508	0	0	308	605	11,148	46,733	1,148	360	1,508
Non OPEC	1,713	223	268	112	1,333	39,503	154,744	3,717	1,274	4,992
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,681	312	0	312
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	116	1,562	47	4	50
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	661	21	0	21
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	704	704	0	23	23
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	7	0	7
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	0	1	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	0	8	8
Canada	85	0	55	65	528	11,554	45,458	1,094	373	1,466
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,681	86	0	86
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	107	5,766	183	3	186
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,860	60	0	60
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	170	3,295	101	5	106
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	257	945	22	8	30
France	21	0	0	0	0	192	192	0	6	6
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	1,212	1,212	0	39	39
Greece	502	0	0	0	0	502	502	0	16	16
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	5	0	5
India	0	0	0	0	250	250	250	0	8	8
Italy	0	0	31	0	0	60	60	0	2	2
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	847	847	0	27	27
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	12	12
Mexico	297	0	0	47	328	1,104	39,708	1,245	36	1,281
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	488	488	0	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	454	223	0	0	0	1,561	1,561	0	50	50
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	185	185	185	0	6	6
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	629	6,161	178	20	199
Peru	177	0	0	0	0	476	1,221	24	15	39
Puerto Rico	0	0	182	0	0	182	182	0	6	6
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	969	969	0	31	31
Trinidad and Tobago	151	0	0	0	0	672	2,861	71	22	92
Turkey	26	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	3,579	10,962	238	115	354
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	12,094	12,094	0	390	390
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	10	0	10
Other	0	0	0	0	36	916	1,307	13	30	42
Total	2,396	4,722	268	420	2,637	62,388	287,441	7,260	2,013	9,272
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	165	2,080	47,934	1,479	67	1,546

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	5,296	943	0	0	731	129	0	956	0	0
Algeria	0	943	0	0	0	28	0	956	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,296	0	0	0	731	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	14,722	0	0	478	860	1,091	1,567	3,105	0	0
Gabon	1,516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	9,247	0	0	0	0	0	0	853	0	0
Venezuela	3,959	0	0	478	860	1,091	1,567	2,252	0	0
Non OPEC	19,411	985	3,319	2,094	8,507	945	5,377	5,845	214	141
Angola	6,792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	86	0	30	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0
Canada	2,226	617	0	0	2,138	90	2,305	511	214	141
China, People's Republic of	1,399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,952	0	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0
Egypt	688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	865	0	0	0	0	342	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	565	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,352	0	0	303	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	245	243	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,360	150	0	100	90	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	219	248	139	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0
United Kingdom	1,952	218	0	886	2,070	0	0	405	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,682	312	3,741	648	3,042	2,669	0	0
Zaire	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	0	0
Total	39,429	1,928	3,319	2,572	10,098	2,165	6,944	9,906	214	141
Persian Gulf^e	5,296	0	0	0	731	101	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	175	0	0	0	0	2,934	8,230	171	95	265
Algeria	175	0	0	0	0	2,102	2,102	0	68	68
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	101	101	0	3	3
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	731	6,027	171	24	194
Other OPEC	0	0	0	277	0	7,378	22,100	475	238	713
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,516	49	0	49
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	853	10,100	298	28	326
Venezuela	0	0	0	277	0	6,525	10,484	128	210	338
Non OPEC	189	0	219	73	26	27,934	47,345	626	901	1,527
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,792	219	0	219
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	116	116	0	4	4
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	0	1	1
Canada	12	0	37	26	15	6,106	8,332	72	197	269
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,399	45	0	45
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	107	2,059	63	3	66
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	170	550	12	5	18
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	688	22	0	22
France	0	0	0	0	0	171	171	0	6	6
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	1,212	1,212	0	39	39
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	847	847	0	27	27
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	47	0	350	1,702	44	11	55
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	488	488	0	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	6	6
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	340	2,700	76	11	87
Peru	177	0	0	0	0	476	476	0	15	15
Puerto Rico	0	0	182	0	0	182	182	0	6	6
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	606	606	0	20	20
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	521	521	0	17	17
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	3,579	5,531	63	115	178
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	12,094	12,094	0	390	390
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	10	0	10
Other	0	0	0	0	5	335	335	0	11	11
Total	364	0	219	350	26	38,246	77,675	1,272	1,234	2,506
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	832	6,128	171	27	198

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	2,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	5,291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	30,914	2,951	9	6	117	0	241	15	0	21
Angola	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	23,907	2,951	9	6	117	0	241	15	0	21
Ecuador ^d	1,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,837	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39,098	2,951	9	6	117	0	241	15	0	21
Persian Gulf^e	2,893	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 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,893	93	0	93
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,021	33	0	33
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,872	60	0	60
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,291	171	0	171
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,128	36	0	36
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,163	134	0	134
Non OPEC	36	0	18	0	80	3,494	34,408	997	113	1,110
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	15	0	15
Canada	36	0	18	0	80	3,494	27,401	771	113	884
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,206	39	0	39
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,837	156	0	156
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	492	16	0	16
Total	36	0	18	0	80	3,494	42,592	1,261	113	1,374
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,893	93	0	93

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	37,728	356	2,127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	1,170	356	1,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	2,370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	34,188	0	1,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	41,083	75	3,173	0	0	231	0	0	0	0
Gabon	3,797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	10,172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	27,114	75	3,173	0	0	231	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	54,812	543	3,023	0	0	85	0	0	0	73
Angola	2,417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	373	543	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Korea, Republic of	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	32,415	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	44
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	3,172	0	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,939	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	133,623	974	8,323	0	0	316	0	0	0	73
Persian Gulf^e	36,558	0	1,083	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 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	4,499	0	0	534	7,516	45,244	1,217	242	1,459
Algeria	0	4,499	0	0	534	6,433	7,603	38	208	245
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,370	76	0	76
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,083	35,271	1,103	35	1,138
Other OPEC	508	0	0	31	240	4,258	45,341	1,325	137	1,463
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,797	122	0	122
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,172	328	0	328
Venezuela	508	0	0	31	240	4,258	31,372	875	137	1,012
Non OPEC	1,488	223	31	0	761	6,227	61,039	1,768	201	1,969
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,417	78	0	78
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,446	47	0	47
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	704	704	0	23	23
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	7	0	7
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	0	8	8
Canada	37	0	0	0	0	634	1,007	12	20	32
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,707	120	0	120
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,860	60	0	60
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,539	50	0	50
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	0	8	8
France	21	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	1	1
Greece	502	0	0	0	0	502	502	0	16	16
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	5	0	5
India	0	0	0	0	250	250	250	0	8	8
Italy	0	0	31	0	0	60	60	0	2	2
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	12	12
Mexico	297	0	0	0	326	752	33,167	1,046	24	1,070
Netherlands Antilles	454	223	0	0	0	1,361	1,361	0	44	44
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	185	185	185	0	6	6
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	289	3,461	102	9	112
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	12	0	12
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	363	363	0	12	12
Trinidad and Tobago	151	0	0	0	0	151	2,340	71	5	75
Turkey	26	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,939	159	0	159
Other	0	0	0	0	0	55	55	0	2	2
Total	1,996	4,722	31	31	1,535	18,001	151,624	4,310	581	4,891
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	1,083	37,641	1,179	35	1,214

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	3,917	420	0	0	15	0	198	0	0	0
Canada	3,917	420	0	0	15	0	198	0	0	0
Total	3,917	420	0	0	15	0	198	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	1,107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	1,692	0	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,343	0	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	6,187	172	0	0	394	2	139	0	2	1
Australia	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,481	172	0	0	6	2	32	0	2	1
China, People's Republic of	1,282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	391	0	0	0	388	0	107	0	0	0
Total	8,986	172	269	0	394	2	139	0	2	1
Persian Gulf ^a	1,107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	66	699	4,616	126	23	149
Canada	0	0	0	0	66	699	4,616	126	23	149
Total	0	0	0	0	66	699	4,616	126	23	149
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	165	165	1,272	36	5	41
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,107	36	0	36
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	165	165	165	0	5	5
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	365	634	2,326	55	20	75
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	269	1,612	43	9	52
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	365	365	714	11	12	23
Non OPEC	0	0	0	39	400	1,149	7,336	200	37	237
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	661	21	0	21
Canada	0	0	0	39	367	621	4,102	112	20	132
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,282	41	0	41
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	372	12	0	12
Other	0	0	0	0	31	526	917	13	17	30
Total	0	0	0	39	930	1,948	10,934	290	63	353
Persian Gulf ⁶	0	0	0	0	165	165	1,272	36	5	41

^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,
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil ^a	0	237	0	0	2,513	2,750	89
Natural Gas Liquids	27	214	661	0	644	1,546	50
Pentanes Plus	7	19	0	0	0	26	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	195	661	0	644	1,519	49
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	20	65	583	0	273	941	30
Normal Butane/Butylene	(s)	130	78	0	371	579	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	2	21	525	(s)	1	549	18
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	21	424	(s)	1	448	14
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	(s)	101	0	(s)	101	3
Finished Petroleum Products	1,141	289	18,031	13	8,850	28,324	914
Finished Motor Gasoline	19	19	4,440	4	557	5,040	163
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	294	0	2,472	0	677	3,443	111
Kerosene	5	1	20	0	3	30	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	17	6	3,086	0	3,597	6,707	216
Residual Fuel Oil	526	60	2,007	0	744	3,338	108
Special Naphthas	6	11	18	(s)	195	230	7
Lubricants	182	58	1,130	8	109	1,486	48
Waxes	11	15	30	0	9	65	2
Petroleum Coke	74	101	4,817	0	2,948	7,941	256
Asphalt and Road Oil	2	17	9	1	9	38	1
Miscellaneous Products	5	(s)	(s)	0	2	7	(s)
Total	1,170	760	19,217	13	12,008	33,169	1,070

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	237	0	0	2,513	2,750	89
Natural Gas Liquids	27	214	661	0	644	1,546	50
Pentanes Plus	7	19	0	0	0	26	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	195	661	0	644	1,519	49
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	20	65	583	0	273	941	30
Normal Butane/Butylene	(s)	130	78	0	371	579	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	2	21	525	(s)	1	549	18
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	21	424	(s)	1	448	14
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	(s)	101	0	(s)	101	3
Finished Petroleum Products	1,141	289	18,031	13	8,850	28,324	914
Finished Motor Gasoline	19	19	4,440	4	557	5,040	163
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	294	0	2,472	0	677	3,443	111
Kerosene	5	1	20	0	3	30	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	17	6	3,086	0	3,597	6,707	216
Residual Fuel Oil	526	60	2,007	0	744	3,338	108
Special Naphthas	6	11	18	(s)	195	230	7
Lubricants	182	58	1,130	8	109	1,486	48
Waxes	11	15	30	0	9	65	2
Petroleum Coke	74	101	4,817	0	2,948	7,941	256
Asphalt and Road Oil	2	17	9	1	9	38	1
Miscellaneous Products	5	(s)	(s)	0	2	7	(s)
Total	1,170	760	19,217	13	12,008	33,169	1,070

^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, January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Australia	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	83	61	0	484	371
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Brazil	0	(s)	0	0	570	1	201	0
Canada	237	20	250	164	937	3	72	832
Chile	0	0	0	329	0	0	400	160
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	113	0	0	77	1
China, Taiwan	0	0	91	0	0	(s)	506	(s)
Colombia	0	0	1	1,047	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	2	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	21	0	0	1	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0
Germany, FR	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	1	180	0	20	181	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	41	114	50	0	125	165
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	257	(s)	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	0
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	617
Japan	0	0	0	0	1,095	0	97	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	1	0	0	0	2,439	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	873	2,303	0	3	188	358
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	64	0	242	452
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Philippines	0	0	239	0	0	0	(s)	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	(s)	616	0	0	4	4
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	2	(s)	0	364	0	889	378
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	2,513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	9	72	47	0	2	0
Total	2,750	26	1,519	5,040	3,443	30	6,707	3,338

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	38	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	41	1
Australia	3	3	(s)	307	(s)	0	316	10
Bahama Islands	(s)	4	0	0	(s)	0	1,015	33
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	98	0	0	98	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	9	(s)	1,432	(s)	1	1,443	47
Brazil	6	21	1	15	(s)	1	816	26
Canada	16	134	22	241	18	23	2,969	96
Chile	(s)	17	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	907	29
China, People's Republic of	0	1	(s)	0	2	(s)	193	6
China, Taiwan	1	30	(s)	2	1	(s)	632	20
Colombia	0	9	(s)	0	(s)	1	1,058	34
Costa Rica	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	9	16	1
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	2	5	0	0	0	0	11	(s)
Ecuador	(s)	1	1	0	0	(s)	24	1
Egypt	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	0	5	(s)
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	2	172	1	0	175	6
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	38	1
Germany, FR	(s)	4	(s)	0	3	(s)	9	(s)
Ghana	0	(s)	0	59	0	0	59	2
Greece	0	1	0	151	0	0	153	5
Guatemala	1	8	3	0	0	0	394	13
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	0	9	(s)	0	0	(s)	505	16
Hong Kong	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
India	0	4	(s)	0	(s)	0	231	7
Indonesia	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	7	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	259	8
Italy	0	(s)	1	1,443	(s)	0	1,728	56
Jamaica	4	1	0	0	0	(s)	717	23
Japan	185	12	5	1,119	1	2	2,514	81
Korea, Republic of	0	5	2	408	1	(s)	2,855	92
Malaysia	1	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	6	138	21	120	4	253	4,264	138
Netherlands	(s)	1	1	484	2	(s)	489	16
Netherlands Antilles	0	181	0	0	0	(s)	312	10
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	121	0	0	123	4
Nigeria	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	(s)	97	0	0	97	3
Panama	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	0	762	25
Peru	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Philippines	0	9	1	0	0	(s)	250	8
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	193	0	0	193	6
Puerto Rico	2	15	1	0	(s)	1	642	21
Russia	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	7	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Singapore	(s)	98	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,731	56
South Africa	0	1	(s)	96	0	0	97	3
Spain	0	(s)	1	621	0	(s)	622	20
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	(s)	4	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Turkey	0	1	0	79	0	0	80	3
United Arab Emirates	0	513	0	122	1	(s)	635	20
United Kingdom	(s)	3	1	207	1	(s)	215	7
Uruguay	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	8	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	1	134	(s)	262	398	13
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,513	81
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	2	164	1	216	(s)	(s)	513	17
Total	230	1,486	65	7,941	38	556	33,169	1,070

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Australia	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	83	61	0	484	371
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Brazil	0	(s)	0	0	570	1	201	0
Canada	237	20	250	164	937	3	72	832
Chile	0	0	0	329	0	0	400	160
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	113	0	0	77	1
China, Taiwan	0	0	91	0	0	(s)	506	(s)
Colombia	0	0	1	1,047	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	2	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	21	0	0	1	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0
Germany, FR	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	1	180	0	20	181	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	41	114	50	0	125	165
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	257	(s)	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	0
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	617
Japan	0	0	0	0	1,095	0	97	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	1	0	0	0	2,439	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	873	2,303	0	3	188	358
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	64	0	242	452
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Philippines	0	0	239	0	0	0	(s)	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	(s)	616	0	0	4	4
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	2	(s)	0	364	0	889	378
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	2,513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	9	72	47	0	2	0
Total	2,750	26	1,519	5,040	3,443	30	6,707	3,338

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	38	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	41	1
Australia	3	3	(s)	307	(s)	0	316	10
Bahama Islands	(s)	4	0	0	(s)	0	1,015	33
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	98	0	0	98	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	9	(s)	1,432	(s)	1	1,443	47
Brazil	6	21	1	15	(s)	1	816	26
Canada	16	134	22	241	18	23	2,969	96
Chile	(s)	17	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	907	29
China, People's Republic of	0	1	(s)	0	2	(s)	193	6
China, Taiwan	1	30	(s)	2	1	(s)	632	20
Colombia	0	9	(s)	0	(s)	1	1,058	34
Costa Rica	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	9	16	1
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	2	5	0	0	0	0	11	(s)
Ecuador	(s)	1	1	0	0	(s)	24	1
Egypt	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	0	5	(s)
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	2	172	1	0	175	6
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	38	1
Germany, FR	(s)	4	(s)	0	3	(s)	9	(s)
Ghana	0	(s)	0	59	0	0	59	2
Greece	0	1	0	151	0	0	153	5
Guatemala	1	8	3	0	0	0	394	13
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	0	9	(s)	0	0	(s)	505	16
Hong Kong	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
India	0	4	(s)	0	(s)	0	231	7
Indonesia	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	7	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	259	8
Italy	0	(s)	1	1,443	(s)	0	1,728	56
Jamaica	4	1	0	0	0	(s)	717	23
Japan	185	12	5	1,119	1	2	2,514	81
Korea, Republic of	0	5	2	408	1	(s)	2,855	92
Malaysia	1	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	6	138	21	120	4	253	4,264	138
Netherlands	(s)	1	1	484	2	(s)	489	16
Netherlands Antilles	0	181	0	0	0	(s)	312	10
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	121	0	0	123	4
Nigeria	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	(s)	97	0	0	97	3
Panama	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	0	762	25
Peru	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Philippines	0	9	1	0	0	(s)	250	8
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	193	0	0	193	6
Puerto Rico	2	15	1	0	(s)	1	642	21
Russia	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	7	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Singapore	(s)	98	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,731	56
South Africa	0	1	(s)	96	0	0	97	3
Spain	0	(s)	1	621	0	(s)	622	20
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	(s)	4	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Turkey	0	1	0	79	0	0	80	3
United Arab Emirates	0	513	0	122	1	(s)	635	20
United Kingdom	(s)	3	1	207	1	(s)	215	7
Uruguay	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	8	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	1	134	(s)	262	398	13
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,513	81
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	2	164	1	216	(s)	(s)	513	17
Total	230	1,486	65	7,941	38	556	33,169	1,070

^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,
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,517	42	24	4	0	31	-4	-17	242	322	1,839
Algeria	38	42	0	1	0	31	0	0	202	275	313
Kuwait	145	0	0	3	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	148
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,334	(s)	24	0	0	0	0	(s)	40	64	1,398
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-17	(s)	-20	-20
Other OPEC	2,025	2	28	43	50	100	-4	(s)	164	383	2,408
Gabon	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	171
Indonesia	43	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	9	8	52
Nigeria	663	0	0	0	0	28	0	(s)	0	27	690
Venezuela	1,148	2	28	43	51	73	-4	(s)	155	347	1,495
Non OPEC	3,629	115	129	-78	-24	81	-246	-22	373	327	3,956
Angola	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	312
Argentina	47	0	3	0	1	0	(s)	-1	(s)	2	49
Australia	21	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-10	11
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-3	-2	-16	-12	0	(s)	(s)	-33	-33
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-46	(s)	23	-24	-24
Benin	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Brazil	0	0	0	-18	-6	1	(s)	-1	(s)	-25	-25
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8
Canada	1,086	144	68	-27	87	-10	-6	-3	32	285	1,371
China, People's Republic of	86	0	-4	0	-2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-6	80
China, Taiwan	0	-3	0	0	-16	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	-20	-20
Colombia	183	(s)	-34	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-31	152
Congo	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Ecuador ^c	101	0	-1	0	(s)	5	0	(s)	(s)	5	106
Egypt	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	8	30
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	(s)	6	1	1
Germany, FR	0	(s)	0	0	0	11	0	(s)	28	39	39
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	(s)	16	11	11
Guatemala	5	(s)	-6	0	-6	0	0	(s)	-1	-13	-7
India	0	0	0	0	-7	0	0	(s)	8	1	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	-9	0	-47	1	1	-54	-54
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	-3	-20	0	(s)	(s)	-23	-23
Japan	0	0	0	-35	-3	0	-36	(s)	-6	-81	-81
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	-79	0	-13	(s)	12	-80	-80
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	1,245	-28	-74	3	-6	-12	-4	-4	24	-102	1,143
Netherlands	0	0	8	0	0	0	-16	(s)	8	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	3	-4	0	0	-6	47	40	40
Norway	178	5	3	0	0	0	-3	(s)	13	17	196
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	0	-2	-8	-15	0	(s)	(s)	-25	-25
Peru	24	0	0	0	(s)	10	0	(s)	6	15	39
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-20	0	(s)	(s)	0	5	(s)	-15	-15
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	4	0	0	0	-20	(s)	27	11	11
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	71	(s)	0	0	0	17	0	(s)	5	22	92
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	1	-2	-2
United Kingdom	238	7	67	0	(s)	13	-7	(s)	29	109	347
Virgin Islands	-81	0	121	21	98	86	0	0	.64	390	309
Zaire	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Other	13	-9	-4	-23	-44	6	-25	-10	17	-93	-80
Total	7,171	159	180	-31	26	212	-255	-39	778	1,031	8,202
Persian Gulf^d	1,479	(s)	24	3	0	0	-7	-17	40	43	1,523

^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 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,517	42	24	4	0	31	-4	-17	242	322	1,839
Algeria	38	42	0	1	0	31	0	0	202	275	313
Kuwait	145	0	0	3	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	148
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,334	(s)	24	0	0	0	0	(s)	40	64	1,398
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-17	(s)	-20	-20
Other OPEC	2,025	2	28	43	50	100	-4	(s)	164	383	2,408
Gabon	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	171
Indonesia	43	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	9	8	52
Nigeria	663	0	0	0	0	28	0	(s)	0	27	690
Venezuela	1,148	2	28	43	51	73	-4	(s)	155	347	1,495
Non OPEC	3,629	115	129	-78	-24	81	-246	-22	373	327	3,956
Angola	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	312
Argentina	47	0	3	0	1	0	(s)	-1	(s)	2	49
Australia	21	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-10	11
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-3	-2	-16	-12	0	(s)	(s)	-33	-33
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-46	(s)	23	-24	-24
Benin	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Brazil	0	0	0	-18	-6	1	(s)	-1	(s)	-25	-25
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8
Canada	1,086	144	68	-27	87	-10	-6	-3	32	285	1,371
China, People's Republic of	86	0	-4	0	-2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-6	80
China, Taiwan	0	-3	0	0	-16	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	-20	-20
Colombia	183	(s)	-34	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-31	152
Congo	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Ecuador ^c	101	0	-1	0	(s)	5	0	(s)	(s)	5	106
Egypt	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	8	30
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	(s)	6	1	1
Germany, FR	0	(s)	0	0	0	11	0	(s)	28	39	39
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	(s)	16	11	11
Guatemala	5	(s)	-6	0	-6	0	0	(s)	-1	-13	-7
India	0	0	0	0	-7	0	0	(s)	8	1	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	-9	0	-47	1	1	-54	-54
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	-3	-20	0	(s)	(s)	-23	-23
Japan	0	0	0	-35	-3	0	-36	(s)	-6	-81	-81
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	-79	0	-13	(s)	12	-80	-80
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	1,245	-28	-74	3	-6	-12	-4	-4	24	-102	1,143
Netherlands	0	0	8	0	0	0	-16	(s)	8	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	3	-4	0	0	-6	47	40	40
Norway	178	5	3	0	0	0	-3	(s)	13	17	196
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	0	-2	-8	-15	0	(s)	(s)	-25	-25
Peru	24	0	0	0	(s)	10	0	(s)	6	15	39
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-20	0	(s)	(s)	0	5	(s)	-15	-15
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	4	0	0	0	-20	(s)	27	11	11
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	71	(s)	0	0	0	17	0	(s)	5	22	92
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	1	-2	-2
United Kingdom	238	7	67	0	(s)	13	-7	(s)	29	109	347
Virgin Islands	-81	0	121	21	98	86	0	0	64	390	309
Zaire	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Other	13	-9	-4	-23	-44	6	-25	-10	17	-93	-80
Total	7,171	159	180	-31	26	212	-255	-39	778	1,031	8,202
Persian Gulf^d	1,479	(s)	24	3	0	0	-7	-17	40	43	1,523

^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,
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	14,273	64,444	732,833	12,214	71,200	894,964
Refinery	13,255	11,774	42,783	1,999	22,249	92,060
Tank Farms and Pipelines	997	51,684	84,170	9,399	28,718	174,968
Leases	21	986	14,250	816	952	17,025
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	591,630	0	0	591,630
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	19,281	19,281
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	157,967	147,519	230,354	16,985	95,543	648,368
Refinery	53,143	58,109	126,864	12,010	69,575	319,701
Bulk Terminal	78,761	52,539	56,107	1,890	19,946	209,243
Pipeline	26,018	34,687	44,205	2,868	5,945	113,723
Natural Gas Processing Plant	45	2,184	3,178	217	77	5,701
Pentanes Plus	240	1,472	3,608	176	18	5,514
Refinery	208	167	239	2	0	616
Bulk Terminal	24	590	1,447	2	4	2,067
Pipeline	0	475	1,374	66	0	1,915
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	240	548	106	14	916
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,785	20,556	44,187	1,009	3,025	72,562
Refinery	1,374	2,103	5,695	370	1,280	10,822
Bulk Terminal	1,339	9,265	25,791	58	1,682	38,135
Pipeline	1,035	7,244	10,071	470	0	18,820
Natural Gas Processing Plant	37	1,944	2,630	111	63	4,785
Ethane/Ethylene	9	2,948	16,975	221	0	20,153
Refinery	0	2	294	0	0	296
Bulk Terminal	9	780	12,842	0	0	13,631
Pipeline	0	1,608	3,348	216	0	5,172
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	558	491	5	0	1,054
Propane/Propylene	2,422	11,552	16,156	350	1,107	31,587
Refinery	322	799	1,852	94	211	3,278
Bulk Terminal	1,120	5,993	8,273	55	851	16,292
Pipeline	953	3,965	4,895	144	0	9,957
Natural Gas Processing Plant	27	795	1,136	57	45	2,060
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,143	4,282	7,087	301	1,442	14,255
Refinery	843	747	2,191	190	708	4,679
Bulk Terminal	210	1,959	3,159	3	728	6,059
Pipeline	82	1,099	1,167	72	0	2,420
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	477	570	36	6	1,097
Isobutane/Isobutylene	211	1,774	3,969	137	476	6,567
Refinery	209	555	1,358	86	361	2,569
Bulk Terminal	0	533	1,517	0	103	2,153
Pipeline	0	572	661	38	0	1,271
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	114	433	13	12	574
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,701	1,338	4,726	157	4,584	12,506
Refinery	1,407	550	2,673	101	3,579	8,310
Bulk Terminal	294	726	1,827	49	518	3,414
Pipeline	0	62	226	7	487	782
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	33	1	0	45	79
Refinery	0	33	1	0	45	79
Fuel Ethanol	171	946	199	96	519	1,931
Refinery	W	272	W	W	W	533
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	310
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	310

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,342	W	4,102	W	3,997	9,834
Refinery	1,157	W	2,433	W	3,412	7,265
Bulk Terminal	W	W	1,445	W	119	1,817
Pipeline	W	W	224	W	466	752
Other Oxygenates^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	10,229	13,284	42,635	2,147	23,591	91,886
Refinery						
Naphtha and Lighter	1,939	3,680	10,743	428	3,389	20,179
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,557	2,018	6,457	326	4,568	15,926
Heavy Gas Oils	4,579	4,232	17,587	926	12,067	39,391
Residuum	1,154	3,354	7,848	467	3,567	16,390
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,398	11,149	15,152	2,247	8,615	44,561
Refinery	7,164	9,004	13,816	2,247	8,235	40,466
Bulk Terminal	234	730	1,057	0	41	2,062
Pipeline	0	1,415	279	0	339	2,033
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	121	41	11	0	2	175
Refinery	121	41	11	0	2	175
Finished Motor Gasoline	54,198	42,946	46,864	4,924	20,348	169,280
Refinery	12,106	9,784	18,880	2,548	9,755	53,073
Bulk Terminal	29,456	19,202	9,741	943	8,323	67,665
Pipeline	12,636	13,960	18,243	1,433	2,270	48,542
Reformulated	22,819	1,446	9,474	0	5,441	39,180
Refinery	6,934	381	4,111	0	2,809	14,235
Bulk Terminal	11,378	684	1,995	0	1,970	16,027
Pipeline	4,507	381	3,368	0	662	8,918
Oxygenated	1,338	748	60	248	2,367	4,761
Refinery	971	387	49	116	1,511	3,034
Bulk Terminal	271	361	11	132	756	1,531
Pipeline	96	0	0	0	100	196
Other	30,041	40,752	37,330	4,676	12,540	125,339
Refinery	4,201	9,016	14,720	2,432	5,435	35,804
Bulk Terminal	17,807	18,157	7,735	811	5,597	50,107
Pipeline	8,033	13,579	14,875	1,433	1,508	39,428
Finished Aviation Gasoline	888	466	473	37	495	2,359
Refinery	643	161	400	26	151	1,381
Bulk Terminal	245	259	73	11	344	932
Pipeline	0	46	0	0	0	46
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	172	1	113	236	522
Refinery	0	0	1	59	12	72
Bulk Terminal	0	115	0	0	10	125
Pipeline	0	57	0	54	214	325
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,967	6,642	13,549	745	8,235	38,138
Refinery	1,743	2,317	6,442	318	5,191	16,011
Bulk Terminal	2,910	1,574	1,578	231	1,951	8,244
Pipeline	4,314	2,751	5,529	196	1,093	13,883

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	4,356	1,430	1,431	123	93	7,433
Refinery	681	550	670	81	74	2,056
Bulk Terminal	3,447	808	223	0	8	4,486
Pipeline	228	72	538	42	11	891
Distillate Fuel Oil	42,450	29,048	25,986	2,674	12,941	113,099
Refinery	9,208	8,206	12,534	1,574	6,851	38,373
Bulk Terminal	25,437	12,239	5,523	503	4,820	48,522
Pipeline	7,805	8,603	7,929	597	1,270	26,204
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	14,000	19,214	13,823	2,227	8,659	57,923
Refinery	2,614	3,787	5,785	1,219	4,396	17,801
Bulk Terminal	9,077	8,692	3,242	450	3,513	24,974
Pipeline	2,309	6,735	4,796	558	750	15,148
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	28,450	9,834	12,163	447	4,282	55,176
Refinery	6,594	4,419	6,749	355	2,455	20,572
Bulk Terminal	16,360	3,547	2,281	53	1,307	23,548
Pipeline	5,496	1,868	3,133	39	520	11,056
Residual Fuel Oil^a	14,495	2,164	12,480	493	6,089	35,721
Refinery	3,843	1,559	6,423	493	4,586	16,904
Bulk Terminal	10,652	605	6,057	0	1,242	18,556
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	261	261
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	3,516	10	121	116	591	4,354
Refinery	1,132	10	71	116	588	1,917
Bulk Terminal	2,384	0	50	0	3	2,437
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	6,073	505	3,929	244	747	11,498
Refinery	1,907	254	1,402	244	523	4,330
Bulk Terminal	4,166	251	2,527	0	224	7,168
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	4,906	1,649	8,430	133	4,490	19,608
Refinery	804	1,295	4,950	133	3,475	10,657
Bulk Terminal	4,102	354	3,480	0	1,015	8,951
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	371	798	1,838	0	100	3,107
Refinery	371	798	1,838	0	100	3,107
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	1	1,364	0	112	1,477
Refinery	0	1	1,364	0	112	1,477
Special Naphthas	127	149	1,589	1	47	1,913
Refinery	107	129	1,324	1	47	1,608
Bulk Terminal	20	20	265	0	0	305
Lubricants	2,792	1,783	6,475	0	1,668	12,718
Refinery	834	936	4,955	0	1,119	7,844
Bulk Terminal	1,958	847	1,520	0	549	4,874
Waxes	176	114	487	0	96	873
Refinery	176	114	487	0	96	873
Petroleum Coke	602	1,375	3,110	220	2,838	8,145
Refinery	602	1,375	3,110	220	2,838	8,145
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,931	12,416	3,637	1,908	2,204	25,096
Refinery	2,280	6,941	3,020	1,823	1,822	15,886
Bulk Terminal	2,651	5,475	617	85	382	9,210
Miscellaneous Products	140	175	751	11	206	1,283
Refinery	46	89	347	0	134	616
Bulk Terminal	94	84	388	8	72	646
Pipeline	0	2	16	3	0	21
Total Stocks, All Oils	172,240	211,963	963,187	29,199	166,743	1,543,332

^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, January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil			Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
PAD District I	41,562	18,312	1,242	22,008	4,128	34,645	11,691	22,954	14,495	1,469
Connecticut	1,297	1,297	0	0	82	2,450	677	1,773	89	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	2,201	1,725	0	476	245	1,488	522	966	2,062	W
Florida	5,131	0	0	5,131	145	1,891	1,165	726	811	143
Georgia	2,076	0	0	2,076	55	674	384	290	266	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,029	550	0	479	432	2,435	718	1,717	563	W
Massachusetts	1,977	1,977	0	0	259	2,510	453	2,057	1,086	W
New Jersey	10,625	7,843	800	1,982	827	9,698	2,836	6,862	4,749	W
New York	3,748	1,136	355	2,257	1,013	4,579	1,251	3,328	2,258	W
North Carolina	2,601	0	0	2,601	240	1,051	620	431	326	W
Pennsylvania	5,874	1,884	86	3,904	566	4,589	1,675	2,914	1,220	W
Rhode Island	536	536	0	0	W	896	212	684	W	W
South Carolina	1,436	0	0	1,436	134	593	401	192	W	W
Virginia	2,825	1,364	1	1,460	101	1,660	655	1,005	702	W
West Virginia	206	0	0	206	W	131	122	9	W	W
PAD District II	28,986	1,065	748	27,173	1,358	20,445	12,479	7,966	2,164	7,587
Illinois	3,754	281	0	3,473	246	3,004	1,857	1,147	772	414
Indiana	3,501	212	6	3,283	232	2,729	1,285	1,444	237	W
Iowa	1,231	0	0	1,231	W	1,467	1,228	239	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,539	0	0	2,539	21	1,996	1,327	669	27	4,527
Kentucky	1,676	277	128	1,271	87	997	473	524	W	W
Michigan	3,202	0	70	3,132	145	1,342	1,051	291	67	1,167
Minnesota	1,965	89	242	1,634	W	1,092	800	292	98	W
Missouri	1,215	0	0	1,215	W	699	545	154	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	592	0	1	591	W	717	354	363	W	W
Ohio	3,900	20	14	3,866	352	2,566	1,344	1,222	378	W
Oklahoma	1,582	0	1	1,581	W	1,377	645	732	263	589
Tennessee	2,308	0	174	2,134	50	814	511	303	146	W
Wisconsin	1,521	186	112	1,223	W	1,645	1,059	586	50	W
PAD District III	28,621	6,106	60	22,455	893	18,057	9,027	9,030	12,480	11,261
Alabama	1,330	0	0	1,330	53	591	353	238	379	13
Arkansas	974	0	0	974	W	883	290	593	W	W
Louisiana	5,989	594	22	5,373	259	4,301	1,888	2,413	4,934	2,202
Mississippi	2,512	176	0	2,336	96	1,492	597	895	W	869
New Mexico	509	0	0	509	W	262	202	60	12	W
Texas	17,307	5,336	38	11,933	469	10,528	5,697	4,831	6,754	8,115
PAD District IV	3,491	0	248	3,243	81	2,077	1,669	408	493	206
Colorado	743	0	248	495	W	434	375	59	W	W
Idaho	183	0	0	183	W	154	101	53	W	W
Montana	1,295	0	0	1,295	W	609	609	0	72	9
Utah	606	0	0	606	W	512	263	249	158	139
Wyoming	664	0	0	664	W	368	321	47	W	37
PAD District V	18,078	4,779	2,267	11,032	82	11,671	7,909	3,762	5,828	1,107
Alaska	600	0	0	600	W	1,140	403	737	W	W
Arizona	874	0	154	720	W	250	191	59	W	W
California	10,464	4,779	2,112	3,573	75	6,353	5,048	1,305	3,430	126
Hawaii	950	0	0	950	W	494	156	338	W	W
Nevada	278	0	0	278	W	158	138	20	W	W
Oregon	1,063	0	1	1,062	W	1,080	807	273	206	W
Washington	3,849	0	0	3,849	W	2,196	1,166	1,030	1,137	449
U.S. Total	120,738	30,262	4,565	85,911	6,542	86,895	42,775	44,120	35,460	21,630

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, January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	53	812	0	64	735	614	0	0	54,030
Petroleum Products	7,545	144	0	3,634	5,705	2,993	0	102,300	24,440
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	278	0	0	0	944
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,300	4,241	244	0	3,618	6,390
Unfinished Oils	8	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	45
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10	138	0	0	20	0	0	372	1,444
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,428	0	0	1,410	477	1,114	0	54,219	9,172
Reformulated	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,901	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	75	0	41	0	0	0
Other	5,418	0	0	1,335	477	1,073	0	41,318	9,172
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	88	94
Jet Fuel	377	0	0	105	50	1,144	0	13,767	3,462
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	377	0	0	105	50	1,144	0	13,767	3,462
Kerosene	76	0	0	106	0	0	0	254	48
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,630	0	0	576	198	475	0	28,148	2,297
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,202	0	0	174	190	475	0	13,051	1,999
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	428	0	0	402	8	0	0	15,097	298
Residual Fuel Oil	16	0	0	36	441	0	0	982	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	76
Special Naphthas	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	100	106
Lubricants	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	607	250
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	112
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Total	7,598	956	0	3,698	6,440	3,607	0	102,300	78,470

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,033	850	0	0	0	6,062	0
Petroleum Products	501	2,506	2,132	2,393	1,043	0	0	160	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	124	215	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,124	2,178	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	380	1,848	544	0	964	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	380	1,848	544	0	964	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	74	337	17	0	19	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	74	337	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	47	321	283	0	60	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	47	191	283	0	20	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	130	0	0	40	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	89	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	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	501	2,506	4,165	3,243	1,043	0	0	6,222	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,
January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	0	812	0	735	614	0	54,030
Petroleum Products	7,511	0	2,608	5,146	2,993	77,027	22,038
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	278	0	0	944
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,300	4,241	244	3,278	6,390
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,444
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,428	0	1,064	417	1,114	39,596	7,953
Reformulated	10	0	0	0	0	11,665	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	41	0	0
Other	5,418	0	1,064	417	1,073	27,931	7,953
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	16	0	72
Jet Fuel	377	0	56	50	1,144	10,702	3,407
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	377	0	56	50	1,144	10,702	3,407
Kerosene	76	0	0	0	0	223	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,630	0	188	160	475	23,228	1,828
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,202	0	63	152	475	10,545	1,747
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	428	0	125	8	0	12,683	81
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,511	812	2,608	5,881	3,607	77,027	76,068

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,033	850	0	6,062	0
Petroleum Products	501	2,246	2,132	2,393	1,043	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	124	215	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,124	2,178	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	380	1,588	544	0	964	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	380	1,588	544	0	964	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	74	337	17	0	19	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	19	0	0
Kerosene-Type	74	337	17	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	40	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	47	321	283	0	60	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	47	191	283	0	20	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	130	0	0	40	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	501	2,246	4,165	3,243	1,043	6,062	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, January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	53	0	0	64	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	34	144	0	1,026	559	0	25,273	2,735
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	340	0
Unfinished Oils	8	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10	138	0	0	20	0	372	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	346	60	0	14,623	1,085
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,236	785
Oxygenated	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	271	60	0	13,387	300
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	49	0	0	3,065	264
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	49	0	0	3,065	264
Kerosene	0	0	0	106	0	0	31	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	388	38	0	4,920	1,386
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	111	38	0	2,506	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	277	0	0	2,414	1,386
Residual Fuel Oil	16	0	0	36	441	0	982	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	16	0	0	36	441	0	982	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
Special Naphthas	0	6	0	0	0	0	100	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	83	0	0	607	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Total	87	144	0	1,090	559	0	25,273	2,735

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	2,106	20,432	2,402	260	0	0	160
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	340	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	45	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	347	25	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	798	12,740	1,219	260	0	0	0
Reformulated	451	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	347	12,740	1,219	260	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	13	75	22	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	71	2,730	55	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	71	2,730	55	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	31	48	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	197	3,337	469	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	197	2,309	252	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	1,028	217	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	271	711	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	271	711	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	50	0	76	0	0	0	89
Special Naphthas	0	100	106	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	347	260	250	0	0	0	71
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	83	112	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,106	20,432	2,402	260	0	0	160

^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, January 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	64	865	-801	56,116	1,413	54,703
Petroleum Products	105,934	7,689	98,245	34,117	12,332	21,785
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	1,068	278	790
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,918	0	4,918	7,514	5,785	1,729
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	801	2,141	-1,340
Propane/Propylene	4,811	0	4,811	5,104	2,761	2,343
Normal Butane/Butylene	107	0	107	1,230	653	577
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	379	230	149
Unfinished Oils	18	8	10	53	18	35
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	372	148	224	1,454	20	1,434
Finished Motor Gasoline	55,629	5,428	50,201	15,144	3,001	12,143
Reformulated	12,901	10	12,891	10	0	10
Oxygenated	75	0	75	0	116	-116
Other	42,653	5,418	37,235	15,134	2,885	12,249
Finished Aviation Gasoline	88	0	88	94	16	78
Jet Fuel	13,872	377	13,495	3,856	1,299	2,557
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	13,872	377	13,495	3,856	1,299	2,557
Kerosene	360	76	284	164	106	58
Distillate Fuel Oil	28,724	1,630	27,094	4,210	1,249	2,961
0.05 percent sulfur and under	13,225	1,202	12,023	3,484	839	2,645
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	15,499	428	15,071	726	410	316
Residual Fuel Oil	1,018	16	1,002	16	477	-461
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	50	0	50	76	0	76
Special Naphthas	100	6	94	106	0	106
Lubricants	690	0	690	250	83	167
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	83	0	83	112	0	112
Miscellaneous Products	12	0	12	0	0	0
Total	105,998	8,554	97,444	90,233	13,745	76,488

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	8,459	54,030	-45,571	614	2,883	-2,269	0	6,062	-6,062
Petroleum Products	8,402	129,747	-121,345	3,494	5,568	-2,074	3,549	160	3,389
Pentanes Plus	493	944	-451	0	339	-339	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,419	10,008	-3,589	244	3,302	-3,058	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	3,415	279	3,136	0	1,796	-1,796	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,886	8,340	-6,454	179	879	-700	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	702	1,079	-377	65	372	-307	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	416	310	106	0	255	-255	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	45	-45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	158	1,816	-1,658	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	477	65,619	-65,142	1,494	1,508	-14	2,812	0	2,812
Reformulated	0	12,901	-12,901	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	41	0	41	0	0	0
Other	477	52,718	-52,241	1,453	1,508	-55	2,812	0	2,812
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	182	-182	16	0	16	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	50	17,640	-17,590	1,218	36	1,182	356	0	356
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	19	-19	19	0	19
Kerosene-Type	50	17,640	-17,590	1,218	17	1,201	337	0	337
Kerosene	0	302	-302	0	40	-40	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	198	30,813	-30,615	522	343	179	381	0	381
0.05 percent sulfur and under	190	15,288	-15,098	522	303	219	211	0	211
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	8	15,525	-15,517	0	40	-40	170	0	170
Residual Fuel Oil	441	982	-541	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	89	126	-37	0	0	0	0	89	-89
Special Naphthas	6	206	-200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	71	857	-786	0	0	0	0	71	-71
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	195	-195	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	12	-12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16,861	183,777	-166,916	4,108	8,451	-4,343	3,549	6,222	-2,673

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

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

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

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

District Descriptions and Maps

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

PAD District I

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

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

Sub-PAD District I

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

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

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

PAD District II

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

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

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

PAD District III

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

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

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

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

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

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

PAD District V

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

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

Refining Districts

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics
Explanatory
Notes

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

Explanatory Notes

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

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

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

Respondent Frame

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling

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

Description of Survey Forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Collection Methods

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

Response Rate

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

Data Imputation

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

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

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

Confidentiality

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

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

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

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

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

PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

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

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

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

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

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

Supply

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disposition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yields

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

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

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

Stocks

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

Movements

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

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

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

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 5. Export Data

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

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

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

Source of Export Information

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

Country and Area of Destination

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

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

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	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	2-96
Reported State Data ^c																		
11-14-94	1541	0																
12-14-94	3689	1614	0															
1-14-95	4996	3757	1530	0														
2-14-95	5003	5068	3679	1645	0													
3-14-95	5007	5075	5036	3839	1592	0												
4-14-95	5919	5983	5941	6057	3626	1593	0											
5-14-95	5976	6040	5999	6129	5872	3660	1540	0										
6-14-95	5976	6040	6001	6125	5978	6023	3572	1538	0									
7-14-95	5979	6043	6004	6129	5981	6081	4925	3254	1536	0								
8-14-95	5979	6043	6004	6129	5988	6098	5893	5884	3469	1513	0							
9-14-95	6255	6317	6277	6409	5988	6101	5897	5917	5906	3463	1417	0						
10-14-95	6594	6317	6277	6409	5988	6104	5903	5928	5939	5886	3482	1457	0					
11-14-95	6594	6666	6277	6409	6012	6128	5903	5928	5941	5898	5743	3529	1389	0				
12-14-95	6594	6668	6277	6409	6354	6128	5927	5953	5942	5901	5761	5694	3392	1483	0			
1-14-96	6594	6668	6283	6415	6608	6384	6103	6129	6145	6101	5785	5701	4766	3426	1494	0		
2-14-96	6594	6668	6638	6415	6609	6387	6186	6209	6146	6102	5797	5720	5685	5628	3390	1486	0	
3-14-96	6594	6668	6638	6764	6608	6385	6185	6209	6221	6174	5796	5765	5739	5727	4795	3429	1455	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production ^d																		
3-14-96	1	1	1	1	4	5	5	5	5	5	7	8	8	8	10	17	28	33
Type of Estimate	Month of Production																	
	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	2-96
Production Estimates																		
Original ^e	6580	6667	6593	6674	6616	6600	6528	6576	6608	6557	6462	6481	6388	6441	6489	6447	6460	6500
Interim ^f	6551	6578	6542	6686	6596	6703	6606	6561	6572	6540	6449	6462	6380	6429	6554	6520	6495	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial.....	6315	6360	6300	6467	6120	6480	6224	6211	6239	6192	6051	6090	6042	6083	6214	6141	6118	
Revised....	6298	6359	6290	6464	6313	6473	6316	6259	6253	6213	6058	6108	6051	6070	6211	6146		
Final ^g	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
1996													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	58												
Motor Gas Blending	39												
Product Supplied	7,254												

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

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*.

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1995

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	6	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 Hydrocbns/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	8	-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	23	18,462	11
Pentanes Plus.....	322	2	322	(s)	325	(s)	331	1	338	(s)	339	-1
LPGs.....	1,941	11	1,964	5	2,117	10	2,246	13	2,260	10	2,227	6
Ethane/Ethylene.....	618	3	621	2	605	5	617	5	611	4	583	2
Propane/Propylene.....	1,002	6	983	2	1,013	4	1,029	10	1,042	4	1,038	3
Normal Butane/Butylene....	137	2	191	1	312	2	365	-1	382	1	396	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	184	1	168	0	186	(s)	234	-2	225	(s)	209	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	225	4	286	9	165	-2	253	-4	248	4	206	4
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-71	53	-74	54	-87	30	-135	52	-157	18	-140	39
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,317	-4	7,250	-24	7,171	-3	7,547	-21	7,697	-11	7,866	-36
Reformulated.....	1,729	70	1,805	51	1,780	42	1,868	26	1,858	9	1,826	11
Oxygenated.....	1,064	19	881	-33	952	-46	861	-26	690	-7	910	-7
Other.....	4,524	-94	4,564	-42	4,440	2	4,818	-21	5,149	-13	5,131	-40
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	21	(s)	17	0	20	(s)	20	(s)	21	0	23	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,412	(s)	1,376	-1	1,281	(s)	1,322	4	1,368	-1	1,408	4
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	10	(s)	10	-1	9	(s)	4	4	12	0	13	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,402	(s)	1,366	0	1,272	0	1,318	-1	1,356	-1	1,395	4
Kerosene.....	92	-2	69	0	34	0	20	0	35	0	18	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,055	-1	2,954	(s)	3,156	1	3,125	1	3,111	(s)	3,114	-4
Residual Fuel Oil.....	909	-6	776	0	778	(s)	789	0	749	(s)	749	-3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	187	-14	172	0	155	7	146	6	158	5	162	4
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock....	247	0	252	0	265	0	236	0	222	0	243	(s)
Special Naphthas.....	54	-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	60	8,358	-13	9,020	-31	8,486	-21	8,736	-28	9,585	-27
Crude Oil.....	6,503	2	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 Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	43	0	32	0	68	0	50	0	41	0	22	0
Unfinished Oils.....	289	-8	407	4	310	0	366	0	277	0	313	(s)
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	6	0	34	-19	49	-8	42	-23	50	-11	78	-26
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	174	8	223	19	336	10	235	23	286	11	347	26
Reformulated.....	102	0	112	0	128	0	100	0	112	0	120	0
Oxygenated.....	0	8	32	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	73	0	79	19	197	10	135	23	174	11	227	26
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Jet Fuel.....	79	0	123	0	99	0	82	0	104	0	99	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	22	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	75	0	123	0	99	0	74	0	96	0	77	0
Kerosene.....	4	(s)	3	(s)	4	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	270	43	287	2	188	0	125	0	108	1	176	0
Residual Fuel Oil.....	194	10	225	0	209	0	126	2	177	0	184	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	17	0	43	0	20	0	9	8	22	0	11	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock....	116	0	186	0	124	0	162	0	71	0	167	0
Special Naphthas.....	6	4	8	0	4	0	7	(s)	10	(s)	4	0
Lubricants.....	10	0	7	0	12	0	7	0	14	0	9	0
Waxes.....	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Petroleum Coke.....	7	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	8	0	1	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	23	0	27	0	29	1	41	1	44	0	39	2
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs.....	15,662	25	15,582	2	15,747	10	14,845	11	15,189	19	--	--	16
Crude Oil	14,380	12	14,245	15	14,402	-1	13,626	(s)	13,838	-2	--	--	1
Pentanes Plus	178	(s)	191	(s)	194	(s)	178	(s)	178	(s)	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	213	1	217	(s)	300	(s)	359	(s)	403	(s)	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene....	59	0	74	0	143	(s)	199	(s)	258	1	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	155	1	143	(s)	157	0	161	(s)	145	(s)	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	276	1	269	1	308	-1	319	(s)	309	1	--	--	1
Unfinished Oils	634	2	632	-8	595	12	463	(s)	456	2	--	--	-2
Motor Gas, Blend, Comp.....	-15	10	30	-6	-48	-1	-101	11	4	18	--	--	16
Aviation Gas, Blend, Comp...	-3	0	-3	0	-4	0	1	0	1	0	--	--	(s)
Production.....	18,486	25	18,402	-8	18,617	10	17,715	2	18,085	17	--	--	23
Pentanes Plus	343	(s)	347	1	350	(s)	336	1	340	(s)	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	2,205	(s)	2,174	(s)	2,054	-3	1,957	-12	1,947	-1	--	--	3
Ethane/Ethylene.....	588	2	564	1	584	-1	594	(s)	610	(s)	--	--	2
Propane/Propylene.....	1,011	(s)	1,009	1	1,023	(s)	998	(s)	1,042	0	--	--	3
Normal Butane/Butylene....	388	-3	416	-3	249	-2	160	-13	102	(s)	--	--	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	218	(s)	186	1	198	(s)	205	(s)	192	(s)	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	251	-2	282	2	235	2	248	2	193	-4	--	--	1
Motor Gas Blend, Comp.....	-67	35	-106	6	-46	17	-101	16	-52	20	--	--	31
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,718	-26	7,634	-15	7,785	-18	7,522	-5	7,716	-1	--	--	-15
Reformulated.....	1,842	10	1,855	4	1,890	-20	1,932	22	1,948	28	--	--	23
Oxygenated.....	583	-7	468	(s)	925	(s)	1,135	-11	1,325	-8	--	--	-11
Other	5,292	-29	5,311	-19	4,969	2	4,456	-16	4,443	-21	--	--	-26
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	26	(s)	27	(s)	30	(s)	18	(s)	18	1	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,449	9	1,419	8	1,466	-1	1,426	0	1,496	0	--	--	2
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	14	(s)	9	(s)	6	0	4	0	3	0	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,435	9	1,411	8	1,460	-1	1,422	0	1,493	0	--	--	2
Kerosene	46	0	30	(s)	52	0	70	0	77	0	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,041	4	3,130	(s)	3,288	-1	3,176	-1	3,341	-1	--	--	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	798	(s)	799	-1	810	1	722	1	701	2	--	--	-1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	178	5	175	2	143	12	136	0	153	0	--	--	2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	276	0	279	0	258	0	202	0	202	0	--	--	(s)
Special Naphthas	46	(s)	51	1	44	(s)	45	0	52	0	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	177	1	173	-1	184	0	164	0	167	1	--	--	(s)
Waxes	21	0	31	-10	23	0	20	0	22	0	--	--	-1
Petroleum Coke.....	629	-1	634	(s)	639	0	621	0	646	0	--	--	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	619	0	601	(s)	605	1	519	0	414	(s)	--	--	(s)
Still Gas	694	(s)	685	1	662	0	597	(s)	607	1	--	--	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	38	0	37	0	40	0	36	0	45	0	--	--	(s)
Imports	8,845	19	9,024	45	9,726	9	8,576	1	9,052	22	--	--	4
Crude Oil	7,265	(s)	7,415	30	8,041	-34	7,075	0	7,269	33	--	--	-10
Pentanes Plus	46	0	20	0	57	0	88	0	75	0	--	--	0
LPGs.....	123	1	169	0	195	(s)	130	(s)	114	(s)	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	73	1	107	0	145	(s)	97	(s)	76	(s)	--	--	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene....	15	0	27	0	22	0	16	0	17	(s)	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	20	0	20	0	12	0	2	0	7	0	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	63	0	37	-1	47	0	47	(s)	40	(s)	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils	353	0	368	18	388	16	338	(s)	375	9	--	--	3
Motor Gas, Blend, Comp.....	57	-24	36	-16	65	-19	41	0	42	0	--	--	-13
Aviation Gas, Blend, Comp...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	290	41	276	20	219	43	272	0	256	0	--	--	18
Reformulated.....	102	18	120	12	124	15	120	0	100	0	--	--	4
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	14	0	--	--	2
Other	188	23	157	8	96	28	134	0	142	0	--	--	13
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	97	0	90	-8	155	0	99	0	164	0	--	--	-1
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	30	0	8	-8	47	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	-1
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	67	0	82	0	108	0	99	0	164	0	--	--	0
Kerosene	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	157	0	171	0	142	0	162	0	262	0	--	--	4
Residual Fuel Oil	149	0	177	0	219	1	131	0	181	1	--	--	1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	26	0	33	0	13	0	17	0	43	0	--	--	1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	156	0	151	0	137	0	109	0	173	-22	--	--	-2
Special Naphthas	10	0	6	(s)	6	0	10	0	9	(s)	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	6	0	14	0	5	(s)	7	0	18	0	--	--	(s)
Waxes	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	(s)	0	10	0	8	0	6	0	1	0	--	--	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	44	2	51	2	27	2	44	1	27	0	--	--	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0	--	--	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	1,641,354	2,473	1,603,206	4,947	1,598,870	2,404	1,599,513	2,154	1,611,411	1,077	1,608,510	813
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	328,391	2,067	327,057	2,026	337,735	1,751	334,701	1,744	331,277	1,075	327,215	696
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	44	16,307	196	15,318	58	15,200	-140	14,921	-29	13,833	80
Unfinished Oils	95,399	215	99,711	867	99,224	188	97,104	52	99,079	-4	98,607	211
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	44,378	188	45,140	345	43,120	95	40,677	105	40,783	86	40,993	151
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	139	36	192	0	90	0	122	0	134	0	164	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	182,768	233	179,519	757	167,735	287	166,961	282	167,507	-126	163,863	-201
Reformulated	41,999	322	40,967	502	40,262	94	39,065	264	38,679	-66	34,460	77
Oxygenated	6,064	694	2,437	274	1,382	371	1,247	639	995	995	1,011	766
Other	134,705	-783	136,115	-19	126,091	-178	126,649	-621	127,833	-1,055	128,392	-1,044
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,297	56	2,128	88	2,153	3	2,188	8	2,039	0	2,136	26
Jet Fuel	44,029	201	42,803	256	39,290	155	38,817	282	38,173	-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	-141	121,929	233	115,469	39	114,573	118	118,762	-75	114,803	11
Residual Fuel Oil	43,919	-318	36,220	455	37,764	-2	37,076	13	38,568	2	36,105	-148
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,401	-1	2,592	0	3,001	0	2,644	0	2,499	0	2,900	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	1,316	0	1,909	0	1,712	0	1,526	0	1,511	0	1,350	0
Special Naphthas	2,187	-65	2,200	-2	2,060	0	2,308	8	1,821	-9	2,042	-1
Lubricants	11,388	232	11,849	242	11,688	12	12,263	0	11,806	-16	11,426	-16
Waxes	919	0	910	0	909	0	891	0	883	0	859	0
Petroleum Coke	9,656	0	9,487	0	8,956	0	9,460	0	8,669	0	7,917	-126
Asphalt and Road Oil	22,410	204	24,550	62	29,267	640	30,665	959	30,243	679	27,900	499
Miscellaneous Products	2,133	-527	2,051	-380	2,174	-440	1,909	-390	1,859	-459	1,899	-396
Product Supplied	17,167	38	18,355	-77	17,403	86	17,102	40	17,241	36	18,149	-2
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	9	-64	-21	-98	23	-122	1	-201	8	-206	-7
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	3	-1	3	1	6	0	3	0	2	0	4	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,157	7	7,505	-24	7,780	22	7,670	2	7,898	13	8,243	-8
Reformulated	1,859	68	1,954	45	1,923	55	2,008	20	1,976	19	2,087	7
Oxygenated	1,121	5	1,037	-18	992	-50	862	-35	694	-18	909	(s)
Other	4,177	-65	4,514	-50	4,865	17	4,799	17	5,229	12	5,248	-14
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	50	3,689	-12	3,336	7	3,108	-2	2,883	7	3,284	-7
0.05% & under	1,802	63	1,898	-1	1,893	54	1,816	79	2,009	27	2,098	10
Greater than 0.05%	1,533	-13	1,791	-11	1,443	-47	1,292	-81	874	-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	(s)	38	(s)	68	(s)	40	1
Lubricants	159	-9	153	-1	165	7	136	(s)	165	(s)	159	-1
Waxes	20	0	23	0	22	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
Petroleum Coke	363	0	374	0	349	0	315	3	393	0	370	3
Asphalt and Road Oil	177	-6	279	5	281	-17	401	-10	549	9	693	8
Still Gas	615	0	618	0	618	0	649	0	668	0	695	-2
Miscellaneous Products	42	8	53	-5	53	-1	57	-2	47	2	51	-2

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels).....	1,623,089	1,571	1,613,241	1,028	1,618,041	1,809	1,604,960	1,409	1,602,210	1,761	--	--	1,950
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	314,359	907	306,714	547	304,858	988	308,323	1,880	316,922	1,394	--	--	1,370
Pentanes Plus.....	8,526	-10	8,262	149	7,441	80	7,342	0	8,220	-1	--	--	14
LPGs.....	125,721	11	135,695	543	136,203	523	129,142	28	114,414	-131	--	--	62
Ethane/Ethylene.....	30,999	0	29,949	-5	27,477	-8	25,708	1	24,565	0	--	--	3
Propane/Propylene.....	50,075	2	55,526	344	57,056	165	56,508	8	51,860	-132	--	--	4
Normal Butane/Butylene	34,889	6	40,362	212	42,767	328	38,275	13	30,203	2	--	--	40
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	9,758	3	9,858	-8	8,903	38	8,651	6	7,786	-1	--	--	14
Oil Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ..	14,773	-13	16,250	-6	15,157	80	14,166	134	11,558	2	--	--	37
Unfinished Oils.....	95,259	323	94,164	235	94,253	91	93,097	19	93,341	5	--	--	200
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	41,078	161	37,796	47	39,659	29	40,824	194	40,297	243	--	--	149
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	148	0	117	0	178	0	134	0	106	0	--	--	3
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	165,968	89	155,331	-596	158,978	3	155,941	-271	155,236	147	--	--	55
Reformulated.....	37,953	205	34,053	241	34,847	12	36,355	-180	35,432	-163	--	--	119
Oxygenated.....	1,680	0	1,995	0	4,306	6	6,040	-1	4,446	0	--	--	340
Other.....	126,335	-116	119,283	-837	119,825	-15	113,546	-90	115,358	310	--	--	-404
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,127	0	2,186	-1	2,143	0	2,232	22	2,338	29	--	--	21
Jet Fuel.....	40,643	107	39,662	379	41,342	-5	39,676	0	41,541	0	--	--	129
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	724	-10	676	-1	567	-2	579	0	505	0	--	--	-52
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	39,919	117	38,986	380	40,775	-3	39,097	0	41,036	0	--	--	181
Kerosene.....	5,409	-37	5,247	-1	6,020	-1	6,754	0	6,785	0	--	--	-106
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	125,098	-7	130,866	-26	131,692	49	131,616	17	135,735	88	--	--	28
Residual Fuel Oil	36,875	22	37,755	141	39,674	-8	37,861	23	37,277	40	--	--	20
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	2,885	0	3,103	0	2,732	-12	3,177	0	3,882	0	--	--	-1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,984	0	1,762	0	1,684	0	1,827	0	1,494	0	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	2,033	-2	2,123	2	2,006	-3	1,945	3	2,074	0	--	--	-6
Lubricants.....	12,235	26	12,024	-15	12,493	0	11,809	-1	11,753	23	--	--	44
Waxes.....	854	0	1,111	-315	848	0	777	0	782	0	--	--	-29
Petroleum Coke.....	7,141	0	7,698	0	7,334	0	7,560	-638	6,783	0	--	--	-69
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	26,993	-6	22,380	-55	20,153	-5	17,751	-1	18,921	-78	--	--	263
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,310	0	1,322	0	1,525	0	1,343	0	1,103	0	--	--	-236
Product Supplied.....	17,113	12	17,993	26	18,011	32	17,626	33	18,018	-43	--	--	17
Crude Oil.....	7	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	7	0	--	--	(s)
Pentanes Plus.....	182	(s)	184	-4	239	2	247	3	207	(s)	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	1,583	(s)	1,747	-18	1,903	-3	1,920	4	2,086	5	--	--	4
Ethane/Ethylene.....	547	2	612	1	681	(s)	666	(s)	663	(s)	--	--	2
Propane/Propylene.....	822	1	916	-10	1,092	6	1,083	6	1,236	5	--	--	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	157	-4	159	-9	44	-6	116	-3	104	(s)	--	--	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	58	(s)	59	1	86	-2	55	1	83	(s)	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	-173	-6	-228	28	-210	9	-88	2	-89	8	--	--	5
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	4	0	4	0	2	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,854	5	8,151	27	7,788	5	7,770	4	7,878	-15	--	--	4
Reformulated.....	1,832	23	2,093	15	1,987	3	1,996	28	2,072	28	--	--	28
Oxygenated.....	561	18	458	(s)	848	(s)	1,097	-11	1,392	-8	--	--	-11
Other.....	5,461	-36	5,599	13	4,953	3	4,677	-13	4,415	-34	--	--	-14
Finished Aviation Gasoline	27	1	26	0	31	0	15	-1	15	1	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,500	7	1,519	-9	1,545	12	1,521	(s)	1,586	0	--	--	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	35	(s)	14	-8	56	(s)	3	(s)	6	0	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,465	7	1,505	-1	1,489	12	1,518	(s)	1,580	0	--	--	1
Kerosene.....	19	1	35	-1	26	0	43	(s)	76	0	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	2,718	5	3,031	(s)	3,286	-3	3,102	(s)	3,230	-4	--	--	4
0.05% & under.....	1,794	50	2,020	37	2,107	17	2,079	9	2,021	16	--	--	33
Greater than 0.05%.....	923	-45	1,012	-36	1,179	-20	1,023	-8	1,209	-20	--	--	-29
Residual Fuel Oil	759	-6	825	-5	840	7	828	(s)	790	3	--	--	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	205	5	200	2	168	13	139	(s)	172	0	--	--	3
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	411	0	437	0	398	0	305	0	386	-22	--	--	-2
Special Naphthas.....	31	(s)	30	(s)	35	0	39	(s)	35	(s)	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	139	-1	169	1	155	(s)	167	(s)	165	(s)	--	--	(s)
Waxes.....	19	0	21	0	29	-11	20	0	20	0	--	--	-1
Petroleum Coke.....	396	-5	325	(s)	378	0	315	21	395	-21	--	--	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	683	18	790	4	697	1	633	(s)	399	2	--	--	1
Still Gas.....	694	(s)	685	1	662	0	597	(s)	607	1	--	--	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	57	-13	37	(s)	33	0	42	0	53	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, February 1996

Products	February 1996		January 1996		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production.....	2,150	74	2,689	87	4,839	81
Stocks	1,415	--	1,806	--	--	--
MTBE						
Production.....	4,983	172	5,354	173	10,337	172
Stocks	9,148	--	9,050	--	--	--

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

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

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

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

**Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration
for Defense Districts (PADD)**
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

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

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
1992	98	94	89	79	90	90	101	91	104	118	128	125
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155	142	157	146	148	144
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	166	160	164	150	144
1995	149	144	121	168	169	182	181	171	163	167	174	171
1996	173	172										
Merchant Plants												
1992	65	62	58	48	55	53	63	53	61	76	81	77
1993	63	66	67	87	75	70	89	79	87	76	81	75
1994	63	76	66	73	72	50	73	89	90	81	84	69
1995	76	68	61	86	85	91	90	88	79	90	97	92
1996	94	92										
Captive Plants												
1992	33	32	31	31	35	37	38	38	43	42	47	48
1993	52	48	45	50	57	55	67	62	70	70	67	69
1994	60	64	63	67	67	65	81	78	70	83	66	75
1995	73	76	60	83	84	91	91	83	84	76	78	79
1996	79	80										

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

Pipelines carry natural gas across geographic regions.

Glossary

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

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

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

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

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

Blending Components. See Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons (tar sands from Canada) are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under, for use in on-highway diesel engines which could be described as meeting EPA regulations; and greater than 0.05% sulfur, for use in all other distillate applications.

No. 1 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 1 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 1 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 420° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 2 heating or fuel oil as defined in

ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 2 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 540° and 640° F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 4.3 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

ETBE (Ethyl tertiary butyl ether) (CH₃)₃COC₂H₅. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

alkylate, reformat, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isobutylene (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isohexane (C₆H₁₄). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C₄), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C₅) and isohexane (C₆), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent

recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624R and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Commercial. Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in commercial aircraft.

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

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° F to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all

grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

Paraffinic. Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.

Naphthenic. Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.

Note: The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.

Exceptions: Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.

Example:

- (1) Unextracted paraffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Merchant Oxygenate Plants. Oxygenate production facilities that are not associated with a petroleum refinery. Production from these facilities is sold under contract or on the spot market to refiners or other gasoline blenders.

Methanol (CH₃OH). A light, volatile alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

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

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

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

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D-4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122 degrees to 158 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365 degrees to 374 degrees F at the 90-percent recovery point. "Motor gasoline" includes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated

gasoline, and other finished gasoline. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed.

Reformulated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211K of the Clean Air Act. Includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG). Excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Oxygenated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles that has an oxygen content of 1.8 percent or higher, by weight. Includes gasohol. Excludes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

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

Other Finished or Conventional Gasoline. Motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. Excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Motor Gasoline Blending. Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components and oxygenates to produce finished motor gasoline. Mechanical mixing of finished motor gasoline with motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates which results in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline, and/or changes in the classification of finished motor gasoline (e.g., other finished motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline), is considered motor gasoline blending.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) and includes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as individual components and included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) (CH₃)₃COCH₃. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

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

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC. ***Prior to January 1, 1993, Ecuador was a member of OPEC.***

OPRG. "Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline" is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control area during an oxygenated fuels program control period.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operating refining capacity of the units.

Other Finished. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenated Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline

blend. Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in unleaded gasoline. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules also provides for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight. Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

Fuel Ethanol. Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the "gasohol waiver").

Methanol. Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the "ARCO" waiver).

Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume cosolvent alcohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the "DuPont" waiver).

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether). Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the "Sun" waiver).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Persian Gulf. The countries that comprise the Persian Gulf are: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally defined during World War II for purposes of administering oil allocation.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline (Petroleum). Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into

products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The maximum amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of $-43.67^{\circ}F$. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

RBOB. "Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending" is a motor gasoline blending component which, when blended with a specified type and percentage of oxygenate, meets the definition of reformulated gasoline.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and oxygenates.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, motor gasoline and

aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

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

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Reformulated Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM 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 $1000^{\circ}F$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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