Petroleum Supply Monthly

March 1995

With Data for January 1995

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

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

MASTER

DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IS UNLIMITED

me

Data Available Electronically

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

Publications/Sources	Platform	Information
<i>Weekly Petroleum Status Report</i>		
Wednesday 9:00 a.m. (weekly)	EPUB	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Data Log (Table 14 plus 4-week averages)
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. 6th-12th (monthly)	EPUB	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
Thursday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Table 14 (Most recent 5-weeks)
Thursday by Noon 7th-13th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
<i>Winter Fuels Report</i> (October through March)		
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. (weekly)	EPUB	Propane 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)
<i>Imports Data</i>		
7th-10th (preliminary)	EPUB	Import data by company from the Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"
23rd-26th (final)		

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

DISCLAIMER

This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, make any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof.

DISCLAIMER

Portions of this document may be illegible in electronic image products. Images are produced from the best available original document.

Electronic Publishing System (EPUB)

User Instructions

EPUB is an electronic publishing system maintained by the Energy Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy. EPUB allows the general public to electronically access selected energy data from many of EIA's statistical reports. The system is a menu-driven, bulletin board type system with extensive online help capabilities that can be accessed free of charge 24 hours a day by using a terminal or PC with an asynchronous modem. (EPUB will be taken down briefly at midnight for backup.)

CONFIGURING YOUR PC SOFTWARE

PC users must provide the following information to their communications software in order to successfully access the EPUB system. Consult your communications software documentation for information on how to correctly configure your software.

Communication Parameters:

BAUD RATE: Up to 28,800 bps

DATA BITS: 8

STOP BITS: 1

PARITY: NONE

DUPLEX: FULL

TERMINAL TYPE: *examples:* ANSI, ANSI-BBS, VT100

ACCESS PHONE NUMBER

Once your communications software and/or hardware has been configured, you can access EPUB by dialing (202) 586-2557.

USING EPUB

When a connection to the system has been made, some users may find that the menu-driven instructions and the online help capabilities will provide enough information to effectively use EPUB. If needed, more extensive information may be found in the *EPUB Users Guide*, which is available online from the EPUB system or from:

National Energy Information Center, EI-231

Energy Information Administration

Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048

Washington, DC 20585

(202) 586-8800

Internet E-MAIL: infoctr@eia.doe.gov

Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday

Telecommunications device for the hearing-impaired only:

(202) 586-1181. Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday

EPUB ASSISTANCE

For communications or technical assistance, call (202) 586-8959, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

For questions about the content of EPUB reports, call (202) 586-8800, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

EPUB PROVIDES STATISTICAL INFORMATION, AS WELL AS DATA FROM THE FOLLOWING EIA PUBLICATIONS:

Heating fuel data, (April through September) updated the 2nd week of the month

Oxygenate data, updated approximately 15 working days after the end of the report month

Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays (Thursday in event of a holiday) at 9:00 a.m.

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

Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Winter Fuels Report, propane inventory data updated Wednesdays at 5:00 p.m. All other data updated on Thursdays (Friday in event of a holiday) at 5:00 p.m. (October through March)

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

Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at noon

Quarterly Coal Report, updated 40 days after the end of the quarter

Electric Power Monthly, updated on the 1st 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

Contacts

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* is prepared by the Petroleum Supply Division of the Office of Oil and Gas, Energy Information Administration, under the direction of Charles C. Heath (202) 586-6860.

Questions and comments concerning the contents of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* may be referred to Ronald W. O'Neill (202) 586-9884, Chief of the Industry Analysis Branch, or the following specialists:

Summary Statistics	Nancy Masterson	(202) 586-8393
Supply and Disposition	Nancy Masterson	(202) 586-8393
Crude Oil Production	David Hinton	(202) 586-2990
Natural Gas Processing	David Hinton	(202) 586-2990
Refinery Operations	Evie Harper	(202) 586-5786
Imports	Claudette Graham	(202) 586-9649
Exports	John Nealey	(202) 586-9670
Stocks	Mike Conner	(202) 586-1795
Transportation	Mike Conner	(202) 586-1795
Oxygenate Data	Irv Chamberlain	(202) 586-9594

Additional information on all energy statistics available from the Energy Information Administration may be obtained from the National Energy Information Center (202) 586-8800.

Preface

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

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

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

Summary Statistics

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Appendices

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

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

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

Contents

	Page
Special Focus:	
The Comparability of Resource and Reserve Data for Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Coal, and Uranium	xiii
Highlights	xxvii
Tables	
Summary Statistics	
S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1981-Present	2
S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981-Present	6
S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981-Present	8
S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1981-Present	17
S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981-Present	19
S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981-Present	21
S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1981-Present	23
S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1981-Present	25
S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1981-Present	27
S10. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition, 1981-Present	28
Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources	29
Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes	30
Detailed Statistics	
National Statistics	
1. U.S. Petroleum Balance	35
2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	36
3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	37
4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	38
5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	39
Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	
6. PAD District I	40
7. Year-to-Date PAD District I	41
8. Daily Average PAD District I	42
9. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District I	43
10. PAD District II	44
11. Year-to-Date PAD District II	45
12. Daily Average PAD District II	46
13. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District II	47
14. PAD District III	48
15. Year-to-Date PAD District III	49
16. Daily Average PAD District III	50
17. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District III	51
18. PAD District IV	52
19. Year-to-Date PAD District IV	53
20. Daily Average PAD District IV	54
21. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District IV	55
22. PAD District V	56
23. Year-to-Date PAD District V	57
24. Daily Average PAD District V	58
25. Year-to-Date Daily Average PAD District V	59
Production of Crude Oil	
26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State	60
Natural Gas Processing	
27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts	61
Refinery Operations	
28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts	62
29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts	64
30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts	66
31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts	68

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

State of Entry

32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content	69
--	----

PAD District

33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	70
34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	71

Country of Origin

35. United States.....	72
36. PAD District I.....	74
37. PAD District II	76
38. PAD District III	78
39. PAD Districts IV and V	80
40. Year-to-Date United States	82
41. Year-to-Date PAD District I	84
42. Year-to-Date PAD District II.....	86
43. Year-to-Date PAD District III.....	88
44. Year-to-Date PAD Districts IV and V.....	90

Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District.....	92
46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District	93
47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination	94
48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination.....	96

Net Imports

49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country.....	98
50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country	99

Stocks

51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District	100
52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State	103

Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts.....	104
54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts	105
55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts.....	106
56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts	107

Illustrations

S1. Petroleum Overview, December 1993-Present.....	4
S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, December 1993-Present	4
S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, December 1993-Present	5
S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks, December 1993-Present.....	5
S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, December 1993-Present.....	16
S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, December 1993-Present	16
S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, December 1993-Present	18
S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, December 1993-Present.....	18
S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, December 1993-Present.....	20
S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, December 1993-Present	20
S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, December 1993-Present.....	22
S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, December 1993-Present	22
S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, November 1993-Present.....	24
S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, November 1993-Present.....	24
S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, November 1993-Present.....	26
S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, November 1993-Present	26

Appendices

A. District Descriptions and Maps	109
B. Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes.....	113
C. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1994.....	127
D. EIA-819M, Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report.....	135

Glossary

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms	141
---	-----

Articles

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

Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	January 1986
Western Countries Lead U.S. Petroleum Import Sources	January 1986
U.S. Petroleum Exports Show Slight Upturn	January 1986
Motor Gasoline Trends	February 1986
Oil Imports from Saudi Arabia	February 1986
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March 1986
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1986
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1986
Winter 1986-1987 Distillate Fuel Outlook	July 1986
Recent Trends for Middle Distillates	July 1986
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1986
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1986	November 1986
U.S. Petroleum Imports, 1986 Regional Highlights	December 1986
Leading Petroleum Importers, 1986	December 1986
U.S. Exports of Petroleum Products Reach Record High	December 1986
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	February 1987
Refinery Capacity: 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Trends Through 1986	March 1987
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1987
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1987
Petroleum Heating Fuels	July 1987
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1987/1988	July 1987
Petroleum Exports	August 1987
EIA Releases Annual Reserves Summary	August 1987
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1987
The Northeast-Distillate Fuel Oil Supply	November 1987
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1987	December 1987
U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends Through 1987	January 1988
Motor Gasoline Trends Through 1987	February 1988
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1988/1989	July 1988
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1988
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1988	December 1988
U.S. Petroleum Trade Trends: 1988	January 1989
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	July 1989
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1989/1990	July 1989
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1989
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1989	December 1989
U.S. Petroleum Trade Trends: 1989	January 1990
Motor Gasoline Outlook: 1990	February 1990
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1990
Heating Fuel Outlook: Winter 1990-91	July 1990
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1990
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991	February 1992
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	March 1992

Articles (Continued)

U.S. Petroleum Trade, 1991	April 1992
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1992
Three Dimensional Seismology-A New Perspective	December 1992
Summer 1993 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1993
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	May 1993
Drilling Sideways.....	June 1993
The Economics of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.....	July 1993
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	August 1993
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Propane Outlook for Winter 1993-1994.....	October 1993
Strategic Shipping Lanes	January 1994
Summer 1994 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1994
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	October 1994
Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994
Propane Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994

The Comparability of Resource and Reserve Data for Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Coal, and Uranium

by Richard F. Bonskowski¹

Much confusion attends the use of published resource and reserve estimates for crude oil, natural gas, coal, and uranium as the result of misunderstanding or interchanging the data and terminology. The unique geologic and developmental characteristics of those resources have led to detailed terminology within complex classification systems. This article attempts to clarify which terms, if any, are truly equivalent among the four major energy minerals in the United States and suggests some guidelines to facilitate interpretation of the data for each.

"Energy resources" can refer to everything from the resources of the entire world to those of individual deposits. The broadest estimate is an all-encompassing supercategory called the mineral "endowment." Several classification schemes that subcategorize the endowment have been developed. The most recent broadly inclusive classification scheme is discussed in the following section.

"Reserves" are typically of most immediate interest. A reserve is the quantity of a mineral resource that can be extracted or mined economically at the time of estimation. Reserve and resource estimates change over time due to changes in available data; changes in the size, grade, or configuration of relevant deposits that are profitably recoverable with the currently available technology; and changes in laws, regulations, and other societal constraints.

Generally, the most accurate reserve estimates are those procured through feasibility studies for commercial exploitation. As operations progress, these estimates may be updated on the basis of operating experience or extension drilling. Such estimates are generally proprietary and not available outside the company or are available only in abridged versions. Their relevance to Government reserve estimates varies, depending on the energy commodity and the statutory disclosure requirements.

Whatever their method of derivation, no data that describe quantities of any resource still in the ground should ever be treated as anything more than estimates. There are no absolute data on unproduced energy resources or reserves.

The McKelvey Classification System

During the 1950's, the Department of the Interior (DOI) introduced a resource classification system that provides a

convenient conceptual basis to classify energy resources and reserves. It is illustrated by way of a "McKelvey diagram" (Figure 1). The diagram has been modified to show the demonstrated reserve base and undiscovered recoverable resources. The reliability, or geologic assurance, of resources is highest toward the left axis and decreases to the right. The highest economic recovery potential of resources is represented along the top axis, with lower economic feasibility toward the bottom.

Only occurrences that qualify as resources (that is, for which economic extraction is currently or potentially feasible) are considered under the McKelvey classification. There are various "other occurrences" of hydrocarbons and materials in the endowment that do not qualify as resources. These include technologically unrecoverable crude oil or natural gas locked in unyielding host rocks, very thin layers of coal, minute traces of uranium, or deposits of any of these that are too deep to recover. Only identified (discovered) resources of relatively well-documented occurrence and of sufficient grade or economic value may further qualify as reserves. Reserves of inferred reliability are possible in the McKelvey classification, but only if there are sufficient data points to assess economic recoverability. DOI also developed the concept of a "reserve base." A reserve base, often mistaken for a database on reserves, is a baseline estimate of the resources from which reserves may be drawn under current or foreseeable conditions. "Demonstrated" is shorthand for "measured plus indicated" reliability categories, and a *demonstrated reserve base (DRB)* includes only the more fully studied, measured and indicated data. In addition, the *DRB* uses selection criteria to better define parts of the resource with reserve potential. For example, only coal deposits with bed thickness greater than a minimum threshold and within defined depth limits are included in the *DRB*.

A reserve base is intended for use only in long-range public or commercial planning and lacks the exacting data on grade, tonnage, and economic factors needed to finance a mine. Therefore, the position of the lower boundary of the reserve base is variable (shown as a dashed line in Figure FE1), as the part of the resource that may become economic depends on the technologies and economic assumptions ultimately employed.

EIA uses the U.S. Bureau of Mines term "demonstrated reserve base" for coal, whereas the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) prefers the term "reserve base," with the "demonstrated" aspect presumed. A reserve base may include inferred data, but instances are rare. In practice, the reserve base concept has been used

¹Mr. Bonskowski is a geologist in the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels. Comments may be directed to Mr. Bonskowski at (202) 254-5383 or via Internet E-Mail at rbonskow@eia.doe.gov.

Basic Terms

Resource: A concentration of naturally occurring solid, liquid, or gaseous materials in such form that economic extraction is currently or potentially feasible.

Identified Resources: Resources whose location, quality, and quantity are known from geologic evidence supported by engineering measurements.

Reserve: That portion of the identified resource from which a usable mineral or energy commodity can be economically extracted at the time of determination. The term "ore" is used for reserves of some minerals.

Demonstrated: A collective term for the sum of measured and indicated reserves or resources.

Paramarginal: The portion of resources that either borders on being economically producible or is not commercially available due to legal or political circumstances.

Submarginal: The portion of resources that would require a substantially higher price (more than 1.5 times the current price) or a major cost-reducing advance in technology in order to be economically producible.

Hypothetical Resources: Undiscovered resources that may reasonably be expected to exist in known producing areas under known geologic conditions.

Speculative Resources: Undiscovered resources that may occur either in known types of occurrences in a favorable geologic setting where no discoveries have been made or in unknown types of occurrences that remain to be recognized.

The following definitions apply only to coal and uranium (solid materials).

Measured: The highest degree of geologic assurance. Reserves or resources calculated from dimensions in outcrops, trenches, workings, and drill holes, for which (in uranium) grade is computed from detailed sampling. Data points are spaced so closely and the geologic character so well defined that size, shape, and mineral content are well established. For coal, the rank and quality (or grade) is calculated from detailed sampling that may be located at some distance, on the same or other coalbeds.

Indicated: Reserves or resources calculated partly from specific measurements, samples, or production data and partly from projection for a reasonable distance on geologic evidence. Data points are too widely or inappropriately spaced to permit mineral bodies to be outlined completely or grade established throughout.

Demonstrated Reserve Base: A collective term for the sum of selected coal resource data in both measured and indicated categories of reliability. The DRB is that portion of the identified coal resource from which reserves are usually calculated, i.e., reserves of measured or indicated reliability.

Inferred: Reserves or resources for which quantitative estimates are based largely on broad knowledge of the geologic character of the deposit, with few, if any, samples or measurements. Estimates are based on an assumed continuity or repetition, of which there is evidence (which may include comparison with deposits of similar type).

Identified-Subeconomic: Resources that are not reserves, but may become so as a result of changes in economic and legal conditions.

Undiscovered Resources: Unspecified bodies of mineral-bearing material surmised to exist on the basis of broad geologic knowledge and theory.

These definitions apply to crude oil and natural gas (fluid materials) and specifically reflect their modes of occurrence.

Measured Reserves: Part of the identified economic resource that is estimated from geologic evidence supported directly by engineering data. They are demonstrated with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions and are generally equivalent to "proved reserves."

Indicated Reserves: Reserves located in known productive reservoirs in existing fields, in addition to measured reserves, and are expected to respond to improved recovery techniques.

Inferred Reserves: That part of the identified economic resources, over and above measured and indicated reserves, that will be added through extensions and revisions and the addition of new pay zones, in discovered fields.

Undiscovered Resources: Resources estimated to exist, on the basis of broad geologic knowledge and theory, outside of known fields or known accumulations. Also included are resources from undiscovered pools within known fields to the extent that they occur as unrelated accumulations controlled by distinctly separate structural features or stratigraphic conditions.

Undiscovered Recoverable Resources: Resources in undiscovered accumulations analogous to those in existing fields producible with current recovery technology and efficiency but without reference to economic viability (Figure FE1). These accumulations are considered to be of sufficient size and quality to be amenable to conventional recovery technology.

Figure FE1. McKelvey Diagram for Classification of Energy and Mineral Resources

^aFor resources of uranium, the degree of geologic assurance does not increase beyond "indicated."

Note: See box for working definitions of the basic terms shown above.

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, *Principles of the Mineral Resource Classification System of the U.S. Bureau of Mines and U.S. Geological Survey*, Bulletin 1450-A.

primarily for coal resources and has never been useful in estimating resources of crude oil, natural gas, or uranium, due to their physical characteristics and their distribution patterns.

Differences and Parallels in Resource and Reserve Data

Analysts have developed additional terminology which reflects the unique data requirements or geologic characteristics associated with deposits of each energy resource (Figure FE2). The figure depicts in one comparative view interpreted classification schemes for the *total resources* of crude oil and natural gas, coal, and uranium. The "data categories" include nomenclature that is used by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) or other Federal entities to report or develop their published data. The "geologic assurance categories" in Figure FE2 are the USGS categories portrayed in the McKelvey classification system. The operative relationships that the data in the data categories would usually have to the geologic assurance

categories are indicated by their relative positions. Some data are developed to more exacting standards and some are developed from a combination of field data and best available information, so the geologic assurance categories should be viewed as a general but not an absolute guide. In addition, the relative sizes of the data categories are not to scale with the magnitude of the resources; rather, they are roughly proportional to the degree of EIA involvement and relative complexity of the data.

Because crude oil and natural gas are often found together, and exploration, evaluation, and development occur by the same or analogous techniques, they can be represented under a single classification scheme. *Total resources* refers to all the occurrences of a material that meet the definition of a resource (see "Basic Terms"). *Total resources* exclude noneconomic occurrences of a material, whether or not well known.

Further, the characteristics of the material included in total resources conform to certain limits, which define conventional resources. Some excluded materials may qualify as

unconventional resources and are classified separately. For example, coalbed methane is an unconventional resource of natural gas and is not covered by Figure FE2 even though it is currently produced using specialized techniques. The diagrams in Figure FE2 are modified from the basic McKelvey diagram to show how U.S. Government data for each resource relate to the McKelvey criteria. The band across the top of each diagram indicates which data and geologic assurance categories are encompassed in *total resources*. Economic feasibility and geologic assurance of the data categories in Figure FE2 are combined, and in general decrease from left to right.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

For crude oil and natural gas, *total resources* incorporate "original in-place" resources, that is, resources in the Earth before human intervention. Cumulative production is included in *total resources* because past production represents part of the original in-place resource. Domestic crude oil and natural gas production data are well-documented and they validate that the geologic assurance and economic criteria for measured reserves have been met. The two lower bands indicate the geologic assurance categories that are applied to the resource and reserve data: cumulative production is "measured" and thus is part of the "identified" category.

The remaining data that constitute the measured category are *proved reserves producing* and *proved reserves nonproducing*. Their combined data are widely reported as *proved reserves* of crude oil or natural gas. *Proved reserves* (see "Basic Terms," Measured Reserves) meet strict criteria of reliability and economic recoverability and are reported to EIA annually by the operators. Proved reserves nonproducing meet all reporting criteria but were not producing during the past year for some reason, usually a temporary interruption related to maintenance, repair, or development activities.

The remaining data that constitute the identified category of geologic assurance are in *other reserves*, shown in parentheses in Figure FE2 because it is not so much a data category as a collective term. *Other reserves* may include crude oil or natural gas of indicated or inferred geologic assurance (also known as "probable" or "possible"). *Other reserves* are lesser known and less quantified than *proved reserves*. Their economic or technical recoverabilities are less certain. DOI reports inferred reserves² (the lesser studied *other reserves*) as those identified economic resources that will be added as reserves, over and above the measured and indicated, through extensions, revisions, and additions in discovered fields. The only data compiled by EIA within *other reserves* are indicated additional reserves,³ a separate reporting category for crude oil that may become economically recoverable in the future from existing productive reservoirs using currently available, but not installed, recovery technology.

A special category, *noneconomic or nonrecoverable discovered resources* completes the identified reliability category. Resources in this category have been explored and tested sufficiently to determine their relative quantities as well as the infeasibility of their technical or economic recovery. These may range from trace amounts or "shows" in abandoned exploratory wells to huge quantities of natural gas trapped in massive tight sandstones, or as hydrates.

The undiscovered component of *total resources* is estimated by DOI and by various professional and industry authorities. DOI publishes estimates for undiscovered resources of crude oil and natural gas (see "Basic Terms") and does not differentiate hypothetical and speculative resources. Geologic data and exploration history are used in probabilistic calculations to derive estimates from 95-percent to 5-percent probability of at least the stated amount being present. Using broad geologic knowledge, projections, and analogs, undiscovered resources are estimated for the recoverable range of resources.

Coal

The *total resources* of coal (Figure FE2) are defined somewhat differently than for crude oil and natural gas. For coal, the term *total resources* (see "Basic Terms," Resources) assumes that economic extraction is currently or potentially feasible at the time of determination. In contrast, *total resources* in the crude oil and natural gas scheme also include resources for which economic extraction was feasible and accomplished at a time past. Thus, cumulative production of coal is not part of the *total resources*. This distinction is not critical to understanding an isolated reserve estimate, but is important in comparisons between fuels and between past production and reserves. In many areas, cumulative production is used to estimate remaining coal resources as of a certain date, which may be calculated as the difference between original in-place resources and the coal produced and lost or spoiled in mining. Since 1975, estimates of identified resources and of its data subsets from the *DRB to recoverable reserves* (Figure FE2), have been reported for those remaining in-ground quantities.

Relatively few primary data are publicly available on coal reserves. Data category A in Figure FE2 (*committed reserves*) is based on reserve quantities estimated by active mine operators, but the other *recoverable reserve* categories are all extrapolated from the *DRB*. The *DRB* is a subset of the *identified resources* that excludes both inferred resource data and those measured and indicated data in coalbed thickness and depth ranges expected to have little economic or technologic feasibility for current or foreseeable commercial mining. The data base of U.S. *identified resources*, maintained by USGS, has not been updated since 1975, but EIA has updated the *DRB* in certain States where revised data have been developed.

²Not shown separately in Figure FE2.

³Ibid.

Figure FE2. Terms and Classification Systems in Use for Major Energy Resources

Total Resources of Crude Oil and Natural Gas						
Cumulative Production	Proved Reserves Producing	Proved Reserves Non-producing	(Other Reserves)	Non-economic or Non-recoverable Discovered Resources	Undiscovered Recoverable Resources	Undiscovered Nonrecoverable Resources
MEASURED			Indicated and Inferred	Hypothetical and Speculative		
IDENTIFIED				UNDISCOVERED		

Data Categories

Geologic Assurance Categories

Cumulative Production	Total Resources of Coal								Data Categories	
	A	B	C	...N	(Not Re covered)	(Not Ac- ces- sible)	(Non- DRB Qual- ified Resour- ces)	Infer- red Resour- ces		Hypothetical and Speculative Resources
	Recoverable Reserves ^a									
	Accessible Reserve Base									
	Demonstrated Reserve Base (DRB)									
	Measured and Indicated						Inferred	Hypothetical and Speculative ^b	Geologic Assurance Categories	
IDENTIFIED							UNDISCOVERED			

Total Resources of Uranium ^c									
Cumulative Production	< \$30 per pound	< \$50 per pound	< \$100 per pound	< \$30 per pound	< \$50 per pound	< \$100 per pound	< \$30	< \$50 < \$100	Data Categories
	Reserves			Estimated Additional Resources (EAR)		Speculative Resources (SR)		Geologic Assurance Categories	
	Measured and Indicated			Inferred and Hypothetical		Speculative			
	IDENTIFIED			UNDISCOVERED					

^aRecoverable Reserve categories: A = Committed Reserves (at existing mines); B = "Available" Reserves minable at current prices; C. . . . N =

"Available" Reserves at various price increments above current prices for projected heat and sulfur contents.

^bSpeculative coal resources have never been quantified; they are of no current economic interest.

^cUranium deposits are estimated for a range of forward cost categories per pound of uranium oxide (U₃O₈).

The DRB, in turn, is adjusted for use in EIA's Resource Allocation and Mine Costing (RAMC) model,⁴ which is used to project future supplies and types of coal. The initial adjustment of the DRB uses estimates of State or regional portions of the resource that are expected to be unavailable for development. The resulting *accessible reserve base* is further adjusted for estimated mining recovery rates to derive the projected recoverable reserves category. Finally, the *committed reserves* at active mines (category A) are deducted from the *recoverable reserves*. The resulting "uncommitted" or *available reserves* in the RAMC model are allocated to potential mine types based on the estimated depth and thickness of the remaining coal, regional geology, and projected mining costs. As a result, minimum acceptable selling prices are

estimated for the *available reserves* for new mining ("B" through "N" in Figure FE2).

An essential element of a reserve is that it can be extracted economically. For this to be true, the grade or quality of the material must be known so its market value can be calculated. As is discussed later, the detailed sampling needed for coal quality assessment is usually unavailable.

Hypothetical resources, determined by USGS, are estimated quantities of coal in unmapped and unexplored parts of known coal basins to an overburden depth of 6,000 feet; they are determined by extrapolation from the nearest areas of *identified resources*,

⁴Energy Information Administration, *Documentation of the Resource Allocation and Mine Costing (RAMC) Model*, DOE/EIA-M021(92) (Washington, DC, January 1992), pp. 40-59.

with thickness measurements more than 6 miles apart. Continuity is assumed based on geologic evidence. *Speculative resources* of U.S. coal have not been estimated but are included in Figure FE2 for completeness. Their existence is conjectured in some deep basins of the Rocky Mountains at more than 6,000 feet of depth and on the underwater outer continental shelf.

Uranium

Because of the strategic importance of uranium for nuclear applications, the Department of Energy (DOE) and one of its predecessor agencies, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), were authorized to collect detailed data on occurrences of uranium ores in the United States. Sole responsibility for uranium resource and reserve data lay with the AEC and the DOE, and the data were in actuality developed in an operational framework rather than along the guidelines of the McKelvey system. Therefore, in Figure FE2, the relationships of uranium data categories to the geologic assurance categories have been interpreted by comparing uranium data criteria with the definitions of the geologic assurance categories. In practice, these geologic assurance categories are not usually associated with uranium data and are not normally compared with those of oil and gas.

Since the 1940's, assessments have included data on reserves of uranium ore for selected "forward costs" (see next paragraph) per pound of uranium oxide (U_3O_8). Currently, uranium *reserve* estimates are based on detailed cost and operating data collected on Form EIA-858, "Uranium Industry Annual Survey;" historical data on uranium properties; and EIA adjustments to ensure data consistency. EIA *reserve* data are updated through cooperative arrangements that include company conferences and independent EIA reserve assessments of drill hole data.

The *total resources* of uranium (Figure FE2) are similar to coal in regard to cumulative production, which is outside the *total resource* classification. Like crude oil and natural gas, however, *reserves* of uranium are compiled from property-level data. In the United States, data for uranium occurrences roughly equivalent to the measured and indicated ranges are used to compute *reserves* associated with specific mining costs, known as "forward costs." Forward costs are based on the operating and capital costs (in current dollars) yet to be incurred in producing uranium from known deposits. Income tax, profit, interest, and previously incurred (sunk) costs are not considered in forward costs. EIA assumes current mining and processing technology and regulations. The forward cost categories (Figure FE2) are cumulative: that is, reserves that are economically recoverable at \$30 per pound of U_3O_8 are included in reserves recoverable at \$50 per pound.

Besides *reserves*, cost categories are assigned to undiscovered uranium resources. Rather than property-level estimation, as done for reserves, economic models are used for exploration, mining, and milling, in conjunction with macroeconomic indices to enhance the data on undiscovered deposits in geologically favorable areas.

Comparisons and Basic Differences

Comparisons among these energy resource data should be carefully qualified. Considering modes of occurrence, methods of calculation, and quality and quantity of data, there are more differences than parallels among the classifications in Figure FE2. The term *total resources* is just one example. It includes cumulative past production in crude oil and natural gas usage, but not in coal and uranium usage. *Speculative resources* of coal are not of sufficient interest to be quantified, whereas *speculative resources* of uranium have been analyzed and estimated forward costs applied. *Speculative resources* of crude oil and natural gas are of perennial interest, frequently discussed and modeled, and occasionally revised.

The definition of "Measured" in "Basic Terms" has been updated to reflect the fact that coal quality is usually extrapolated from samples in a producing area of the coal field and that samples from the same coalbed may not be available. In other words, the quantity, identity, depth, thickness, and rank of coal resources can be determined to measured, indicated, and inferred standards of reliability from limited data, without detailed coal quality sampling. The available data may come from basic geologic and stratigraphic mapping, measurements of weathered coal (unsuitable for quality sampling) in natural outcrops or mine exposures, and geophysical logs from holes drilled in search of crude oil, natural gas, or other resources. Because coal has not been considered a strategic commodity, except for coking coal briefly during World War II, the coal industry is more independent from Government reporting requirements than the crude oil, natural gas, and uranium industries. Mine site studies, with economic and engineering data, are generally not available. The recoverable reserves of coal are projected from broader resource studies and most coal quality and economic recoverability data are extrapolated.

The terminology associated with reserve comparisons is intricate. *Proved reserves producing* (crude oil and natural gas) have their closest equivalent relative to coal in the *committed reserves* of Category A. Not all Category A coal reserves are definitively in the measured assurance category, like *proved reserves producing*, but their reliability is sufficient to persuade investors and financial backers. *Proved reserves nonproducing* for crude oil and natural gas—again, all in the measured category—are in producing areas and generally are expected to produce again in the short term. The closest coal category is Category B, the reserves projected to be recoverable from measured and indicated resources at current selling prices, with the further difference that Category B coal represents quantities estimated to be producible to meet projected demand, for which mining plans and financing are undetermined. *Proved reserves* and *committed reserves* constitute the estimated or reported "on the shelf" working inventory of the respective industry. They are not "all there is"—an all-too-common misunderstanding, especially for crude oil and natural gas.

The *other reserves* category, representing crude oil and natural gas, includes resources which are less known and less quantified than *proved reserves*, but are, nonetheless, estimated as reserves.

Economic and technical recoverability are assumed, but with less certainty. In this sense, the indicated component of *other reserves* shares common ground with Categories C through N for coal, which command less certainty of recoverability because they would require price increments to be minable. Underlying any similarities between crude oil and natural gas reserves and *recoverable reserves* of coal, however, is the issue of grade or quality. The grade of crude oil and natural gas is directly measured and factored into economic reserve determinations. For coal, quality is largely undocumented and projected from sampling in known areas. Minimum acceptable selling prices are projected for future coal mining and anticipated physical conditions, but attainable prices and recoverability are less certain than for *other reserves* of crude oil and natural gas because the quality of the coal is extrapolated.

The *reserves* category for uranium, as a whole, is roughly equivalent to the various *reserves* categories for crude oil and natural gas. The *estimated additional resources* and the *speculative resources* of uranium, on the other hand, are estimated without consideration of the economics of exploration and exploitation. The EAR and SR are undiscovered resources and do not achieve the geologic assurance of a reserve base. As with crude oil and natural gas, a reserve base for uranium would be superfluous considering the detailed data collected in uranium resource assessment.

Geologic and Market Differences

Crude oil and natural gas in conventional reservoirs occur as low-specific-gravity fluids which, given the right circumstances, migrate upward along fractures and faults and through overlying permeable rocks. Some of the crude oil and natural gas accumulates in traps—sub-surface zones confined by impermeable rocks so configured as to retain them. Crude oil and natural gas are relatively valuable and readily marketable as fuels, lubricants, and chemical feedstocks. They are adaptable to a wide variety of shipping modes and are easy to use. The accessibility of crude oil and natural gas to markets is relatively certain, but locating reserves is uncertain.

Exploration for crude oil and natural gas is expensive and the chance of failure great. Until actual drilling takes place and a reservoir is found and evaluated, there is considerable uncertainty about finding crude oil or natural gas in even a very promising area. Once a deposit is found, what remains to be proven is the volume discovered, its value, and the best techniques for maximizing recovery. As a result of this high-risk situation, *proved reserves* of crude oil and natural gas have had their presence and recoverability thoroughly documented. Given the high reliability of *proved reserves* and the gap in degree of certainty between

proved and *other reserves*, there is no rationale for a reserve base, as in coal.

By contrast, coal deposits usually occur in fixed beds, or layers, among stratified sedimentary rocks. In the eastern and central United States, these deposits generally extend over significant areas as relatively flat-lying tabular deposits. In the western United States, there are a few areas of relatively flat-lying, laterally-extensive coal deposits—for example, subbituminous coal in some parts of the Powder River Basin of Wyoming and Montana and lignites in the Fort Union region of North Dakota and Montana. Most western deposits, however, occur either in deep basins, in which current mining is found only at the borders of the basin, or in deposits along the fronts of ancient seaways, which tend to be elongated or lenticular, pinching out within a quarter mile to less than 2 miles.

The presence and size of most coal deposits have been estimated from relatively few data points. The *demonstrated reserve base* of coal was developed to impose standards on coal resource estimates in order to allow comparability among estimates and serve as a consistent basis for reserve estimates at a National level. The sources of data for the first *DRB*,⁵ published in 1974, were pre-existing and, in many cases, quite old published studies and Government file data. In many areas these old data still provide the only available basis for the *DRB*.

As is the case with coal quality, there is a dearth of data for the factors that govern actual access to *DRB* resources and economic recoverability of those resources as reserves. Coal accessibility and recovery rates are imputed indirectly and economic minability and market factors are estimated and extrapolated in EIA's Resource Allocation and Mine Costing model. Field data for coal quality and accessibility are being integrated into *DRB* estimates only in the recent revision program.⁶

In contrast to crude oil, natural gas, and coal, uranium ore grades are of extremely low concentration. U.S. production has come from ores ranging from 0.05 percent U_3O_8 to 0.50 percent U_3O_8 . Potential resources have a minimum concentration of 0.01 percent U_3O_8 . Government assessment of uranium reserves involves analyses of borehole gamma ray logs supplied by companies and chemical assays of core samples. Exploration for uranium deposits includes targets both near the surface and several thousand feet deep. Techniques include measurement of radioactivity in drilled holes, logging of boreholes with geophysical techniques, detailed geologic mapping, geochemical surveys, and analysis of borehole cuttings and drill cores.

Uranium deposits occur in several modes: dispersed in sandstone host rocks, in mineralized breccias⁷ associated with the solution and collapse of geologic structures, as veins and fracture fillings in metamorphic and granitic rocks, and as low-grade deposits in

⁵U.S. Bureau of Mines, *Demonstrated Coal Reserve Base of the United States on January 1, 1974*, Mineral Industry Surveys (Washington, DC, June 1974).

⁶The EIA's Coal Reserves Data Base Program began in 1990 and enlists State geological surveys to participate in *DRB* revisions and to include State field data on coal resource mapping and coal quality and rank. Still, data on coal quality and rank tend to be significantly more sparse than physical coal measurement points.

⁷Rock fragments bound together by a mineral cement.

volcanic rock. Uranium is associated with other metals, such as vanadium, copper, selenium, molybdenum, beryllium, and chromium, and is often recovered as a byproduct of phosphate mining. "Conventional" mining is done both underground and by open-pit methods, and significant "nonconventional" mining is done using *in situ* solution methods.

Resource and Reserve Data that Are Often Compared

The resource and reserve data for crude oil, natural gas, and coal are most frequently compared because they are fossil fuels that compete for some of the same markets. Since they are based on operator data and field experience, *proved reserves* of crude oil and natural gas (Table FE1) are good measures of the known short-term domestic supplies in the ground. *Proved reserves* are reevaluated annually in terms of prices, operating and development costs, and production performance. With the availability of imported oil and natural gas, domestic proved

reserves show a limited short-term response to changes in prices, development costs, national policies and taxes, and technologies. Overall, however, the trend in *proved reserves* has been downward. Between 1984 and 1992, crude oil *proved reserves* declined by 16 percent from 28.4 billion barrels to 23.7 billion barrels. Dry natural gas *proved reserves* declined by 18 percent from 201.5 trillion cubic feet in 1982 to 165.0 trillion cubic feet in 1992.⁸

Indicated and *inferred reserves*, along with *proved reserves*, compose the full *reserves* category for crude oil and natural gas (Table FE1). Estimates of *indicated* and *inferred reserves* are developed by DOI.⁹ Because of their uncertain economic or technical recoverability, indicated and *inferred reserves* have less near-term importance.

Remaining recoverable resources of crude oil and natural gas (Table FE1) include proved reserves, discovered and undiscovered resources, and some unconventional resources. In this context, the term "recoverable" is used to differentiate from resources

Table FE1. Commonly-Cited Published Resource Estimates for Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Coal, and Uranium

	Proved Reserves (12/31/93)		Reserves (Proved + Indicated + Inferred) (12/31/86)		Remaining Recoverable Resources ^b (12/31/86)
Crude Oil^a (billion barrels)	23.0	<	45.7	<	140
	Proved Reserves (12/31/93)		Reserves (Proved + Indicated + Inferred) (12/31/86)		Remaining Recoverable Resources ^b (12/31/86)
Dry Natural Gas (trillion cubic feet)	162.4	<	264.0	<	1,188
	Recoverable Reserves (1/1/92)		Demonstrated Reserves Base (1/1/92)		Identified Resources (1/1/74)
Coal (billion short tons)	264.7	<	475.6	<	1,730.9
	Reserves		Estimated Additional Resources		Speculative Resources
Uranium (12/31/93) (million pounds U ₃ O ₈ at \$30 per pound)	292	+	2,200	+	1,330

^aExcludes natural gas liquids (including lease condensates).

^bIncludes estimates of undiscovered and unconventional resources.

Notes: Appearance of data categories in this table does not imply equivalence. This table illustrates similar-sounding data categories that are commonly cited, and the relation of these categories to others for the same resource. Categories do not correlate between coal, uranium, and those of crude oil and natural gas. A "<" indicates that the category includes the data of the category to the left. A "+" indicates that the category is separate and exclusive of the data of the category to the left.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquid Reserves, 1993 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(93) (Washington, DC, October 1994), Table 1, pp. 2-3, 8. EIA, *U.S. Coal Reserves: An Update by Heat and Sulfur Content*, DOE/EIA-0529(92) (Washington, DC, February 1993), p. 24. Averitt, Paul, *Coal Resources of the United States, January 1, 1974*, U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1412 (Washington, DC, 1975), p. 25. EIA, *Uranium Industry Annual 1993*, DOE/EIA-0478(93) (Washington, DC, September 1994), Tables 8-9.

⁸Proved reserves of dry natural gas are cited because they constitute the source of marketable natural gas, after separation of natural gas liquids and significant levels of nonhydrocarbon gases; proved reserves are also developed for natural gas liquids associated with production from natural gas reserves but they are not reported here because they serve a different market. Data source: Energy Information Administration, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1992 Annual Report*, DOE/EIA-0216(92) (Washington, DC, October 1993) p. 8.

⁹U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey, Minerals Management Service, *Estimates of Undiscovered Conventional Oil and Gas Resources in the United States—A Part of the Nation's Energy Endowment*, R.F. Mast, P.E. Martin, and others (Washington, DC, 1989).

preemptively considered technically or economically nonrecoverable. Only for reserves are technical and economic recoverability, as by a commercial enterprise at a profit, considered established. The locations of undiscovered recoverable resources are not known with specificity, but their existence is postulated based on experience with similar favorable geologic settings. Those resources are expressed as "risky" (unconditional)¹⁰ estimates determined by probabilistic methods. Although not "best practice," the associated mean value is adopted by many as a standard remaining recoverable resource estimate (Table FE1).

The *recoverable reserves* of coal, derived by applying regional accessibility and recoverability adjustments to the DRB, are often improperly compared with the *proved reserves* of crude oil and natural gas. The two categories are **not** comparable. *Recoverable reserves* estimate the quantity of raw DRB coal extractable at current and future mines. Data to simulate economics and minability of the deposits are sketchy. There is no survey of coal mine operators and reserve owners to evaluate the quality of the reserves. Coal resources under Federal control have not been completely assessed and fall short of the resources in the DRB. Evaluation of Federal coal reserves is hampered because many coal resource areas have been evaluated by potential lessees under proprietary data protection rules.

Committed reserves, or "reserves at active mines" (Table FE2), collected on Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report," is the published figure for coal that most nearly parallels EIA's *proved reserves producing* figure for crude oil and natural gas. In 1993, active mine operators reported 21.5 billion short tons of *committed reserves* at active mines, or a ratio of reserves to production of less than 23. For crude oil, the EIA figure of 23.0 billion barrels of *proved reserves* (as of December 31, 1993) equates to a 9.8 reserves-to-production ratio. For natural gas, the *proved reserves* equate to a 9.1 reserves-to-production ratio.

By contrast, the *recoverable reserves* of coal (264.7 billion short tons as of January 1, 1992) would yield an apparent, but ill-founded, reserves-to-production ratio of 266 (Table FE2). *Recoverable reserves* of coal differ from *proved reserves* of crude oil or natural gas in several ways:

- The coal data include measured and indicated resources, not just proven resources.
- The coal data mostly represent anticipated accessibility and recoverability from the DRB, not detailed economic or engineering evaluations of proven reserves.

- The grade or quality of coal resources and *committed reserves* is extrapolated from available data from past field sampling and production of analogous coalbeds.
- Because *recoverable reserves* of coal are estimated mostly from regional resource studies, evaluation of potential mine properties often show that some reserves have been rendered unminable (sterilized) due to earlier mining, have been removed by unreported illegal mining, or are locally absent or unminable for geologic reasons.

The reserves-to-production ratio of uranium (Table FE2) would seem to be 94 at the 1993 rate of 3.1 million pounds domestic production.¹¹ This figure must be considered, however, in the context of current prices. The 1993 domestic production was supported by pre-existing long-term contracts at a few operations, with prices set well above recent "restricted market values" ranging between \$9.00 and \$10.00 per pound of U₃O₈.¹² Further, these producers often fulfill long-term contract commitments more economically by augmenting their production with cheaper imported U₃O₈. Because of confidentiality requirements, the prices of U₃O₈ production from the handful of domestic producers cannot be disclosed. Clearly, *reserves* at \$30 per pound overstate current productive capacity. EIA has kept the cutoff price high to protect the confidentiality of the few producing domestic producers and because of uncertainties over near-future capability to produce domestic U₃O₈ at lower costs owing to the closure of all operating domestic mills and consequent increases in ore transport costs.

Comparability Dilemmas

Although an ideal basis for comparing the major energy resource and reserve data is not available, analyses inevitably bring forth comparisons and influence decisions. *Proved reserves* of crude oil and natural gas are at their lowest point since 1949—a serious concern because dependence on imported petroleum increases as consumption trends rise. The decline in proved reserves of conventional crude oil coincides with a nearly steady decline in real crude oil prices since 1981. A decline in *proved reserves* of conventional wet natural gas has taken place while natural gas marketing and transportation have been in flux. For example, in Alabama and New Mexico, production of coalbed methane has become significant. Further, although *proved reserves* may decline, ultimate recovery has tended to increase for crude oil and natural gas. In 1976, U.S. *proved reserves* of crude oil were 33,502 million barrels.

¹⁰ These are estimates of the volumes of crude oil or natural gas that may exist in an area, including the possibility that the area is devoid of crude oil or natural gas. U.S. Geological Survey and Minerals Management Service, *Estimates of Undiscovered Conventional Oil and Gas Resources in the United States—A Part of the Nation's Energy Endowment*, Open-File Report (Washington, DC, 1989), p. 6.

¹¹ Energy Information Administration, *Uranium Industry Annual 1993*, DOE/EIA-0478(93) (Washington, DC, September 1994), Tables 8–9.

¹² Restricted market values apply to all products and services delivered in the United States as well as non-NIS-origin products and services delivered outside the United States. The NIS (Newly Independent States) data cover only: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. (NUEXCO, *NUEXCO Review*, Number 314, "Market Values Summary," (Denver, CO, October 1994), p. 1.

Table FE2. Apparent Comparative Statistics for EIA Estimates of Proved Reserve Crude Oil

	Crude Oil (billion barrels) (12/31/93)	Dry Natural Gas (trillion cubic feet) (12/31/93)	Coal—Reserves at Active Mines (billion short tons) (12/31/93)	Coal—Recoverable Reserves ^a (billion short tons) (1/1/92)	Uranium ^a (million pounds U ₃ O ₈ at \$30/lb.) (12/31/93)
Proved Reserve Equivalent.....	23.0	162.4	21.5	264.7	292
Identified Resource-to- Reserves Ratio.....	6.1	7.3	80.5	6.5 ^b	0 ^c
Reserves Recalculated Annually?.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Reserves based on Company Data?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Reserves based on Economic and Engineering Analysis?.....	Yes	Yes	Mixed	No	Yes
Would Identified Resources Require Nonconventional Technologies?.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ^d
Is Any Current Production from Unconventional Resources?	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Estimated Industry Exploration Expenditures	(1993) \$2.79 billion ^e	(e)	NA	(f)	(1993) \$11.3 million
Intensity of Institutional Resource Assessments	High	High	Low	Low	Low, Formerly, High

^aRecoverable Reserves of Coal and Reserves of Uranium are based on data of combined measured and indicated reliability. These are broader than Proved Reserves, for which there is no exact equivalent in published coal and uranium data.

^bThe Identified Resource estimate for coal has not been revised since 1975.

^cThe only figure for uranium in any way equivalent to an identified resource is the reserves figure, which is equivalent to resources of measured and indicated reliability; resources of roughly inferred reliability are included along with hypothetical in estimated additional resources, but their development potential is imputed by analogy and extrapolation, making them of other than indicated classification.

^dFor uranium, the estimated additional resources component, as with reserves, assumes recovery rates and technologies analogous to those currently in use. Technologies currently in use, however, include *in situ* leaching and by-product recovery, which are not considered conventional.

^ePetroleum exploration expenditures include expenses associated with natural gas exploration. Data are based on EIA's Financial Reporting System (FRS), which covered 25 major companies in 1993, representing 52 percent of the U.S. production of crude oil and natural gas liquids and 43 percent of the natural gas production.

^fCoal exploration expenditures are not reported. Reserves are bought and sold, however, partly in relation to real and anticipated changes in coal mining profitability. In 1993, reserves held by FRS companies declined to 16.1 billion short tons, a decline of 58 percent from 1991 (and down from 54.6 billion short tons at the beginning of 1988). The reserves reported at active mines in 1993 (including medium and smaller companies) have declined by an average of 1.5 percent since 1984.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids: 1993 Annual Report*; *Coal Industry Annual 1993*; *U.S. Coal Reserves: An Update by Heat and Sulfur Content*; and *Uranium Industry Annual 1993, Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1993, Tables B1 and B22*.

Cumulative production from 1977 through 1992 was 43,068 million barrels, exceeding the 1976 *proved reserves*, yet there were still *proved reserves* of 23,745 million barrels in 1992.

Each year, operators revise upward and downward the *proved reserves* of their operating fields. Old reserves are supplemented by extensions into previously assumed but unproven areas. Further increases come about because of new field discoveries or discoveries of new reservoirs in old fields. The downward trend in U.S. crude oil reserves is reinforced by relatively low domestic prices and comparatively favorable economics for exploration and

reserve development abroad. The decline in *proved reserves* would be mitigated under more favorable prices, easing of exploration and drilling restrictions, or new exploration and extraction technology.

Coal resource and reserve data are subject to uncertainties that have never been assessed. No analytical data on quality or grade, costs of mining, quality/price factors, or effects of cleaning and blending are collected. Mine-level data are not available on the effects of coalbed configuration and geologic variables on net recovery from in-place deposits. The sequence of mining and the

use of longwall mining can impair or destroy the recoverability of coalbeds located above or below, but such "sterilization" of reserves cannot be quantified with available data.

For crude oil, natural gas, and uranium, historic production is well documented, but the amounts of coal mined, lost in mining, and rendered subeconomic by incomplete extraction are in part speculative.

Commercial U.S. coal production began as early as 1748, but records of coal production were not reliably kept until much later. Coal production and reserve data can be correlated for some mines, but generally not for geographically and geologically defined areas. Resources are based on broad regional assessments and most estimates of remaining resources and reserves are derived from the intersection of two data bases—the DRB and historic production/depletion—that are determined independently from incomplete information.

Uranium reserves are calculated from data of measured and indicated reliability (like the DRB). Economic and ore grade data and minability information for uranium support direct estimation of reserves in forward cost categories. Although the data are detailed and the methodology is rigorous, EIA reserves of uranium are reported for a low-range price of \$30 per pound of U_3O_8 , even though current new contracts average \$9.36 per pound.¹³ The domestic reserves of uranium that could be supported by current market prices may be as low as zero. Exploration and development drilling for domestic uranium reserves has dwindled dramatically since the late 1970's (104,353 holes drilled in 1978 versus 1,768 holes in 1992), domestic production has likewise fallen, and reserves under production and development have become less relevant to future prospects. Currently, international sources of uranium have relatively rich ore concentrations. Domestic uranium reserves, calculated at prices in excess of world prices, are temporarily not competitive.

Conclusions

The data for the four major energy resources in the United States are not truly compatible. A single classification scheme underlies the resource and reserve data for crude oil, natural gas, coal, and uranium, but differences in their geology and in exploration and development practices lead to marked differences in the data structures.

¹³"Low-Priced Imports Depress U.S. Uranium Production," Press Release, Energy Information Administration, *EIA Reports* (Washington, DC, July 13, 1994).

Data for crude oil and natural gas are generally comparable with each other because these resources have related geologic origins and occur together. Because of the scope and thoroughness of crude oil and natural gas resource and reserve assessments, they serve as a standard against which coal and uranium assessments can be evaluated. **Proved reserves of crude oil and natural gas attain a higher level of data reliability and precision than the closest equivalent for currently published uranium and coal data.**

Low (less than 10) reserves-to-production ratios for crude oil and natural gas coincide with the decreasing intensity of domestic exploration. These ratios do not mean that domestic reserves will be gone in 10 years—continuing exploration is expected to "prove up" additional reserves that compensate, more or less, for annual depletion—but, in the long term, the ratio may continue to shrink under prevalent economic and regulatory conditions.

Remaining recoverable resources of crude oil and natural gas are 6 to 7 times larger than proved reserves and are a credible indication of additional reserve potential if future domestic exploration and development are economically attractive.

Data on coal quality, mining engineering, and geology are needed to determine economic minability and produce reliable reserve estimates. The baseline demonstrated reserve base is lacking the engineering data, quality assays, and other economic data available for crude oil, natural gas, and uranium. *The coal data most closely equivalent to proved reserves—the recoverable reserves of coal at existing mines and at new mines at current market prices—are partly derived by merging assumed economic and quality factors with the broad data of the DRB.*

Uranium reserve data are based on detailed engineering and geologic data or on analogs which use field data on the geology of the host rocks. Although uranium reserve estimates are derived from data sufficient to evaluate the recoverability of ores at or near currently competitive market prices, such results are withheld to protect the confidentiality of the few domestic producers. *Consequently, it is not appropriate to compare published uranium reserves that use forward cost categories of \$30 per pound of U_3O_8 (more than 3 times current uranium prices) with reserves of the other major energy resources.*

Highlights

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

Highlights

Despite an overall slowing economy¹, increasing transportation activity² and mild winter weather stimulated **total demand** for refined petroleum products (measured as products supplied) for February 1995³ to **17.8 million barrels per day** (Table H1). This was **2 percent lower than the exceptionally high level a year earlier**. Temperatures in the United States were nearly 4 percent warmer than normal for this time of year and 6 percent warmer than last February. The 1994-1995 winter temperatures have been the warmest since 1953-1954 and the second warmest winter season this century.⁴

Other February 1995 highlights include:

- **Demand for finished motor gasoline was at its all-time high for February**, spurred by low retail prices and favorable winter driving conditions. The winter oxygenated fuels control period ended in most States on February 28.
- **Distillate fuel oil demand was the highest for February in 15 years**, production remained strong, and stock levels were the highest for February in 8 years.
- **Crude oil imports were very high** for this time of year, but accounted for less than 50 percent of the crude oil inputs to refineries. Domestic crude oil **production was the lowest for February in 41 years**, and **crude oil stock levels were extremely low** for this time of year and of concern to Midwest refiners that relied heavily on pipelines for crude oil deliveries.
- **Kerosene-type jet fuel demand and production were at very high levels** for February.

- **Propane stocks fell 9 million barrels**, the largest February stock drawdown since 1977.

Motor Gasoline

The mild winter weather and low retail prices pushed **demand and production** of finished motor gasoline to **record high February levels**. Demand rose to 7.4 million barrels per day, and **production averaged 7.3 million barrels per day**. At 0.2 million barrels per day, **imports of finished motor gasoline were slightly below the normal range for this time of year**. Finished motor gasoline stock levels totaled 180 million barrels, the **lowest for February since 1991**. End-of-month stock levels of reformulated gasoline (RFG) remained relatively flat at 42 million barrels, and **production of RFG increased slightly** from January's level to 1.8 million barrels per day (Table FE1).

New Jersey shortened its oxygenated gasoline season by 3 months, resulting in that State's portion of the New York metropolitan area oxygenated gasoline season beginning 1 month later (November 1) and ending 2 months earlier (February 28) than in previous years.⁵ The New York City and Connecticut portions of the New York metropolitan area retain the 7-month winter oxygenated gasoline control period.⁶

Although before the program began, Energy Information Administration (EIA) industry analysts expected demand for RFG to average 2.5 million barrels per day,⁷ the current average of about 1.9 million barrels per day has not reached the expected levels. Numerous counties in Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania requested to opt out of the program, and the

¹Industrial Sector Growth Shows Signs of Slowing," *The Washington Post*, March 2, 1995, pp. C11 and C18.

²Railroad, Intermodal Traffic Begin 1995 With a Bang," *The Journal of Commerce*, February 8, 1995, p. 2B.

³February 1995 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

⁴Weather Summary," *USA Today*, March 6, 1995, p.12A.

⁵New Jersey Gets Approval to Shorten Winter Gasoline Season as of March 1," *The Oil Daily*, February 3, 1995, pp. 1 and 4.

⁶N.Y., Connecticut Stick With Oxygenated Fuels," *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, February 13, 1995, pp. 3 and 6.

⁷Energy Information Administration, *The Energy Information Administration's Assessment of Reformulated Gasoline: An Update*, SR/OOG/94-03, Washington, D.C., December 1994, p. 29.

Table FE1. Reformulated Gasoline Production and Stocks, by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District, December 1994 through February 1995

PAD District	Production (Thousand Barrels per Day)			Stocks (Million Barrels)		
	December	January	February	December	January	February
I.....	648	485	576	23	22	22
II.....	257	247	211	4	4	3
III.....	626	613	574	9	9	10
IV.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
V.....	505	384	439	7	7	7
Total.....	2,036	1,729	1,800	43	42	42

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

Sources: December 1994 and January 1995 data from respective *Petroleum Supply Monthly* publications, February 1995 data from EIA's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

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

Category	1995			1994	January - February	
	Estimated February	January	Difference ^a	February	1995	1994
Products Supplied	17.8	17.2	0.7	18.3	17.5	18.1
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7.4	7.2	0.2	7.3	7.3	7.1
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.6	3.3	0.3	3.6	3.5	3.6
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1.1	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.9	1.4
Jet Fuel.....	1.6	1.6	(s)	1.5	1.6	1.5
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.3	4.3	(s)	4.5	4.3	4.5
Crude Oil Inputs	13.5	13.6	-0.1	13.1	13.6	13.2
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	90.7	91.8	-1.1	89.8	91.3	90.8
Imports	8.2	8.0	0.2	8.5	8.0	8.2
Crude Oil	6.5	6.5	(s)	6.3	6.5	6.1
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other.....	6.5	6.5	(s)	6.3	6.5	6.1
Products	1.6	1.5	0.2	2.2	1.5	2.1
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.3	0.2	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	0.2	0.3	(s)	0.3	0.3	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.6	0.2	0.5
Jet Fuel.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
Exports	0.9	1.0	-0.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
Crude Oil.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products.....	0.8	0.9	(s)	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total Net Imports	7.2	7.0	0.3	7.6	7.1	7.3
Stock Change^d	-0.8	-0.4	-0.4	-1.4	-0.6	-1.1
Crude Oil.....	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Products.....	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-1.2	-0.4	-1.0
Total Stocks	1,606	1,641	-36	1,581	--	--
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	916	920	-4	917	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	592	592	0	587	--	--
Other.....	325	328	-4	330	--	--
Products	689	721	-32	663	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	180	183	-3	187	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	120	140	-20	104	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil.....	37	44	-7	39	--	--
Jet Fuel.....	42	44	-2	40	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^e	310	310	(s)	293	--	--

^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), 1993, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II; appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

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

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1993-1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1994												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,522	~13,345	13,151	14,012	14,460	14,532	14,491	14,633	14,371	13,692	14,133	14,118
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,742	14,869	14,396	14,371	14,967	15,047	15,042	15,044	15,077	15,090	15,082	15,033
Idle Capacity²	350	173	645	806	202	121	126	126	126	126	134	208
Idle Three Months or Less	303	122	594	675	75	65	14	14	14	0	8	102
Idle More than Three Months	47	51	51	131	127	56	112	112	112	126	126	106
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,091	15,041	15,041	15,177	15,168	15,168	15,168	15,170	15,203	15,216	15,216	15,241
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.7	89.8	91.4	97.5	96.6	96.6	96.3	97.3	95.3	90.7	93.7	93.9
Operable Capacity	89.6	88.7	87.4	92.3	95.3	95.8	95.5	96.5	94.5	90.0	92.9	92.6
1995												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,806	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	15,035	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity²	362	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	256	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	106	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,397	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	89.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

²Idle 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.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1993, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II, Table 16; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1994 data issue, Table 28.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) granted them an Administrative Stay of the RFG requirement. Also, a number of downstream blending operations have not yet been accounted for in the EIA's RFG production statistics. Because of the confusion engulfing the motor gasoline market as other States consider pulling out of the RFG program, it appears that some refiners have restrained production until definitive demand patterns develop. Furthermore, analysts may have initially over estimated the spillover effects from RFG areas to areas using conventional gasoline.

Other developments affecting the finished motor gasoline market include the EPA rejection of a request to suspend the RFG program in Wisconsin,⁸ pending requests from Maine and Delaware to opt-out areas that are currently in the RFG program,⁹ and, a number of areas--St. Louis, Missouri, Atlanta, Georgia, Phoenix, Arizona, and El Paso, Texas--have elected to use ultra-low Reid vapor pressure summer gasoline rather than RFG.¹⁰

Court rulings affecting finished motor gasoline markets are expected this year. The U.S. Court of Appeals heard arguments in February 1995 concerning an industry challenge to the EPA's

renewable oxygenate standard (ROS) which requires that renewable oxygenates comprise a prescribed proportion of the oxygen content of RFG.¹¹ Recently, the Venezuelan Government withdrew its complaint from the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade against the EPA's ruling that non-U.S. refiners manufacture RFG based on the 1990 U.S. statutory refiner baseline, thereby affecting RFG imports. Venezuela re-filed its complaint with the World Trade Organization, which may delay resolution by several months.¹²

Operators of several methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether (MTBE) plants have undertaken projects to determine the feasibility of converting existing MTBE units to produce either MTBE or ethyl-tertiary-butyl-ether (ETBE), and some have commenced construction of these projects.¹³

Distillate Fuel Oil

Despite the warmer winter weather, distillate fuel oil demand reached 3.6 million barrels per day, the highest level for February since 1980. Increased activity in the transportation

⁸"EPA Stands Firm on Wisconsin RFG, Offers Other Action," *Octane Week Special Report*, February 27, 1995, pp. 1 - 2.

⁹"Delaware, Maine Looking at RFG Opt-out," *Oxy-Fuel News*, February 20, 1995, p. 8.

¹⁰"Louisville Debates RFG: St. Louis Cuts Reid Vapor Pressure," *The Oil Daily*, March 2, 1995, pp. 2 and 5.

¹¹"Court of Appeals Hears Oral Arguments in ROS Lawsuit," *Oxy-Fuel News*, February 20, 1995, pp. 1 and 4.

¹²"Venezuela RFG Challenge Moves from GATT to WTO," *Octane Week*, February 6, 1995, pp. 1 and 5.

¹³"Arco Chemical Adds ETBE Flexibility at Channelview," *21st Century Fuels*, March 1995, p. 6.

sector of the economy contributed to this robust demand. **Production** of distillate fuel oil averaged 3.0 million barrels per day, **about the same level as a year earlier**. Distillate fuel oil **imports** of 0.2 million barrels per day were well within the normal seasonal range. **Stock** withdrawals totaled 15 million barrels during the month, inventories of distillate fuel oil dropped 14 percent from January levels to 120 million barrels, still the **highest level for February since 1987**. **Low-sulfur** distillate fuel oil **stocks** totaled 63 million barrels, **52 percent of the total**.

Residual Fuel Oil

As electric power plants continued natural gas-over-residual fuel oil consumption strategies, **demand** for residual fuel oil averaged 1.1 million barrels per day. Although this was 27 percent higher than for January 1995, it was low for this time of the year. **Production** and **imports** of residual fuel oil continued year-to-year declines as well, settling at 0.8 million barrels per day and 0.2 million barrels per day, respectively. Residual fuel oil **stock** levels plummeted to 37 million barrels, **the lowest February level since 1965**.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Kerosene-type jet fuel **demand** averaged nearly 1.6 million barrels per day, **a record high for February**. **Production** of kerosene-type jet fuel reached 1.4 million barrels per day, the highest February level since 1991. **Stock levels** of kerosene-type jet fuel surged to 42 million barrels, the **all-time February high**. In general, year-to-year comparisons are obscured by the continued military switchover and reduced necessity for blending into diesel fuel due to milder temperatures. Continued low-price incentives for commercial air passengers boosted airline miles traveled and contributed to the high demand for kerosene-type jet fuel.

Propane

Despite above normal temperatures, U.S. inventories of propane were **drawn down by 9 million barrels, a near record for February**. The record February stock draw of 9.7 million barrels was set in 1977. As of March 3, 1995, U.S. inventories of propane stood at 24.2 million barrels, compared with 25.1 million barrels in inventory at about this same time last year. Although the National Weather Service reported February temperatures above normal, several winter storms early in the month and continued strong petrochemical sector demand for propane as a feedstock contributed to the steep draw from inventories during the month. Regional inventories recorded mostly seasonal declines during February, although Gulf Coast inventories temporarily dipped to a record low of 12.2 million barrels before making a modest recovery to 12.5 million barrels by the end of the month.

Crude Oil

Domestic crude oil **production** averaged 6.6 million barrels per day, **the lowest February level since 1954**. At 6.5 million barrels per day, **imports** of crude oil reached the **highest February level since 1977**.

Crude oil **stock** levels (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) fell to 325 million barrels, **the lowest February level since 1985**. The low crude oil stocks prompted some Midwest refiners to closely monitor the availability of crude oil in the coming months. Midwest crude oil stock levels totaled nearly 67 million barrels, about 12 percent below last year's levels. In recent years, short-term supply problems caused by insufficient seasonal pipeline capacity in the Midwest tightened crude oil supplies and resulted in crude oil price increases. Low crude oil inventory levels this year reportedly concerned Midwest refiners that wanted to avoid a repeat of last year's tight market supplies and high crude oil prices.¹⁴

Refinery Operations

Crude oil inputs were high for February, averaging 13.5 million barrels per day, and the estimated **refinery operable utilization rate was also high** for this time of the year at 89.8 percent (Table H2).

During February, Chevron USA Products Co. completed the sale of its 185,000 barrels-per-day Port Arthur, Texas, refinery to Clark Refining and Marketing, Inc.¹⁵ Clark's refining capacity, centered in Illinois, was doubled by this purchase; and Chevron will maintain its position as the Nation's largest petroleum refiner, operating petroleum refineries in nine States.

News Highlight

Growth in the Motor Gasoline Export Market

During the fourth quarter of 1994, as the petroleum industry prepared for the reformulated gasoline (RFG) program, there was considerable speculation by industry analysts that motor gasoline exports would increase as companies sought new markets for finished motor gasoline which could not comply with the Government's anti-dumping regulations.

December 1994 marked the highest single month for finished motor gasoline exports ever, reaching a record level of 231 thousand barrels per day, more than double the 108 thousand barrels per day for the previous month. In addition, motor gasoline blending component exports increased to 17 thousand barrels per day compared with a level of 2 thousand barrels per day in November.

¹⁴"Mid-Continent Braces for Repeat of '94 Oil Shortage," *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, February 13, 1995, p. 10.

¹⁵"Clark, Chevron Finalize Port Arthur Refinery Deal," *21st Century Fuels*, March 1995, p. 6.

Gulf and West Coast companies accounted for more than 98 percent of December's finished motor gasoline exports. At 188 thousand barrels per day the Gulf Coast shipments more than doubled the 81 thousand barrels per day exported from the region during November. West Coast exports of finished motor gasoline averaged 39 thousand barrels per day, while East Coast finished motor gasoline exports showed minimal growth at about 1 thousand barrels per day.

Exports of finished motor gasoline to Mexico increased significantly to 125 thousand barrels per day in December 1994,

from 48 thousand barrels per day a month earlier. This was the largest increase to any country, and the December shipments to Mexico accounted for more than 60 percent of the total increase in finished motor gasoline exports.

During recent years, December exports of finished motor gasoline have been high. However, some industry analysts believe that the combination of the developing RFG program and the anti-dumping regulations will provide sufficient incentive for growth in the motor gasoline export market.

Summary Statistics

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

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

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change ^a		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic ^c	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^d	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^d and Petroleum Products
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	^g 290	^g -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	^g 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	^g 214	^g -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	^g 1,592
1993 January	9,254	6,961	1,737	295	^g 560	16,173	^g 1,618
February	8,907	6,943	1,777	219	-796	17,334	1,602
March	8,987	6,974	1,793	212	-602	17,575	1,590
April	8,897	6,881	1,802	523	356	16,781	1,617
May	8,800	6,847	1,732	147	915	16,508	1,650
June	8,747	6,795	1,753	2	573	17,096	1,667
July	8,657	6,688	1,741	6	497	17,357	1,682
August	8,720	6,758	1,747	-505	299	17,332	1,676
September	8,652	6,712	1,732	-439	86	17,650	1,665
October	8,893	6,839	1,768	328	403	17,323	1,688
November	8,847	6,912	1,670	251	-320	17,780	1,686
December	8,668	6,858	1,579	-53	-1,198	17,953	1,647
Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	70	17,237	--
1994 January	E 8,674	E 6,777	1,619	-16	-831	17,924	1,620
February	E 8,586	E 6,745	1,642	-164	-1,225	18,302	1,581
March	E 8,688	E 6,719	1,676	339	-438	17,289	1,578
April	E 8,528	E 6,634	1,687	-58	311	17,428	1,585
May	E 8,546	E 6,658	1,715	-213	977	17,094	1,609
June	E 8,546	E 6,567	1,736	-204	457	17,830	1,616
July	E 8,580	E 6,528	1,756	187	855	17,474	1,649
August	E 8,537	E 6,547	1,766	-43	291	18,107	1,656
September	E 8,613	E 6,551	1,793	112	580	17,469	1,677
October	E 8,600	E 6,578	1,747	294	-546	17,656	1,669
November	E 8,649	E 6,542	1,796	106	329	17,340	1,682
December	E 8,764	E 6,686	1,799	-155	-776	18,280	1,654
Average	E 8,610	E 6,627	1,728	17	4	17,679	--
1995 January	RE 8,664	RE 6,596	R 1,773	R -279	R -117	R 17,167	R 1,641
February*	E 8,705	PE 6,604	E 1,797	E -66	E -728	E 17,849	E 1,606
2-Mo. Average	E 8,683	PE 6,600	E 1,784	E -178	E -407	E 17,491	--
1994 2-Mo. Average	E 8,632	E 6,762	1,630	-86	-1,018	18,103	--
1993 2-Mo. Average	9,089	6,952	1,756	259	-84	16,724	--

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports ^f
	Total	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1981 Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983 Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 January	8,004	6,292	1,712	1,135	129	1,006	6,869
February	7,948	6,156	1,792	1,033	166	867	6,915
March	8,285	6,488	1,797	970	139	831	7,315
April	8,768	6,928	1,840	1,067	73	994	7,701
May	8,663	6,809	1,854	1,082	112	970	7,581
June	8,805	7,201	1,604	900	150	750	7,905
July	9,219	7,289	1,930	1,001	62	938	8,218
August	8,429	6,641	1,789	829	55	774	7,600
September	8,531	6,581	1,950	902	107	795	7,629
October	9,197	7,181	2,015	881	62	819	8,316
November	8,903	6,997	1,906	980	67	913	7,923
December	8,645	6,838	1,807	1,250	63	1,188	7,394
Average	8,620	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 January	7,914	5,961	1,953	927	110	817	6,987
February	8,501	6,313	2,187	882	116	766	7,619
March	8,500	6,377	2,123	936	40	896	7,564
April	8,927	6,937	1,990	868	120	749	8,059
May	9,155	7,163	1,993	929	118	812	8,226
June	9,263	7,358	1,906	867	107	760	8,396
July	9,778	7,867	1,911	877	84	793	8,901
August	9,523	7,528	1,996	913	72	841	8,611
September	9,526	7,722	1,804	891	61	830	8,635
October	8,642	6,993	1,649	997	138	859	7,646
November	8,527	6,863	1,663	1,000	102	898	7,527
December	8,861	7,193	1,668	1,208	118	1,090	7,653
Average	8,929	7,027	1,902	942	99	843	7,986
1995 January	R 7,955	R 6,503	R 1,452	R 978	R 113	R 865	R 6,977
February	E 8,152	E 6,547	E 1,605	E 923	E 101	E 822	E 7,229
2-Mo. Average	E 8,048	E 6,524	E 1,525	E 952	E 107	E 844	E 7,097
1994 2-Mo. Average	8,193	6,128	2,064	906	113	793	7,287
1993 2-Mo. Average	7,977	6,227	1,750	1,086	146	940	6,891

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 1994 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 1994 - Present

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

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

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

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

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

Note: The Observed Minimum for crude oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 318.1 million barrels, occurring in December 1992.

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

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

Year/Month		Supply						Disposition
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^c	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)
1989	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)
1990	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)
1991	Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)
1992	Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)
1993	January	6,961	1,654	6,292	0	6,292	118	(s)
	February	6,943	1,628	6,156	0	6,156	162	(s)
	March	6,974	1,639	6,488	32	6,455	101	0
	April	6,881	1,587	6,928	112	6,817	333	(s)
	May	6,847	1,568	6,809	0	6,809	443	0
	June	6,795	1,520	7,201	0	7,201	293	0
	July	6,688	1,441	7,289	0	7,289	236	0
	August	6,758	1,528	6,641	0	6,641	3	0
	September	6,712	1,471	6,581	34	6,547	224	(s)
	October	6,839	1,610	7,181	0	7,181	109	0
	November	6,912	1,670	6,997	0	6,997	106	0
	December	6,858	1,671	6,838	0	6,838	-98	0
	Average	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	(s)
1994	January	E 6,777	E 1,658	5,961	0	5,961	651	0
	February	E 6,745	E 1,594	6,313	0	6,313	37	0
	March	E 6,719	E 1,581	6,377	99	6,278	272	0
	April	E 6,634	E 1,502	6,937	31	6,906	316	(s)
	May	E 6,658	E 1,576	7,163	0	7,163	361	0
	June	E 6,567	E 1,514	7,358	17	7,341	350	0
	July	E 6,528	E 1,492	7,867	0	7,867	241	0
	August	E 6,547	E 1,497	7,528	0	7,528	466	0
	September	E 6,551	E 1,514	7,722	0	7,722	149	0
	October	E 6,578	E 1,603	6,993	0	6,993	405	0
	November	E 6,542	E 1,518	6,863	0	6,863	787	0
	December	E 6,686	E 1,636	7,193	0	7,193	52	0
	Average	E 6,627	E 1,557	7,027	12	7,014	342	(s)
1995	January	RE 6,596	RE 1,575	R 6,503	0	R 6,503	R 352	0
	February	PE 6,604	PE 1,584	E 6,547	E 0	E 6,547	E 387	E 0
	2-Mo. Average	PE 6,600	PE 1,579	E 6,524	E 0	E 6,524	E 369	E 0
1994	2-Mo. Average	E 6,762	E 1,627	6,128	0	6,128	359	0
1993	2-Mo. Average	6,952	1,642	6,227	0	6,227	139	(s)

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

^d Previously published as crude used directly.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		
	Stock Change ^b		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	SPR	Other						
1981 Average	336	^e -46	12,470	228	^d 58	594	230	363
1982 Average	174	-38	11,774	236	^d 59	^e 644	294	^e 350
1983 Average	234	^e -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990 Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991 Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992 Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
1993 January	19	276	12,938	129	10	902	575	327
February	18	201	12,865	166	10	908	576	332
March	58	154	13,200	139	11	915	578	337
April	136	387	13,538	73	9	930	582	349
May	13	134	13,829	112	10	935	582	353
June	21	-20	14,129	150	8	935	583	352
July	19	-13	14,136	62	9	935	583	352
August	24	-529	13,844	55	8	920	584	335
September	52	-491	13,841	107	8	906	586	321
October	19	309	13,729	62	10	917	586	330
November	18	233	13,686	67	10	924	587	337
December	9	-62	13,571	63	16	922	587	335
Average	34	47	13,613	98	10	--	--	--
1994 January	4	-19	13,285	110	10	922	587	335
February	(s)	-164	13,132	116	12	917	587	330
March	99	241	12,978	40	10	928	590	338
April	31	-89	13,817	120	9	926	591	335
May	(s)	-213	14,269	118	9	920	591	328
June	16	-220	14,364	107	7	913	592	322
July	(s)	187	14,356	84	8	919	592	328
August	(s)	-43	14,505	72	7	918	592	326
September	0	112	14,240	61	9	921	592	330
October	0	294	13,537	138	8	930	592	339
November	(s)	106	13,978	102	7	934	592	342
December	(s)	-155	13,958	118	10	929	592	337
Average	13	5	13,872	99	9	--	--	--
1995 January	(s)	R -279	R 13,610	R 113	R 7	R 920	592	R 328
February*	E (s)	E -66	E 13,495	E 101	E 8	E 916	E 592	E 325
2-Mo. Average	E (s)	E -178	E 13,555	E 107	E 7	--	--	--
1994 2-Mo. Average	2	-88	13,212	113	11	--	--	--
1993 2-Mo. Average	18	241	12,903	146	10	--	--	--

Footnotes continued.

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

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait ^b		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993	January	153	28	0	0	144	129	0	0
	February	256	0	0	0	251	229	0	0
	March	185	7	0	0	316	300	0	0
	April	258	26	0	0	279	279	0	0
	May	228	3	0	0	222	222	0	0
	June	169	32	0	0	235	235	0	0
	July	246	6	0	0	368	362	0	0
	August	241	28	0	0	467	451	0	0
	September	192	0	0	0	445	431	0	0
	October	317	80	0	0	530	526	0	0
	November	222	52	0	0	486	470	0	0
	December	169	25	0	0	484	484	0	0
	Average	220	24	0	0	353	344	0	0
1994	January	233	35	0	0	309	309	0	0
	February	226	20	0	0	423	423	0	0
	March	278	22	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	244	25	0	0	312	307	0	0
1995	January	168	0	0	0	130	120	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981 Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982 Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983 Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984 Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985 Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986 Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987 Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988 Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989 Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990 Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991 Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992 Average	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993 January	0	0	1,688	1,571	0	0	1,984	1,728
February	0	0	1,626	1,480	0	0	2,133	1,709
March	6	0	1,479	1,349	0	0	1,987	1,655
April	0	0	1,644	1,515	17	17	2,198	1,837
May	0	0	1,524	1,361	59	59	2,034	1,646
June	0	0	1,540	1,413	66	66	2,010	1,746
July	0	0	1,283	1,171	19	0	1,917	1,538
August	0	0	1,151	1,036	0	0	1,859	1,515
September	0	0	1,329	1,181	0	0	1,966	1,612
October	0	0	1,115	969	0	0	1,961	1,574
November	0	0	1,281	1,152	1	0	1,989	1,673
December	0	0	1,330	1,205	0	0	1,983	1,713
Average	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,000	1,661
1994 January	0	0	1,320	1,175	0	0	1,863	1,520
February	0	0	1,071	1,023	0	0	1,719	1,467
March	0	0	1,128	1,055	0	0	1,883	1,553
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	1,360	1,271	0	0	1,948	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	1,971	1,640
1995 January	0	0	1,309	1,251	20	20	1,628	1,391

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador ^c		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^f (s)	^f (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	Average	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993	January	76	70	90	89	37	37	0	0
	February	14	14	88	88	52	51	0	0
	March	59	59	126	123	67	64	0	0
	April	74	62	127	127	76	76	0	0
	May	56	56	169	169	82	82	0	0
	June	75	75	107	107	97	67	0	0
	July	96	96	168	166	55	55	0	0
	August	121	121	152	152	95	80	0	0
	September	49	49	211	211	51	40	0	0
	October	146	135	242	242	131	82	0	0
	November	115	106	143	136	74	34	0	0
	December	84	84	191	191	156	114	0	0
	Average	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	January	(c)	(c)	144	144	140	81	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	212	208	103	59	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	91	91	112	50	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	288	288	88	88	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	187	187	94	76	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	223	223	155	155	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	216	216	196	196	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	113	93	0	0
1995	January	(c)	(c)	224	224	38	38	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^{c,d}	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC ^c			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993	January	729	729	1,397	1,038	2,330	1,962	4,314	3,690
	February	927	913	1,296	925	2,377	1,990	4,510	3,699
	March	928	892	1,173	835	2,354	1,973	4,341	3,628
	April	892	871	1,314	1,023	2,483	2,158	4,682	3,995
	May	760	741	1,264	992	2,331	2,040	4,365	3,686
	June	848	827	1,292	999	2,418	2,075	4,428	3,821
	July	893	888	1,384	1,068	2,596	2,273	4,513	3,811
	August	562	549	1,383	1,135	2,313	2,037	4,172	3,552
	September	514	496	1,273	1,050	2,097	1,845	4,063	3,457
	October	603	593	1,276	993	2,398	2,045	4,359	3,619
	November	636	612	1,322	1,108	2,290	1,997	4,279	3,670
	December	598	569	1,230	952	2,260	1,910	4,242	3,624
	Average	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,354	2,026	4,354	3,687
1994	January	310	274	1,185	901	1,780	1,400	3,643	2,920
	February	576	557	1,204	946	2,094	1,770	3,814	3,237
	March	441	402	1,219	915	1,862	1,457	3,745	3,010
	April	631	621	1,272	1,016	2,280	2,014	4,377	3,710
	May	732	730	1,297	1,004	2,309	1,996	4,371	3,753
	June	842	837	1,449	1,088	2,669	2,303	4,498	3,838
	July	703	694	1,298	1,030	2,413	2,136	4,525	3,881
	August	1,037	1,010	1,241	992	2,539	2,255	4,487	3,870
	September	578	578	1,410	1,106	2,243	1,939	4,368	3,725
	October	569	559	1,385	1,101	2,284	1,984	4,304	3,693
	November	485	478	1,433	1,085	2,243	1,873	4,172	3,490
	December	739	739	1,405	1,183	2,411	2,171	4,451	3,840
	Average	637	624	1,317	1,031	2,261	1,942	4,232	3,582
1995	January	583	575	1,355	1,059	2,201	1,897	3,828	3,288

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China, People's Republic of	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	January	354	354	(s)	0	18	0	3	0	1,052	778	60	60
	February	348	348	0	0	26	0	22	0	1,095	782	44	44
	March	408	408	0	0	38	0	27	0	1,033	770	79	73
	April	344	344	0	0	16	0	56	0	1,052	783	0	0
	May	299	299	13	13	8	0	41	0	1,128	874	40	40
	June	209	209	34	34	7	0	19	0	1,117	911	48	46
	July	402	402	40	40	31	0	48	0	1,264	991	24	24
	August	258	258	33	27	41	0	32	0	1,247	966	38	38
	September	282	282	0	0	37	0	59	0	1,319	1,023	91	89
	October	440	440	53	47	53	0	15	0	1,370	1,030	61	61
	November	307	307	0	0	29	0	61	0	1,236	917	68	68
	December	379	379	53	53	30	0	10	0	1,255	964	61	61
	Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994	January	338	338	12	0	28	0	11	0	1,234	905	81	78
	February	295	282	0	0	79	0	12	0	1,364	994	44	44
	March	291	265	11	11	52	0	10	0	1,328	987	107	104
	April	284	284	0	0	39	0	42	0	1,191	930	70	67
	May	354	331	32	32	58	0	96	0	1,157	905	80	80
	June	278	278	11	11	14	0	62	0	1,202	973	37	36
	July	304	299	44	44	18	0	53	0	1,224	984	92	92
	August	358	347	13	13	20	0	38	0	1,350	1,056	64	64
	September	455	448	35	35	17	0	21	0	1,151	886	63	63
	October	286	286	22	22	15	0	18	0	1,092	839	18	18
	November	328	328	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,096	844	79	79
	December	402	380	0	0	6	0	8	8	1,386	1,054	40	40
	Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,231	946	65	64
1995	January	273	262	21	21	6	0	0	0	1,349	1,009	64	62

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Colombia		Ecuador ^c		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	1	0	--	--	11	0	36	33	522	469	30	(s)
1982	Average	5	0	--	--	18	(s)	20	18	685	645	35	(s)
1983	Average	10	0	--	--	18	(s)	4	3	826	766	65	3
1984	Average	8	0	--	--	45	(s)	1	0	748	659	65	3
1985	Average	23	0	--	--	60	(s)	3	1	816	715	58	0
1986	Average	87	57	--	--	76	0	12	11	699	621	54	0
1987	Average	148	115	--	--	54	1	13	12	655	602	60	0
1988	Average	134	106	--	--	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989	Average	172	136	--	--	34	3	39	39	767	716	49	0
1990	Average	182	140	--	--	58	2	41	40	755	689	55	0
1991	Average	163	123	--	--	47	3	24	24	807	759	29	0
1992	Average	126	102	--	--	55	0	10	10	830	787	26	0
1993	January	188	167	--	--	56	0	0	0	858	820	11	0
	February	148	137	--	--	34	0	0	0	807	748	18	0
	March	161	129	--	--	43	0	11	10	844	798	10	0
	April	178	165	--	--	14	0	8	8	832	796	0	0
	May	147	90	--	--	26	0	21	10	917	846	10	0
	June	176	143	--	--	25	0	0	0	987	959	10	0
	July	204	184	--	--	25	0	11	11	943	878	21	0
	August	131	101	--	--	50	0	14	14	862	809	17	0
	September	224	170	--	--	32	0	28	28	929	867	22	0
	October	192	182	--	--	40	0	14	10	1,013	951	0	0
	November	164	143	--	--	30	0	0	0	1,116	1,041	(s)	0
	December	134	85	--	--	0	0	28	28	909	837	6	0
	Average	171	141	--	--	31	0	11	10	919	863	10	0
1994	January	182	149	128	128	8	0	11	0	971	945	35	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	33	0
	April	241	197	52	52	13	0	3	0	987	963	23	0
	May	105	75	85	85	19	0	0	0	957	917	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	928	885	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	118	118	85	85	17	0	0	0	1,037	981	1	0
	December	124	124	96	96	9	0	6	0	963	944	4	0
	Average	160	144	90	90	22	0	10	6	985	940	31	0
1995	January	191	181	130	130	4	0	21	21	942	909	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 Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^e		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	5	(s)	1	(s)	133	102
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(s)	112	92
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(s)	2	(s)	96	83
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0	94	87
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1	113	98
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0	125	93
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0	106	75
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0	97	71
1989	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0	94	73
1990	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0	96	76
1991	Average	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0	88	72
1992	Average	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0	95	70
1993	January	73	0	70	70	37	0	0	0	44	0	59	48
	February	80	0	62	61	21	0	0	0	19	0	72	58
	March	61	0	122	115	26	0	0	0	21	0	92	71
	April	97	0	170	170	18	0	0	0	61	0	78	55
	May	81	0	222	222	38	0	0	0	42	0	68	51
	June	55	0	160	160	29	0	0	0	20	0	77	55
	July	52	0	215	215	49	0	0	0	41	0	82	53
	August	56	0	180	161	30	0	0	0	37	0	50	37
	September	101	0	113	113	28	0	0	0	54	0	70	55
	October	122	0	115	93	30	0	0	0	33	0	69	54
	November	90	0	162	155	23	0	0	0	30	0	66	55
	December	118	0	108	101	14	0	0	0	42	0	103	71
	Average	82	0	142	137	29	0	0	0	37	0	74	55
1994	January	162	0	101	96	20	0	11	0	26	0	79	60
	February	119	0	199	166	11	0	14	0	31	0	92	80
	March	102	0	108	108	14	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	63	55
	August	114	0	206	198	23	0	21	15	38	0	92	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	95	0	202	190	20	0	30	27	37	0	77	62
1995	January	75	0	200	170	6	0	0	0	7	0	91	91

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a								Total Imports	
		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC ^c			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	375	369	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	456	441	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	382	365	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	Average	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	January	229	201	252	0	325	104	3,690	2,602	8,004	6,292
	February	173	127	244	0	223	151	3,438	2,457	7,948	6,156
	March	332	298	244	0	393	186	3,944	2,859	8,285	6,488
	April	413	337	245	0	472	243	4,087	2,933	8,768	6,928
	May	522	495	279	0	363	152	4,298	3,123	8,663	6,809
	June	458	408	290	0	581	405	4,377	3,380	8,805	7,201
	July	292	247	202	0	600	299	4,705	3,477	9,219	7,289
	August	343	323	256	0	556	356	4,257	3,088	8,429	6,641
	September	286	217	184	0	552	251	4,468	3,124	8,531	6,581
	October	353	338	236	0	453	233	4,838	3,562	9,197	7,181
	November	351	340	330	0	503	270	4,624	3,327	8,903	6,997
	December	432	403	288	0	394	231	4,402	3,214	8,645	6,838
	Average	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,266	3,100	8,620	6,787
1994	January	205	161	276	0	353	181	4,271	3,041	7,914	5,961
	February	290	232	351	0	441	111	4,687	3,077	8,501	6,313
	March	459	394	325	0	454	191	4,755	3,366	8,500	6,377
	April	377	282	325	0	488	212	4,550	3,227	8,927	6,937
	May	404	345	312	0	643	390	4,784	3,409	9,155	7,163
	June	537	485	361	0	405	209	4,766	3,520	9,263	7,358
	July	678	578	294	0	634	400	5,253	3,986	9,778	7,867
	August	509	473	356	0	513	249	5,036	3,658	9,523	7,528
	September	736	717	360	0	409	287	5,159	3,997	9,526	7,722
	October	370	323	313	0	350	212	4,338	3,300	8,642	6,993
	November	618	507	292	0	257	159	4,355	3,374	8,527	6,863
	December	305	255	369	0	414	254	4,410	3,352	8,861	7,193
	Average	458	396	328	0	447	239	4,697	3,444	8,929	7,027
1995	January	256	228	283	0	209	131	4,126	3,215	7,955	6,503

^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 1994 - Present

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

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

Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The Observed Minimum for total motor gasoline stocks in the last 36-month period was 200.9 million barrels, occurring in October 1994.

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

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
		Total Production ^b	Imports ^c	Stock Change ^{c,d}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
							Total ^e	Finished	
1981	Average	6,405	157	^f -28	2	6,588	253	203	—
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	^f 235	^f 194	—
1983	Average	6,340	247	^f -45	10	6,622	222	186	—
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	—
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	—
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	—
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	—
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	—
1989	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	—
1990	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	—
1991	Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	—
1992	Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	—
1993	January	7,228	204	652	142	6,639	240	198	15
	February	7,144	216	149	99	7,112	245	202	14
	March	6,904	177	-417	109	7,389	230	189	15
	April	7,126	253	-168	111	7,435	225	184	15
	May	7,446	323	93	90	7,585	225	187	17
	June	7,442	251	-88	81	7,700	221	184	18
	July	7,337	300	-240	92	7,785	215	177	20
	August	7,335	283	-323	77	7,864	202	167	21
	September	7,573	267	148	85	7,607	208	171	19
	October	7,394	210	142	80	7,382	212	176	18
	November	7,652	252	245	126	7,533	222	183	16
	December	7,725	231	132	162	7,661	226	187	13
	Average	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	—	—	—
1994	January	7,098	206	291	97	6,916	236	195	11
	February	6,780	281	-288	77	7,272	227	187	11
	March	6,740	387	-340	88	7,379	214	176	13
	April	7,171	460	28	73	7,530	214	177	15
	May	7,282	464	90	64	7,592	216	180	16
	June	7,448	473	-93	88	7,926	212	177	18
	July	7,372	464	-88	78	7,846	209	174	22
	August	7,432	434	-211	70	8,007	202	168	24
	September	7,387	360	53	74	7,619	205	169	25
	October	7,149	263	-245	110	7,547	201	162	23
	November	7,849	209	470	108	7,479	218	176	20
	December	7,860	265	-8	231	7,902	215	175	17
	Average	7,300	356	-28	97	7,587	—	—	—
1995	January	R 7,317	R 174	R 235	R 100	R 7,157	R 227	R 183	16
	February*	E 7,308	E 199	E 55	E 99	E 7,354	E 226	E 180	NA
	2-Mo. Average	E 7,313	E 186	E 149	E 100	E 7,250	—	—	—
1994	2-Mo. Average	6,947	242	16	87	7,085	—	—	—
1993	2-Mo. Average	7,188	210	413	122	6,863	—	—	—

^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 1994 - Present

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

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

Note: The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 92.1 million barrels, occurring in April 1992.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)		
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^c	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1981	Average	2,613	173	^d -38	5	2,829	192	-	-
1982	Average	2,606	93	-35	74	2,671	^d 179	-	-
1983	Average	2,456	174	^d -124	64	2,690	140	-	-
1984	Average	2,681	272	57	51	2,845	161	-	-
1985	Average	2,687	200	-48	67	2,868	144	-	-
1986	Average	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	-	-
1987	Average	2,731	255	-56	66	2,976	134	-	-
1988	Average	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	-	-
1989	Average	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	-	-
1990	Average	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	-	-
1991	Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	-	-
1992	Average	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	141	-	-
1993	January	2,914	182	-318	287	3,128	131	15	115
	February	2,815	224	-727	301	3,465	110	12	99
	March	2,919	235	-420	154	3,420	97	11	87
	April	3,047	209	71	241	2,943	99	12	88
	May	2,994	153	106	355	2,685	103	12	91
	June	3,093	168	241	158	2,863	110	15	95
	July	3,186	130	346	296	2,674	121	21	100
	August	3,100	159	243	196	2,820	128	44	84
	September	3,205	137	102	267	2,973	131	48	84
	October	3,432	242	453	237	2,983	145	55	90
	November	3,474	214	127	342	3,218	149	64	85
	December	3,382	160	-267	453	3,357	141	64	77
	Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	-	-	-
1994	January	3,117	160	-746	332	3,692	118	56	62
	February	3,019	276	-505	235	3,565	104	49	55
	March	3,095	313	-142	220	3,330	100	50	50
	April	3,250	226	100	252	3,124	103	56	46
	May	3,319	202	317	289	2,915	112	61	52
	June	3,287	181	239	168	3,061	120	61	58
	July	3,211	164	461	220	2,694	134	68	65
	August	3,189	211	147	193	3,060	138	67	72
	September	3,286	193	205	140	3,135	145	66	79
	October	3,206	159	46	256	3,063	146	67	79
	November	3,274	166	44	211	3,185	147	70	78
	December	3,236	185	-70	284	3,207	145	72	73
	Average	3,208	202	11	234	3,166	-	-	-
1995	January	R 3,055	R 270	R -152	R 141	R 3,335	R 140	R 69	R 71
	February	E 3,015	E 233	E -541	E 199	E 3,590	E 120	E 63	E 58
	2-Mo. Average	E 3,036	E 252	E -336	E 169	E 3,456	-	-	-
1994	2-Mo. Average	3,070	215	-632	286	3,632	-	-	-
1993	2-Mo. Average	2,867	202	-512	293	3,288	-	-	-

^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 1994 - Present

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

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

Note: The Observed Minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 39.0 million barrels, occurring in April 1994.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
1981	Average	1,321	800	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	-32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983	Average	852	699	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984	Average	891	681	12	190	1,369	53
1985	Average	882	510	-7	197	1,202	50
1986	Average	889	669	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	Average	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	Average	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990	Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991	Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992	Average	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
1993	January	820	385	44	133	1,028	44
	February	840	332	-74	113	1,132	42
	March	818	360	-47	152	1,073	40
	April	896	377	32	169	1,071	41
	May	908	316	54	137	1,033	43
	June	795	308	87	147	870	46
	July	762	337	-102	122	1,079	43
	August	752	387	64	120	955	44
	September	822	430	-31	110	1,173	44
	October	841	412	103	94	1,057	47
	November	899	361	48	86	1,126	48
	December	869	467	-129	98	1,367	44
	Average	835	373	4	123	1,080	-
1994	January	813	503	-16	64	1,267	44
	February	859	586	-152	127	1,470	39
	March	841	407	54	175	1,019	41
	April	825	272	-70	110	1,057	39
	May	830	328	13	129	1,015	39
	June	770	227	-3	122	879	39
	July	791	223	-2	83	933	39
	August	828	277	52	120	934	41
	September	809	211	113	141	766	44
	October	756	190	-18	134	830	44
	November	836	248	5	182	897	44
	December	873	173	-58	115	988	42
	Average	819	302	-6	125	1,002	-
1995	January	R 909	R 194	R 60	R 203	R 839	R 44
	February	E 762	E 243	E -211	E 148	E 1,068	E 37
	2-Mo. Average	E 839	E 217	E -68	E 177	E 948	-
1994	2-Mo. Average	835	542	-81	94	1,363	-
1993	2-Mo. Average	829	360	-12	124	1,077	-

^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 1994 - Present

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

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

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

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

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)	
		Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene-Type
		Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type		
1981	Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982	Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	^c 37	^c 31
1983	Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984	Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985	Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
1991	Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
1992	Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43	39
1993	January	1,437	1,308	89	-64	134	1,456	1,369	41	36
	February	1,440	1,316	110	53	17	1,480	1,337	43	38
	March	1,463	1,332	76	-15	101	1,453	1,335	42	38
	April	1,391	1,265	88	-23	88	1,413	1,299	41	37
	May	1,427	1,302	75	42	60	1,401	1,288	43	38
	June	1,547	1,407	111	83	45	1,530	1,362	45	41
	July	1,485	1,359	94	42	71	1,466	1,338	47	43
	August	1,358	1,257	100	-98	42	1,514	1,413	43	40
	September	1,338	1,241	106	-69	16	1,497	1,357	41	38
	October	1,329	1,242	143	-27	20	1,479	1,389	41	37
	November	1,386	1,301	105	8	29	1,453	1,357	41	38
	December	1,459	1,382	105	-13	85	1,493	1,441	40	38
	Average	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	--	--
1994	January	1,461	1,394	116	36	40	1,502	1,453	41	39
	February	1,379	1,331	138	-41	35	1,522	1,471	40	38
	March	1,327	1,271	120	-77	14	1,509	1,440	38	36
	April	1,442	1,393	138	20	12	1,548	1,467	38	36
	May	1,456	1,402	112	106	9	1,453	1,401	42	40
	June	1,456	1,399	130	-2	11	1,578	1,516	42	40
	July	1,477	1,420	88	36	11	1,518	1,452	43	41
	August	1,544	1,498	77	38	10	1,573	1,519	44	42
	September	1,444	1,419	149	46	31	1,516	1,461	45	44
	October	1,435	1,409	110	-25	18	1,552	1,518	45	43
	November	1,444	1,433	93	(s)	19	1,517	1,495	44	43
	December	1,543	1,533	114	86	33	1,538	1,526	47	46
	Average	1,451	1,409	115	19	20	1,527	1,477	--	--
1995	January	R 1,412	R 1,402	R 79	R -101	R 33	R 1,559	R 1,548	R 44	R 43
	February	E 1,372	E 1,362	E 129	E -89	E 30	E 1,561	E 1,550	E 42	E 42
	2-Mo. Average	E 1,393	E 1,383	E 103	E -95	E 31	E 1,560	E 1,549	--	--
1994	2-Mo. Average	1,422	1,364	126	-1	38	1,512	1,462	--	--
1993	2-Mo. Average	1,438	1,311	99	-9	79	1,467	1,354	--	--

^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 1993 - Present

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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, December 1993 - Present

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

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981	Average	745	70	^c 18	5	18	773	76
1982	Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798	^c 54
1983	Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	751	^c 48
1984	Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833	58
1985	Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986	Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987	Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988	Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989	Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990	Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991	Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992	Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993	January	968	79	-212	1	31	1,227	32
	February	964	82	-255	(s)	37	1,264	25
	March	966	85	-109	(s)	32	1,129	22
	April	980	108	238	(s)	40	809	29
	May	951	96	266	0	30	750	37
	June	967	75	265	0	23	754	45
	July	963	118	256	0	26	800	53
	August	960	116	178	0	27	871	59
	September	969	132	92	0	17	992	61
	October	954	107	-11	0	13	1,059	61
	November	963	138	-126	0	17	1,209	57
	December	953	102	-195	0	25	1,225	51
	Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	--
1994	January	892	134	-555	0	19	1,562	34
	February	908	119	-316	6	30	1,308	25
	March	941	85	11	0	29	987	25
	April	980	81	196	0	20	845	31
	May	978	89	313	0	20	733	41
	June	979	115	224	0	20	850	48
	July	979	149	226	0	22	880	55
	August	982	133	107	0	28	980	58
	September	1,008	131	77	0	20	1,043	60
	October	953	162	-176	0	24	1,267	55
	November	997	137	-40	0	27	1,147	54
	December	1,031	127	-233	0	29	1,363	47
	Average	969	122	-13	(s)	24	1,080	--
1995	January	1,002	108	-350	0	55	1,405	36

^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 1993 - 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 1993 - Present

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

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

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981 Average	1,571	244	^c 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^c 94
1983 Average	1,642	190	^c -4	253	73	1,509	^c 101
1984 Average	1,697	195	^c -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987 Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988 Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989 Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990 Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991 Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992 Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993 January	1,845	126	-492	444	39	1,980	73
February	1,929	138	-309	363	55	1,958	65
March	2,103	124	53	256	47	1,871	66
April	2,172	161	472	250	69	1,542	81
May	2,116	153	540	254	50	1,425	97
June	2,141	111	489	247	41	1,476	112
July	2,125	175	391	246	54	1,609	124
August	2,105	168	442	269	45	1,517	138
September	1,984	210	204	312	35	1,644	144
October	1,899	200	-154	381	21	1,851	139
November	1,789	181	-527	469	21	2,007	123
December	1,710	166	-545	440	40	1,942	106
Average	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	-
1994 January	1,710	187	-902	381	28	2,390	79
February	1,809	182	-474	343	44	2,077	65
March	1,976	144	35	232	37	1,816	66
April	2,099	114	341	218	29	1,625	77
May	2,123	133	477	243	32	1,505	92
June	2,161	177	448	251	41	1,597	105
July	2,174	227	358	246	40	1,757	116
August	2,175	196	296	236	37	1,803	125
September	2,073	205	71	264	56	1,886	127
October	1,925	228	-229	322	40	2,019	120
November	1,907	199	-226	396	35	1,902	113
December	1,991	169	-448	399	41	2,168	100
Average	2,011	180	-19	294	38	1,878	-
1995 January	1,941	172	-542	363	64	2,228	83

^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	January	3,147	726	^c 739	929	271	1,933	229
	February	2,853	773	111	1,057	282	2,176	233
	March	2,887	826	245	843	269	2,356	240
	April	2,935	753	-29	1,033	315	2,368	239
	May	2,941	834	80	1,048	278	2,368	242
	June	3,099	654	-239	1,064	278	2,650	235
	July	3,213	894	61	1,008	303	2,735	237
	August	3,167	693	-28	940	294	2,654	236
	September	3,067	800	-268	1,104	282	2,749	228
	October	3,195	810	-114	1,189	369	2,561	224
	November	3,080	795	-222	1,355	309	2,433	217
	December	2,816	678	-376	1,403	349	2,117	206
	Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426	-
1994	January	2,719	780	507	590	256	2,147	221
	February	2,779	725	236	638	248	2,383	228
	March	2,805	753	32	939	361	2,226	229
	April	2,901	780	-108	981	272	2,536	226
	May	3,088	754	-26	975	288	2,605	225
	June	3,127	716	-133	865	331	2,781	221
	July	3,155	745	89	733	361	2,717	223
	August	3,087	801	-31	782	411	2,725	223
	September	3,086	686	92	754	388	2,538	225
	October	3,067	700	-75	902	300	2,638	223
	November	2,996	749	37	1,013	344	2,352	224
	December	2,862	762	-278	1,049	386	2,467	215
	Average	2,974	746	27	853	329	2,510	-
1995	January	2,819	563	383	634	324	2,041	227

^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, and liquefied petroleum gases. • 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 1993).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1994 through January 1995).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (February 1995). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1994 through February 1995). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

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

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

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:

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

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, January 1995

Commodity		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil			
Field Production			
(1)	Alaska	E 48,819	E 1,575
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 155,671	E 5,022
(3)	Total U.S.	E 204,489	E 6,596
Net Imports			
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	201,581	6,503
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0
(6)	Exports	3,493	113
(7)	Imports (Net Including SPR)	198,088	6,390
Other Sources			
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1	(s)
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	8,641	279
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-231	-7
(11)	Unaccounted for ^a	10,911	352
(12)	Total Other Sources	19,320	623
(13)	Crude Input to Refineries	421,897	13,610
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)			
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)			
(14)	Field Production ^b	59,306	1,913
(15)	Net Imports ^c	1,251	40
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^d	-41	-1
(17)	Total NGL Supply	60,516	1,952
Other Liquids			
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total			
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-7,572	-244
(19)	Net Imports	9,964	321
(20)	Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	4,777	154
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain ^a	24,145	779
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	231	7
(23)	Total Other Liquids	31,545	1,018
(23) = (18) through (22)			
(24)	Total Production of Products	513,958	16,579
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)			
Net Imports of Refined Products			
(25)	Imports (Gross)	33,287	1,074
(26)	Exports	26,296	848
(27)	Imports (Net)	6,991	226
(28)	Total New Supply of Products	520,949	16,805
(28) = (24) + (27)			
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	11,238	363
(30)	Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	532,187	17,167
(30) = (28) + (29)			
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	221,863	7,157
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	103,400	3,335
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	26,012	839
(34)	Jet Fuel	48,338	1,559
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	69,073	2,228
(36)	Other ^d	63,268	2,041
(37)	Crude Oil	231	7
(38)	Total Products Supplied	532,187	17,167
(38) = (31) through (37)			
Ending Stocks, All Oils			
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	328,391	--
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	591,671	--
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	182,768	--
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	140,417	--
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	43,919	--
(44)	Jet Fuel	44,029	--
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	82,809	--
(46)	Other ^d	227,350	--
(47)	Total Stocks	1,641,354	--
(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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 204,489	--	201,581	10,911	-8,640	0	421,897	3,493	231	920,062
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	54,973	15,174	6,618	--	-16,766	--	17,081	2,020	74,430	91,529
Pentanes Plus	9,970	--	1,279	--	41	--	5,822	28	5,358	8,720
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45,003	15,174	5,339	--	-16,807	--	11,259	1,991	69,073	82,809
Ethane/Ethylene	18,632	532	759	--	-634	--	0	0	20,557	24,655
Propane/Propylene	16,171	14,884	3,342	--	-10,865	--	0	1,712	43,550	35,665
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,374	-131	557	--	-5,048	--	7,097	280	2,471	14,679
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,826	-111	681	--	-260	--	4,162	0	2,494	7,810
Other Liquids	4,777	--	10,455	--	7,572	--	13,842	491	-6,673	155,774
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	6,967	--	1,322	--	-1,314	--	9,233	370	0	15,858
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,949	--	4,020	--	11,701	0	-6,772	95,399
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,190	--	184	--	4,816	--	-6,943	121	0	44,378
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	50	--	-149	0	99	139
Finished Petroleum Products	4,333	461,791	27,948	--	5,569	--	--	24,305	464,198	473,989
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,333	222,503	5,405	--	7,276	--	--	3,101	221,863	182,768
Reformulated	--	53,611	3,154	--	-863	--	--	0	57,628	41,999
Oxygenated	21,430	11,554	0	--	-1,956	--	--	195	34,745	6,064
Other	-17,097	157,338	2,251	--	10,095	--	--	2,907	129,490	134,705
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	662	2	--	9	--	--	0	655	2,297
Jet Fuel	--	43,768	2,464	--	-3,134	--	--	1,028	48,338	44,029
Naphtha-Type	--	308	150	--	-147	--	--	262	343	1,035
Kerosene-Type	--	43,460	2,314	--	-2,987	--	--	766	47,995	42,994
Kerosene	--	2,861	129	--	188	--	--	147	2,655	8,149
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	94,702	8,357	--	-4,706	--	--	4,365	103,400	140,417
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	51,244	3,878	--	-2,326	--	--	1,576	55,872	69,497
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	43,458	4,479	--	-2,380	--	--	2,788	47,529	70,920
Residual Fuel Oil	--	28,172	6,001	--	1,867	--	--	6,294	26,012	43,919
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	5,788	540	--	146	--	--	0	6,182	2,401
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	7,661	3,586	--	-93	--	--	0	11,340	1,316
Special Naphthas	--	1,675	190	--	-42	--	--	777	1,130	2,187
Lubricants	--	5,291	298	--	-184	--	--	859	4,914	11,388
Waxes	--	606	54	--	-9	--	--	60	609	919
Petroleum Coke	--	19,079	207	--	449	--	--	7,592	11,245	9,656
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	8,681	708	--	3,839	--	--	75	5,475	22,410
Still Gas	--	19,079	0	--	0	--	--	0	19,079	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,263	7	--	-37	--	--	8	1,299	2,133
Total	268,572	476,965	246,602	10,911	-12,265	0	452,820	30,308	532,187	1,641,354

^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 1995**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 204,489	--	201,581	10,911	-8,640	0	421,897	3,493	231	920,062
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	54,973	15,174	6,618	--	-16,766	--	17,081	2,020	74,430	91,529
Pentanes Plus	9,970	--	1,279	--	41	--	5,822	28	5,358	8,720
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45,003	15,174	5,339	--	-16,807	--	11,259	1,991	69,073	82,809
Ethane/Ethylene	18,632	532	759	--	-634	--	0	0	20,557	24,655
Propane/Propylene	16,171	14,884	3,342	--	-10,865	--	0	1,712	43,550	35,665
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,374	-131	557	--	-5,048	--	7,097	280	2,471	14,679
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,826	-111	681	--	-260	--	4,162	0	2,494	7,810
Other Liquids	4,777	--	10,455	--	7,572	--	13,842	491	-6,673	155,774
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	6,967	--	1,322	--	-1,314	--	9,233	370	0	15,858
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,949	--	4,020	--	11,701	0	-6,772	95,399
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,190	--	184	--	4,816	--	-6,943	121	0	44,378
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	50	--	-149	0	99	139
Finished Petroleum Products	4,333	461,791	27,948	--	5,569	--	--	24,305	464,198	473,989
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,333	222,503	5,405	--	7,276	--	--	3,101	221,863	182,768
Reformulated	--	53,611	3,154	--	-863	--	--	0	57,628	41,999
Oxygenated	21,430	11,554	0	--	-1,956	--	--	195	34,745	6,064
Other	-17,097	157,338	2,251	--	10,095	--	--	2,907	129,490	134,705
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	662	2	--	9	--	--	0	655	2,297
Jet Fuel	--	43,768	2,464	--	-3,134	--	--	1,028	48,338	44,029
Naphtha-Type	--	308	150	--	-147	--	--	262	343	1,035
Kerosene-Type	--	43,460	2,314	--	-2,987	--	--	766	47,995	42,994
Kerosene	--	2,861	129	--	188	--	--	147	2,655	8,149
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	94,702	8,357	--	-4,706	--	--	4,365	103,400	140,417
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	51,244	3,878	--	-2,326	--	--	1,576	55,872	69,497
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	43,458	4,479	--	-2,380	--	--	2,788	47,529	70,920
Residual Fuel Oil	--	28,172	6,001	--	1,867	--	--	6,294	26,012	43,919
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	5,788	540	--	146	--	--	0	6,182	2,401
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	7,661	3,586	--	-93	--	--	0	11,340	1,316
Special Naphthas	--	1,675	190	--	-42	--	--	777	1,130	2,187
Lubricants	--	5,291	298	--	-184	--	--	859	4,914	11,388
Waxes	--	606	54	--	-9	--	--	60	609	919
Petroleum Coke	--	19,079	207	--	449	--	--	7,592	11,245	9,656
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	8,681	708	--	3,839	--	--	75	5,475	22,410
Still Gas	--	19,079	0	--	0	--	--	0	19,079	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,263	7	--	-37	--	--	8	1,299	2,133
Total	268,572	476,965	246,602	10,911	-12,265	0	452,820	30,308	532,187	1,641,354

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

**Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
January 1995**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 6,596	--	6,503	352	-279	0	13,610	113	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,773	489	213	--	-541	--	551	65	2,401
Pentanes Plus	322	--	41	--	1	--	188	1	173
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,452	489	172	--	-542	--	363	64	2,228
Ethane/Ethylene	601	17	24	--	-20	--	0	0	663
Propane/Propylene	522	480	108	--	-350	--	0	55	1,405
Normal Butane/Butylene	141	-4	18	--	-163	--	229	9	80
Isobutane/Isobutylene	188	-4	22	--	-8	--	134	0	80
Other Liquids	154	--	337	--	244	--	447	16	-215
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	225	--	43	--	-42	--	298	12	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	289	--	130	--	377	0	-218
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-71	--	6	--	155	--	-224	4	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	2	--	-5	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	140	14,896	902	--	180	--	--	784	14,974
Finished Motor Gasoline	140	7,178	174	--	235	--	--	100	7,157
Reformulated	--	1,729	102	--	-28	--	--	0	1,859
Oxygenated	691	373	0	--	-63	--	--	6	1,121
Other	-552	5,075	73	--	326	--	--	94	4,177
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	21	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	0	21
Jet Fuel	--	1,412	79	--	-101	--	--	33	1,559
Naphtha-Type	--	10	5	--	-5	--	--	8	11
Kerosene-Type	--	1,402	75	--	-96	--	--	25	1,548
Kerosene	--	92	4	--	6	--	--	5	86
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,055	270	--	-152	--	--	141	3,335
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,653	125	--	-75	--	--	51	1,802
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	1,402	144	--	-77	--	--	90	1,533
Residual Fuel Oil	--	909	194	--	60	--	--	203	839
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	187	17	--	5	--	--	0	199
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	247	116	--	-3	--	--	0	366
Special Naphthas	--	54	6	--	-1	--	--	25	36
Lubricants	--	171	10	--	-6	--	--	28	159
Waxes	--	20	2	--	(s)	--	--	2	20
Petroleum Coke	--	615	7	--	14	--	--	245	363
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	280	23	--	124	--	--	2	177
Still Gas	--	615	0	--	0	--	--	0	615
Miscellaneous Products	--	41	(s)	--	-1	--	--	(s)	42
Total	8,664	15,386	7,955	352	-396	0	14,607	978	17,167

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 6,596	--	6,503	352	-279	0	13,610	113	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,773	489	213	--	-541	--	551	65	2,401
Pentanes Plus	322	--	41	--	1	--	188	1	173
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,452	489	172	--	-542	--	363	64	2,228
Ethane/Ethylene	601	17	24	--	-20	--	0	0	663
Propane/Propylene	522	480	108	--	-350	--	0	55	1,405
Normal Butane/Butylene	141	-4	18	--	-163	--	229	9	80
Isobutane/Isobutylene	188	-4	22	--	-8	--	134	0	80
Other Liquids	154	--	337	--	244	--	447	16	-215
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	225	--	43	--	-42	--	298	12	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	289	--	130	--	377	0	-218
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-71	--	6	--	155	--	-224	4	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	2	--	-5	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	140	14,896	902	--	180	--	--	784	14,974
Finished Motor Gasoline	140	7,178	174	--	235	--	--	100	7,157
Reformulated	--	1,729	102	--	-28	--	--	0	1,859
Oxygenated	691	373	0	--	-63	--	--	6	1,121
Other	-552	5,075	73	--	326	--	--	94	4,177
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	21	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	0	21
Jet Fuel	--	1,412	79	--	-101	--	--	33	1,559
Naphtha-Type	--	10	5	--	-5	--	--	8	11
Kerosene-Type	--	1,402	75	--	-96	--	--	25	1,548
Kerosene	--	92	4	--	6	--	--	5	86
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,055	270	--	-152	--	--	141	3,335
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,653	125	--	-75	--	--	51	1,802
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,402	144	--	-77	--	--	90	1,533
Residual Fuel Oil	--	909	194	--	60	--	--	203	839
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	187	17	--	5	--	--	0	199
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	247	116	--	-3	--	--	0	366
Special Naphthas	--	54	6	--	-1	--	--	25	36
Lubricants	--	171	10	--	-6	--	--	28	159
Waxes	--	20	2	--	(s)	--	--	2	20
Petroleum Coke	--	615	7	--	14	--	--	245	363
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	280	23	--	124	--	--	2	177
Still Gas	--	615	0	--	0	--	--	0	615
Miscellaneous Products	--	41	(s)	--	-1	--	--	(s)	42
Total	8,664	15,386	7,955	352	-396	0	14,607	978	17,167

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 820	--	36,103	6,043	-687	630	0	41,649	0	0	16,185
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	815	917	995	--	4,312	-2,065	--	432	37	8,635	5,204
Pentanes Plus	84	--	0	--	0	-41	--	56	1	68	27
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	731	917	995	--	4,312	-2,024	--	376	36	8,567	5,177
Ethane/Ethylene	258	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	258	0
Propane/Propylene	327	1,427	970	--	4,153	-1,418	--	0	35	8,260	4,110
Normal Butane/Butylene	109	-454	0	--	159	-572	--	281	1	104	874
Isobutane/Isobutylene	37	-56	25	--	0	-34	--	95	0	-55	193
Other Liquids	-265	--	4,247	--	730	-1,582	--	7,614	3	-1,323	17,168
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	783	--	555	--	0	-998	--	2,333	3	0	3,183
Unfinished Oils	--	--	3,509	--	-6	-900	--	5,824	0	-1,421	8,844
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,048	--	183	--	736	284	--	-413	(s)	0	5,035
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	32	--	-130	0	98	106
Finished Petroleum Products	1,155	51,049	22,288	--	83,216	-3,231	--	--	507	160,432	159,876
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,155	25,315	5,294	--	45,867	-1,089	--	--	16	78,704	52,474
Reformulated	--	15,036	3,154	--	13,021	-979	--	--	0	32,190	22,079
Oxygenated	1,072	482	0	--	83	-799	--	--	1	2,434	1,262
Other	84	9,797	2,140	--	32,763	689	--	--	15	44,079	29,133
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	64	-166	--	--	0	231	887
Jet Fuel	--	2,226	2,230	--	14,248	285	--	--	1	18,418	13,424
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-4	--	--	1	3	0
Kerosene-Type	--	2,226	2,230	--	14,248	289	--	--	(s)	18,415	13,424
Kerosene	--	503	26	--	140	238	--	--	145	286	4,651
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	12,936	8,004	--	21,189	-2,654	--	--	89	44,694	63,440
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,884	3,744	--	10,287	-1,386	--	--	83	18,218	20,702
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	10,052	4,260	--	10,902	-1,268	--	--	6	26,476	42,738
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,843	5,717	--	428	-50	--	--	24	11,014	17,736
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	302	4	--	-10	196	--	--	0	100	571
Special Naphthas	--	111	67	--	124	-34	--	--	7	329	70
Lubricants	--	558	213	--	917	31	--	--	160	1,497	2,582
Waxes	--	140	30	--	0	10	--	--	8	152	196
Petroleum Coke	--	1,570	0	--	0	-66	--	--	46	1,590	561
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	643	700	--	215	213	--	--	4	1,341	3,108
Still Gas	--	1,835	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,835	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	66	3	--	34	-145	--	--	7	241	176
Total	2,525	51,966	63,633	6,043	87,571	-6,248	0	49,695	546	167,744	198,433

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 820	--	36,103	6,043	-687	630	0	41,649	0	0	16,185
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	815	917	995	--	4,312	-2,065	--	432	37	8,635	5,204
Pentanes Plus	84	--	0	--	0	-41	--	56	1	68	27
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	731	917	995	--	4,312	-2,024	--	376	36	8,567	5,177
Ethane/Ethylene	258	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	258	0
Propane/Propylene	327	1,427	970	--	4,153	-1,418	--	0	35	8,260	4,110
Normal Butane/Butylene	109	-454	0	--	159	-572	--	281	1	104	874
Isobutane/Isobutylene	37	-56	25	--	0	-34	--	95	0	-55	193
Other Liquids	-265	--	4,247	--	730	-1,582	--	7,614	3	-1,323	17,168
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	783	--	555	--	0	-998	--	2,333	3	0	3,183
Unfinished Oils	--	--	3,509	--	-6	-900	--	5,824	0	-1,421	8,844
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,048	--	183	--	736	284	--	-413	(s)	0	5,035
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	32	--	-130	0	98	106
Finished Petroleum Products	1,155	51,049	22,288	--	83,216	-3,231	--	--	507	160,432	159,876
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,155	25,315	5,294	--	45,867	-1,089	--	--	16	78,704	52,474
Reformulated	--	15,036	3,154	--	13,021	-979	--	--	0	32,190	22,079
Oxygenated	1,072	482	0	--	83	-799	--	--	1	2,434	1,262
Other	84	9,797	2,140	--	32,763	689	--	--	15	44,079	29,133
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	64	-166	--	--	0	231	887
Jet Fuel	--	2,226	2,230	--	14,248	285	--	--	1	18,418	13,424
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-4	--	--	1	3	0
Kerosene-Type	--	2,226	2,230	--	14,248	289	--	--	(s)	18,415	13,424
Kerosene	--	503	26	--	140	238	--	--	145	286	4,651
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	12,936	8,004	--	21,189	-2,654	--	--	89	44,694	63,440
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,884	3,744	--	10,287	-1,386	--	--	83	18,218	20,702
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	10,052	4,260	--	10,902	-1,268	--	--	6	26,476	42,738
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,843	5,717	--	428	-50	--	--	24	11,014	17,736
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	302	4	--	-10	196	--	--	0	100	571
Special Naphthas	--	111	67	--	124	-34	--	--	7	329	70
Lubricants	--	558	213	--	917	31	--	--	160	1,497	2,582
Waxes	--	140	30	--	0	10	--	--	8	152	196
Petroleum Coke	--	1,570	0	--	0	-66	--	--	46	1,590	561
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	643	700	--	215	213	--	--	4	1,341	3,108
Still Gas	--	1,835	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,835	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	66	3	--	34	-145	--	--	7	241	176
Total	2,525	51,966	63,633	6,043	87,571	-6,248	0	49,695	546	167,744	198,433

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 26	—	1,165	195	-22	20	0	1,344	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	30	32	—	139	-67	—	14	1	279
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	-1	—	2	(s)	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	30	32	—	139	-65	—	12	1	276
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	11	46	31	—	134	-46	—	0	1	266
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-15	0	—	5	-18	—	9	(s)	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-2	1	—	0	-1	—	3	0	-2
Other Liquids	-9	—	137	—	24	-51	—	246	(s)	-43
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	25	—	18	—	0	-32	—	75	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	113	—	(s)	-29	—	188	0	-46
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-34	—	6	—	24	9	—	-13	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-4	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	37	1,647	719	—	2,684	-104	—	—	16	5,175
Finished Motor Gasoline	37	817	171	—	1,480	-35	—	—	1	2,539
Reformulated	—	485	102	—	420	-32	—	—	0	1,038
Oxygenated	35	16	0	—	3	-26	—	—	(s)	79
Other	3	316	69	—	1,057	22	—	—	(s)	1,422
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	2	-5	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	72	72	—	460	9	—	—	(s)	594
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	72	72	—	460	9	—	—	(s)	594
Kerosene	—	16	1	—	5	8	—	—	5	9
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	417	258	—	684	-86	—	—	3	1,442
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	93	121	—	332	-45	—	—	3	588
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	324	137	—	352	-41	—	—	(s)	854
Residual Fuel Oil	—	156	184	—	14	-2	—	—	1	355
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	10	(s)	—	(s)	6	—	—	0	3
Special Naphthas	—	4	2	—	4	-1	—	—	(s)	11
Lubricants	—	18	7	—	30	1	—	—	5	48
Waxes	—	5	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	51	0	—	0	-2	—	—	1	51
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	21	23	—	7	7	—	—	(s)	43
Still Gas	—	59	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	59
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	1	-5	—	—	(s)	8
Total	81	1,676	2,053	195	2,825	-202	0	1,603	18	5,411

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 26	--	1,165	195	-22	20	0	1,344	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	30	32	--	139	-67	--	14	1	279
Pentanes Plus	3	--	0	--	0	-1	--	2	(s)	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	30	32	--	139	-65	--	12	1	276
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	11	46	31	--	134	-46	--	0	1	266
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-15	0	--	5	-18	--	9	(s)	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-2	1	--	0	-1	--	3	0	-2
Other Liquids	-9	--	137	--	24	-51	--	246	(s)	-43
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	25	--	18	--	0	-32	--	75	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	113	--	(s)	-29	--	188	0	-46
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-34	--	6	--	24	9	--	-13	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	-4	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	37	1,647	719	--	2,684	-104	--	--	16	5,175
Finished Motor Gasoline	37	817	171	--	1,480	-35	--	--	1	2,539
Reformulated	--	485	102	--	420	-32	--	--	0	1,038
Oxygenated	35	16	0	--	3	-26	--	--	(s)	79
Other	3	316	69	--	1,057	22	--	--	(s)	1,422
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	2	-5	--	--	0	7
Jet Fuel	--	72	72	--	460	9	--	--	(s)	594
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	72	72	--	460	9	--	--	(s)	594
Kerosene	--	16	1	--	5	8	--	--	5	9
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	417	258	--	684	-86	--	--	3	1,442
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	93	121	--	332	-45	--	--	3	588
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	324	137	--	352	-41	--	--	(s)	854
Residual Fuel Oil	--	156	184	--	14	-2	--	--	1	355
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	10	(s)	--	(s)	6	--	--	0	3
Special Naphthas	--	4	2	--	4	-1	--	--	(s)	11
Lubricants	--	18	7	--	30	1	--	--	5	48
Waxes	--	5	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	--	51	0	--	0	-2	--	--	1	51
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	21	23	--	7	7	--	--	(s)	43
Still Gas	--	59	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	59
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	(s)	--	1	-5	--	--	(s)	8
Total	81	1,676	2,053	195	2,825	-202	0	1,603	18	5,411

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 17,533	--	22,683	-1,266	52,492	-7,840	0	99,282	0	0	68,456
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,884	3,290	2,918	--	1,967	-7,001	--	4,877	316	19,867	22,953
Pentanes Plus	1,380	--	34	--	1,025	256	--	1,231	27	925	2,579
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,504	3,290	2,884	--	942	-7,257	--	3,646	289	18,942	20,374
Ethane/Ethylene	3,043	0	352	--	-1,367	-946	--	0	0	2,974	2,517
Propane/Propylene	3,587	3,695	2,130	--	1,166	-4,728	--	0	155	15,151	13,053
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,270	-339	231	--	527	-1,453	--	2,279	134	729	3,027
Isobutane/Isobutylene	604	-66	171	--	616	-130	--	1,367	0	88	1,777
Other Liquids	246	--	2	--	1,910	2,727	--	606	(s)	-1,175	28,498
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,149	--	0	--	0	268	--	881	0	0	2,174
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1	--	41	675	--	542	0	-1,175	15,196
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-903	--	1	--	1,869	1,784	--	-817	(s)	0	11,128
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	2,532	107,310	462	--	17,915	9,002	--	--	251	118,965	116,567
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,532	57,545	93	--	10,427	4,668	--	--	12	65,916	52,423
Reformulated	--	7,657	0	--	164	92	--	--	0	7,729	3,928
Oxygenated	16,287	2,149	0	--	-107	149	--	--	4	18,176	524
Other	-13,755	47,739	93	--	10,370	4,427	--	--	8	40,011	47,971
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	77	2	--	78	13	--	--	0	144	450
Jet Fuel	--	6,150	0	--	3,913	299	--	--	0	9,764	8,602
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	50	50	--	--	0	0	304
Kerosene-Type	--	6,150	0	--	3,863	249	--	--	0	9,764	8,298
Kerosene	--	1,287	0	--	130	182	--	--	(s)	1,235	1,853
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	24,680	185	--	3,456	76	--	--	2	28,243	34,864
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	15,896	113	--	2,494	230	--	--	1	18,272	24,074
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	8,784	72	--	962	-154	--	--	1	9,971	10,790
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,303	0	--	-436	212	--	--	41	1,614	2,461
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,596	34	--	10	119	--	--	0	1,521	375
Special Naphthas	--	375	122	--	65	-63	--	--	5	620	233
Lubricants	--	775	15	--	115	99	--	--	61	745	1,697
Waxes	--	84	7	--	0	20	--	--	10	61	115
Petroleum Coke	--	4,297	0	--	0	635	--	--	68	3,594	2,070
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,920	0	--	135	2,676	--	--	53	1,326	11,155
Still Gas	--	3,924	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,924	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	297	4	--	22	66	--	--	(s)	257	269
Total	30,195	110,600	26,065	-1,266	74,284	-3,112	0	104,765	568	137,657	236,474

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 17,533	—	22,683	-1,266	52,492	-7,840	0	99,282	0	0	68,456
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,884	3,290	2,918	—	1,967	-7,001	—	4,877	316	19,867	22,953
Pentanes Plus	1,380	—	34	—	1,025	256	—	1,231	27	925	2,579
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,504	3,290	2,884	—	942	-7,257	—	3,646	289	18,942	20,374
Ethane/Ethylene	3,043	0	352	—	-1,367	-946	—	0	0	2,974	2,517
Propane/Propylene	3,587	3,695	2,130	—	1,166	-4,728	—	0	155	15,151	13,053
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,270	-339	231	—	527	-1,453	—	2,279	134	729	3,027
Isobutane/isobutylene	604	-66	171	—	616	-130	—	1,367	0	88	1,777
Other Liquids	246	—	2	—	1,910	2,727	—	606	(s)	-1,175	28,498
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,149	—	0	—	0	268	—	881	0	0	2,174
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1	—	41	675	—	542	0	-1,175	15,196
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-903	—	1	—	1,869	1,784	—	-817	(s)	0	11,128
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	2,532	107,310	462	—	17,915	9,002	—	—	251	118,965	116,567
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,532	57,545	93	—	10,427	4,668	—	—	12	65,916	52,423
Reformulated	—	7,657	0	—	164	92	—	—	0	7,729	3,928
Oxygenated	16,287	2,149	0	—	-107	149	—	—	4	18,176	524
Other	-13,755	47,739	93	—	10,370	4,427	—	—	8	40,011	47,971
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	77	2	—	78	13	—	—	0	144	450
Jet Fuel	—	6,150	0	—	3,913	299	—	—	0	9,764	8,602
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	50	50	—	—	0	0	304
Kerosene-Type	—	6,150	0	—	3,863	249	—	—	0	9,764	8,298
Kerosene	—	1,287	0	—	130	182	—	—	(s)	1,235	1,853
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	24,680	185	—	3,456	76	—	—	2	28,243	34,864
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	15,896	113	—	2,494	230	—	—	1	18,272	24,074
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	8,784	72	—	962	-154	—	—	1	9,971	10,790
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,303	0	—	-436	212	—	—	41	1,614	2,461
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,596	34	—	10	119	—	—	0	1,521	375
Special Naphthas	—	375	122	—	65	-63	—	—	5	620	233
Lubricants	—	775	15	—	115	99	—	—	61	745	1,697
Waxes	—	84	7	—	0	20	—	—	10	61	115
Petroleum Coke	—	4,297	0	—	0	635	—	—	68	3,594	2,070
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,920	0	—	135	2,676	—	—	53	1,326	11,155
Still Gas	—	3,924	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,924	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	297	4	—	22	66	—	—	(s)	257	269
Total	30,195	110,600	26,065	-1,266	74,284	-3,112	0	104,765	568	137,657	236,474

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 566	—	732	-41	1,693	-253	0	3,203	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	319	106	94	—	63	-226	—	157	10	641
Pentanes Plus	45	—	1	—	33	8	—	40	1	30
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	274	106	93	—	30	-234	—	118	9	611
Ethane/Ethylene	98	0	11	—	-44	-31	—	0	0	96
Propane/Propylene	116	119	69	—	38	-153	—	0	5	489
Normal Butane/Butylene	41	-11	7	—	17	-47	—	74	4	24
Isobutane/Isobutylene	19	-2	6	—	20	-4	—	44	0	3
Other Liquids	8	—	(s)	—	62	88	—	20	(s)	-38
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	37	—	0	—	0	9	—	28	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	1	22	—	17	0	-38
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-29	—	(s)	—	60	58	—	-26	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	82	3,462	15	—	578	290	—	—	8	3,838
Finished Motor Gasoline	82	1,856	3	—	336	151	—	—	(s)	2,126
Reformulated	—	247	0	—	5	3	—	—	0	249
Oxygenated	525	69	0	—	-3	5	—	—	(s)	586
Other	-444	1,540	3	—	335	143	—	—	(s)	1,291
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	198	0	—	126	10	—	—	0	315
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	2	2	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	198	0	—	125	8	—	—	0	315
Kerosene	—	42	0	—	4	6	—	—	(s)	40
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	796	6	—	111	2	—	—	(s)	911
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	513	4	—	80	7	—	—	(s)	589
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	283	2	—	31	-5	—	—	(s)	322
Residual Fuel Oil	—	74	0	—	-14	7	—	—	1	52
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	51	1	—	(s)	4	—	—	0	49
Special Naphthas	—	12	4	—	2	-2	—	—	(s)	20
Lubricants	—	25	(s)	—	4	3	—	—	2	24
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	139	0	—	0	20	—	—	2	116
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	126	0	—	4	86	—	—	2	43
Still Gas	—	127	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	127
Miscellaneous Products	—	10	(s)	—	1	2	—	—	(s)	8
Total	974	3,568	841	-41	2,396	-100	0	3,380	18	4,441

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 566	—	732	-41	1,693	-253	0	3,203	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	319	106	94	—	63	-226	—	157	10	641
Pentanes Plus	45	—	1	—	33	8	—	40	1	30
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	274	106	93	—	30	-234	—	118	9	611
Ethane/Ethylene	98	0	11	—	-44	-31	—	0	0	96
Propane/Propylene	116	119	69	—	38	-153	—	0	5	489
Normal Butane/Butylene	41	-11	7	—	17	-47	—	74	4	24
Isobutane/Isobutylene	19	-2	6	—	20	-4	—	44	0	3
Other Liquids	8	—	(s)	—	62	88	—	20	(s)	-38
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	37	—	0	—	0	9	—	28	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	1	22	—	17	0	-38
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-29	—	(s)	—	60	58	—	-26	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	82	3,462	15	—	578	290	—	—	8	3,838
Finished Motor Gasoline	82	1,856	3	—	336	151	—	—	(s)	2,126
Reformulated	—	247	0	—	5	3	—	—	0	249
Oxygenated	525	69	0	—	-3	5	—	—	(s)	586
Other	-444	1,540	3	—	335	143	—	—	(s)	1,291
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	198	0	—	126	10	—	—	0	315
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	2	2	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	198	0	—	125	8	—	—	0	315
Kerosene	—	42	0	—	4	6	—	—	(s)	40
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	796	6	—	111	2	—	—	(s)	911
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	513	4	—	80	7	—	—	(s)	589
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	283	2	—	31	-5	—	—	(s)	322
Residual Fuel Oil	—	74	0	—	-14	7	—	—	1	52
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	51	1	—	(s)	4	—	—	0	49
Special Naphthas	—	12	4	—	2	-2	—	—	(s)	20
Lubricants	—	25	(s)	—	4	3	—	—	2	24
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	139	0	—	0	20	—	—	2	116
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	126	0	—	4	86	—	—	2	43
Still Gas	—	127	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	127
Miscellaneous Products	—	10	(s)	—	1	2	—	—	(s)	8
Total	974	3,568	841	-41	2,396	-100	0	3,380	18	4,441

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 95,373	--	128,640	3,990	-41,421	-5,965	0	192,547	0	0	740,378
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	36,450	9,084	1,487	--	-2,981	-7,024	--	7,984	1,148	41,932	59,649
Pentanes Plus	5,735	--	806	--	-755	-185	--	2,781	0	3,190	5,840
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	30,715	9,084	681	--	-2,226	-6,839	--	5,203	1,148	38,742	53,809
Ethane/Ethylene	13,920	532	407	--	2,931	311	--	0	0	17,479	21,922
Propane/Propylene	10,521	8,171	0	--	-4,378	-4,283	--	0	1,017	17,580	17,403
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,812	330	189	--	-363	-2,782	--	3,054	131	1,565	9,262
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,462	51	85	--	-416	-85	--	2,149	0	2,118	5,222
Other Liquids	3,445	--	4,675	--	-2,640	2,438	--	7,421	437	-4,816	67,056
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,727	--	0	--	0	113	--	3,248	366	0	6,211
Unfinished Oils	--	--	4,675	--	-35	1,824	--	7,633	0	-4,817	44,831
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-282	--	0	--	-2,605	493	--	-3,451	71	0	15,993
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	8	--	-9	0	1	21
Finished Petroleum Products	454	209,372	4,854	--	-103,805	-4,514	--	--	15,608	99,781	122,057
Finished Motor Gasoline	454	96,109	0	--	-57,823	1,809	--	--	2,977	33,954	47,450
Reformulated	--	19,005	0	--	-13,185	507	--	--	0	5,313	9,303
Oxygenated	1,714	1,579	0	--	0	247	--	--	184	2,862	1,709
Other	-1,261	75,525	0	--	-44,638	1,055	--	--	2,793	25,779	36,438
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	532	0	--	-142	145	--	--	0	245	427
Jet Fuel	--	22,291	165	--	-19,058	-3,257	--	--	646	6,009	13,394
Naphtha-Type	--	80	150	--	0	-78	--	--	261	47	259
Kerosene-Type	--	22,211	15	--	-19,058	-3,179	--	--	385	5,962	13,135
Kerosene	--	839	102	--	-219	-228	--	--	1	949	1,479
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	41,193	0	--	-24,944	-1,869	--	--	1,535	16,583	26,474
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	20,858	0	--	-13,006	-1,660	--	--	712	8,800	13,704
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	20,335	0	--	-11,938	-209	--	--	823	7,783	12,770
Residual Fuel Oil	--	12,376	249	--	8	-233	--	--	4,249	8,617	14,876
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	10,959	4,088	--	0	-247	--	--	0	15,294	2,533
Special Naphthas	--	1,146	0	--	-189	52	--	--	58	847	1,844
Lubricants	--	3,194	70	--	-1,032	-360	--	--	536	2,056	5,237
Waxes	--	284	10	--	0	-57	--	--	29	322	441
Petroleum Coke	--	8,532	170	--	0	-466	--	--	5,572	3,596	2,839
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,554	0	--	-350	98	--	--	5	2,101	3,528
Still Gas	--	8,757	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,757	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	606	0	--	-56	99	--	--	(s)	451	1,535
Total	135,722	218,456	139,656	3,990	-150,847	-15,065	0	207,952	17,192	136,897	989,140

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 95,373	--	128,640	3,990	-41,421	-5,965	0	192,547	0	0	740,378
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	36,450	9,084	1,487	--	-2,981	-7,024	--	7,984	1,148	41,932	59,649
Pentanes Plus	5,735	--	806	--	-755	-185	--	2,781	0	3,190	5,840
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	30,715	9,084	681	--	-2,226	-6,839	--	5,203	1,148	38,742	53,809
Ethane/Ethylene	13,920	532	407	--	2,931	311	--	0	0	17,479	21,922
Propane/Propylene	10,521	8,171	0	--	-4,378	-4,283	--	0	1,017	17,580	17,403
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,812	330	189	--	-363	-2,782	--	3,054	131	1,565	9,262
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,462	51	85	--	-416	-85	--	2,149	0	2,118	5,222
Other Liquids	3,445	--	4,675	--	-2,640	2,438	--	7,421	437	-4,816	67,056
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,727	--	0	--	0	113	--	3,248	366	0	6,211
Unfinished Oils	--	--	4,675	--	-35	1,824	--	7,633	0	-4,817	44,831
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-282	--	0	--	-2,605	493	--	-3,451	71	0	15,993
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	8	--	-9	0	1	21
Finished Petroleum Products	454	209,372	4,854	--	-103,805	-4,514	--	--	15,608	99,781	122,057
Finished Motor Gasoline	454	96,109	0	--	-57,823	1,809	--	--	2,977	33,954	47,450
Reformulated	--	19,005	0	--	-13,185	507	--	--	0	5,313	9,303
Oxygenated	1,714	1,579	0	--	0	247	--	--	184	2,862	1,709
Other	-1,261	75,525	0	--	-44,638	1,055	--	--	2,793	25,779	36,438
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	532	0	--	-142	145	--	--	0	245	427
Jet Fuel	--	22,291	165	--	-19,058	-3,257	--	--	646	6,009	13,394
Naphtha-Type	--	80	150	--	0	-78	--	--	261	47	259
Kerosene-Type	--	22,211	15	--	-19,058	-3,179	--	--	385	5,962	13,135
Kerosene	--	839	102	--	-219	-228	--	--	1	949	1,479
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	41,193	0	--	-24,944	-1,869	--	--	1,535	16,583	26,474
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	20,858	0	--	-13,006	-1,660	--	--	712	8,800	13,704
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	20,335	0	--	-11,938	-209	--	--	823	7,783	12,770
Residual Fuel Oil	--	12,376	249	--	8	-233	--	--	4,249	8,617	14,876
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	10,959	4,088	--	0	-247	--	--	0	15,294	2,533
Special Naphthas	--	1,146	0	--	-189	52	--	--	58	847	1,844
Lubricants	--	3,194	70	--	-1,032	-360	--	--	536	2,056	5,237
Waxes	--	284	10	--	0	-57	--	--	29	322	441
Petroleum Coke	--	8,532	170	--	0	-466	--	--	5,572	3,596	2,839
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,554	0	--	-350	98	--	--	5	2,101	3,528
Still Gas	--	8,757	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,757	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	606	0	--	-56	99	--	--	(s)	451	1,535
Total	135,722	218,456	139,656	3,990	-150,847	-15,065	0	207,952	17,192	136,897	989,140

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,077	—	4,150	129	-1,336	-192	0	6,211	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,176	293	48	—	-96	-227	—	258	37	1,353
Pentanes Plus	185	—	26	—	-24	-6	—	90	0	103
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	991	293	22	—	-72	-221	—	168	37	1,250
Ethane/Ethylene	449	17	13	—	95	10	—	0	0	564
Propane/Propylene	339	264	0	—	-141	-138	—	0	33	567
Normal Butane/Butylene	58	11	6	—	-12	-90	—	99	4	50
Isobutane/Isobutylene	144	2	3	—	-13	-3	—	69	0	68
Other Liquids	111	—	151	—	-85	79	—	239	14	-155
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	120	—	0	—	0	4	—	105	12	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	151	—	-1	59	—	246	0	-155
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-9	—	0	—	-84	16	—	-111	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	15	6,754	157	—	-3,349	-146	—	—	503	3,219
Finished Motor Gasoline	15	3,100	0	—	-1,865	58	—	—	96	1,095
Reformulated	—	613	0	—	-425	16	—	—	0	171
Oxygenated	55	51	0	—	0	8	—	—	6	92
Other	-41	2,436	0	—	-1,440	34	—	—	90	832
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	17	0	—	-5	5	—	—	0	8
Jet Fuel	—	719	5	—	-615	-105	—	—	21	194
Naphtha-Type	—	3	5	—	0	-3	—	—	8	2
Kerosene-Type	—	716	(s)	—	-615	-103	—	—	12	192
Kerosene	—	27	3	—	-7	-7	—	—	(s)	31
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,329	0	—	-805	-60	—	—	50	535
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	673	0	—	-420	-54	—	—	23	284
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	656	0	—	-385	-7	—	—	27	251
Residual Fuel Oil	—	399	8	—	(s)	-8	—	—	137	278
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	354	132	—	0	-8	—	—	0	493
Special Naphthas	—	37	0	—	-6	2	—	—	2	27
Lubricants	—	103	2	—	-33	-12	—	—	17	66
Waxes	—	9	(s)	—	0	-2	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	275	5	—	0	-15	—	—	180	116
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	82	0	—	-11	3	—	—	(s)	68
Still Gas	—	282	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	282
Miscellaneous Products	—	20	0	—	-2	3	—	—	(s)	15
Total	4,378	7,047	4,505	129	-4,866	-486	0	6,708	555	4,416

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,077	—	4,150	129	-1,336	-192	0	6,211	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,176	293	48	—	-96	-227	—	258	37	1,353
Pentanes Plus	185	—	26	—	-24	-6	—	90	0	103
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	991	293	22	—	-72	-221	—	168	37	1,250
Ethane/Ethylene	449	17	13	—	95	10	—	0	0	564
Propane/Propylene	339	264	0	—	-141	-138	—	0	33	567
Normal Butane/Butylene	58	11	6	—	-12	-90	—	99	4	50
Isobutane/Isobutylene	144	2	3	—	-13	-3	—	69	0	68
Other Liquids	111	—	151	—	-85	79	—	239	14	-155
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	120	—	0	—	0	4	—	105	12	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	151	—	-1	59	—	246	0	-155
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-9	—	0	—	-84	16	—	-111	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	15	6,754	157	—	-3,349	-146	—	—	503	3,219
Finished Motor Gasoline	15	3,100	0	—	-1,865	58	—	—	96	1,095
Reformulated	—	613	0	—	-425	16	—	—	0	171
Oxygenated	55	51	0	—	0	8	—	—	6	92
Other	-41	2,436	0	—	-1,440	34	—	—	90	832
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	17	0	—	-5	5	—	—	0	8
Jet Fuel	—	719	5	—	-615	-105	—	—	21	194
Naphtha-Type	—	3	5	—	0	-3	—	—	8	2
Kerosene-Type	—	716	(s)	—	-615	-103	—	—	12	192
Kerosene	—	27	3	—	-7	-7	—	—	(s)	31
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,329	0	—	-805	-60	—	—	50	535
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	673	0	—	-420	-54	—	—	23	284
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	656	0	—	-385	-7	—	—	27	251
Residual Fuel Oil	—	399	8	—	(s)	-8	—	—	137	278
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	354	132	—	0	-8	—	—	0	493
Special Naphthas	—	37	0	—	-6	2	—	—	2	27
Lubricants	—	103	2	—	-33	-12	—	—	17	66
Waxes	—	9	(s)	—	0	-2	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	275	5	—	0	-15	—	—	180	116
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	82	0	—	-11	3	—	—	(s)	68
Still Gas	—	282	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	282
Miscellaneous Products	—	20	0	—	-2	3	—	—	(s)	15
Total	4,378	7,047	4,505	129	-4,866	-486	0	6,708	555	4,416

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 11,646	--	3,949	1,282	-2,493	364	0	14,020	0	0	12,476
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,502	148	822	--	-3,298	18	--	690	0	1,466	1,323
Pentanes Plus	831	--	439	--	-270	39	--	215	0	746	225
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,671	148	383	--	-3,028	-21	--	475	0	720	1,098
Ethane/Ethylene	1,409	0	0	--	-1,564	1	--	0	0	-156	216
Propane/Propylene	1,418	294	236	--	-941	-26	--	0	0	1,033	367
Normal Butane/Butylene	520	-138	137	--	-323	5	--	375	0	-184	354
Isobutane/Isobutylene	324	-8	10	--	-200	-1	--	100	0	27	161
Other Liquids	108	--	0	--	0	154	--	-58	0	12	4,792
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	136	--	0	--	0	-29	--	165	0	0	253
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-21	--	9	0	12	1,978
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-28	--	0	--	0	204	--	-232	0	0	2,561
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	71	15,162	150	--	-120	1,546	--	--	6	13,711	12,806
Finished Motor Gasoline	71	7,593	9	--	-281	918	--	--	0	6,474	5,678
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	429	1,102	0	--	24	211	--	--	0	1,344	788
Other	-358	6,491	9	--	-305	707	--	--	0	5,130	4,890
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	5	0	--	0	-4	--	--	0	9	38
Jet Fuel	--	1,133	0	--	455	52	--	--	0	1,536	920
Naphtha-Type	--	219	0	--	-102	-111	--	--	0	228	146
Kerosene-Type	--	914	0	--	557	163	--	--	0	1,308	774
Kerosene	--	117	0	--	-51	-27	--	--	0	93	64
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,752	141	--	-243	-55	--	--	0	3,705	3,100
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,941	21	--	-134	35	--	--	0	2,793	2,323
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	811	120	--	-109	-90	--	--	0	912	777
Residual Fuel Oil	--	367	0	--	0	97	--	--	0	270	496
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	22	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	22	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	4	-4	0
Waxes	--	16	0	--	0	5	--	--	0	11	32
Petroleum Coke	--	484	0	--	0	38	--	--	0	446	143
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	857	0	--	0	525	--	--	1	331	2,320
Still Gas	--	730	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	730	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	86	0	--	0	-3	--	--	0	89	14
Total	16,327	15,310	4,921	1,282	-5,911	2,082	0	14,652	6	15,189	31,397

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 11,646	--	3,949	1,282	-2,493	364	0	14,020	0	0	12,476
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,502	148	822	--	-3,298	18	--	690	0	1,466	1,323
Pentanes Plus	831	--	439	--	-270	39	--	215	0	746	225
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,671	148	383	--	-3,028	-21	--	475	0	720	1,098
Ethane/Ethylene	1,409	0	0	--	-1,564	1	--	0	0	-156	216
Propane/Propylene	1,418	294	236	--	-941	-26	--	0	0	1,033	367
Normal Butane/Butylene	520	-138	137	--	-323	5	--	375	0	-184	354
Isobutane/isobutylene	324	-8	10	--	-200	-1	--	100	0	27	161
Other Liquids	108	--	0	--	0	154	--	-58	0	12	4,792
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	136	--	0	--	0	-29	--	165	0	0	253
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-21	--	9	0	12	1,978
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-28	--	0	--	0	204	--	-232	0	0	2,561
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	71	15,162	150	--	-120	1,546	--	--	6	13,711	12,806
Finished Motor Gasoline	71	7,593	9	--	-281	918	--	--	0	6,474	5,678
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	429	1,102	0	--	24	211	--	--	0	1,344	788
Other	-358	6,491	9	--	-305	707	--	--	0	5,130	4,890
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	5	0	--	0	-4	--	--	0	9	38
Jet Fuel	--	1,133	0	--	455	52	--	--	0	1,536	920
Naphtha-Type	--	219	0	--	-102	-111	--	--	0	228	146
Kerosene-Type	--	914	0	--	557	163	--	--	0	1,308	774
Kerosene	--	117	0	--	-51	-27	--	--	0	93	64
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,752	141	--	-243	-55	--	--	0	3,705	3,100
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,941	21	--	-134	35	--	--	0	2,793	2,323
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	811	120	--	-109	-90	--	--	0	912	777
Residual Fuel Oil	--	367	0	--	0	97	--	--	0	270	496
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	22	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	22	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	4	-4	0
Waxes	--	16	0	--	0	5	--	--	0	11	32
Petroleum Coke	--	484	0	--	0	38	--	--	0	446	143
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	857	0	--	0	525	--	--	1	331	2,320
Still Gas	--	730	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	730	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	86	0	--	0	-3	--	--	0	89	14
Total	16,327	15,310	4,921	1,282	-5,911	2,082	0	14,652	6	15,189	31,397

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 376	--	127	41	-80	12	0	452	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	145	5	27	--	-106	1	--	22	0	47
Pentanes Plus	27	--	14	--	-9	1	--	7	0	24
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	118	5	12	--	-98	-1	--	15	0	23
Ethane/Ethylene	45	0	0	--	-50	(s)	--	0	0	-5
Propane/Propylene	46	9	8	--	-30	-1	--	0	0	33
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	-4	4	--	-10	(s)	--	12	0	-6
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	(s)	(s)	--	-6	(s)	--	3	0	1
Other Liquids	3	--	0	--	0	5	--	-2	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4	--	0	--	0	-1	--	5	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	(s)	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1	--	0	--	0	7	--	-7	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	2	489	5	--	-4	50	--	--	(s)	442
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	245	(s)	--	-9	30	--	--	0	209
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	14	36	0	--	1	7	--	--	0	43
Other	-12	209	(s)	--	-10	23	--	--	0	165
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Jet Fuel	--	37	0	--	15	2	--	--	0	50
Naphtha-Type	--	7	0	--	-3	-4	--	--	0	7
Kerosene-Type	--	29	0	--	18	5	--	--	0	42
Kerosene	--	4	0	--	-2	-1	--	--	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	121	5	--	-8	-2	--	--	0	120
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	95	1	--	-4	1	--	--	0	90
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	26	4	--	-4	-3	--	--	0	29
Residual Fuel Oil	--	12	0	--	0	3	--	--	0	9
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Petroleum Coke	--	16	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	28	0	--	0	17	--	--	(s)	11
Still Gas	--	24	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	24
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	3
Total	527	494	159	41	-191	67	0	473	(s)	490

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 376	--	127	41	-80	12	0	452	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	145	5	27	--	-106	1	--	22	0	47
Pentanes Plus	27	--	14	--	-9	1	--	7	0	24
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	118	5	12	--	-98	-1	--	15	0	23
Ethane/Ethylene	45	0	0	--	-50	(s)	--	0	0	-5
Propane/Propylene	46	9	8	--	-30	-1	--	0	0	33
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	-4	4	--	-10	(s)	--	12	0	-6
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	(s)	(s)	--	-6	(s)	--	3	0	1
Other Liquids	3	--	0	--	0	5	--	-2	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4	--	0	--	0	-1	--	5	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	(s)	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1	--	0	--	0	7	--	-7	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	2	489	5	--	-4	50	--	--	(s)	442
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	245	(s)	--	-9	30	--	--	0	209
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	14	36	0	--	1	7	--	--	0	43
Other	-12	209	(s)	--	-10	23	--	--	0	165
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Jet Fuel	--	37	0	--	15	2	--	--	0	50
Naphtha-Type	--	7	0	--	-3	-4	--	--	0	7
Kerosene-Type	--	29	0	--	18	5	--	--	0	42
Kerosene	--	4	0	--	-2	-1	--	--	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	121	5	--	-8	-2	--	--	0	120
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	95	1	--	-4	1	--	--	0	90
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	26	4	--	-4	-3	--	--	0	29
Residual Fuel Oil	--	12	0	--	0	3	--	--	0	9
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Petroleum Coke	--	16	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	28	0	--	0	17	--	--	(s)	11
Still Gas	--	24	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	24
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	3
Total	527	494	159	41	-191	67	0	473	(s)	490

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 79,117	--	10,206	862	-7,891	4,171	0	74,399	3,493	231	82,567
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,322	1,735	396	--	0	-694	--	3,098	519	2,530	2,400
Pentanes Plus	1,940	--	0	--	0	-28	--	1,539	(s)	429	49
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,382	1,735	396	--	0	-666	--	1,559	518	2,102	2,351
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	2	0
Propane/Propylene	318	1,297	6	--	0	-410	--	0	505	1,526	732
Normal Butane/Butylene	663	470	0	--	0	-246	--	1,108	14	257	1,162
Isobutane/Isobutylene	399	-32	390	--	0	-10	--	451	0	316	457
Other Liquids	1,243	--	1,531	--	0	3,835	--	-1,741	51	629	38,260
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,172	--	767	--	0	-668	--	2,606	1	0	4,037
Unfinished Oils	--	--	764	--	0	2,442	--	-2,307	0	629	24,550
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	71	--	0	--	0	2,051	--	-2,030	50	0	9,661
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	10	--	-10	0	0	12
Finished Petroleum Products	122	78,898	194	--	2,794	2,766	--	--	7,933	71,308	62,683
Finished Motor Gasoline	122	35,941	9	--	1,810	970	--	--	96	36,816	24,743
Reformulated	--	11,913	0	--	0	-483	--	--	0	12,396	6,689
Oxygenated	1,929	6,242	0	--	0	-1,764	--	--	6	9,929	1,781
Other	-1,807	17,786	9	--	1,810	3,217	--	--	91	14,490	16,273
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	47	0	--	0	21	--	--	0	26	495
Jet Fuel	--	11,968	69	--	442	-513	--	--	381	12,611	7,689
Naphtha-Type	--	9	0	--	52	-4	--	--	0	65	326
Kerosene-Type	--	11,959	69	--	390	-509	--	--	381	12,546	7,363
Kerosene	--	115	1	--	0	23	--	--	1	92	102
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	12,141	27	--	542	-204	--	--	2,739	10,175	12,539
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	8,665	0	--	359	455	--	--	781	7,788	8,694
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	3,476	27	--	183	-659	--	--	1,958	2,387	3,845
Residual Fuel Oil	--	8,283	35	--	0	1,841	--	--	1,981	4,496	8,350
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	570	0	--	0	-15	--	--	0	585	238
Special Naphthas	--	43	1	--	0	3	--	--	707	-666	39
Lubricants	--	764	0	--	0	46	--	--	98	620	1,872
Waxes	--	82	7	--	0	13	--	--	13	63	135
Petroleum Coke	--	4,196	37	--	0	308	--	--	1,905	2,020	4,043
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	707	8	--	0	327	--	--	12	376	2,299
Still Gas	--	3,833	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,833	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	208	0	--	0	-54	--	--	(s)	262	139
Total	83,803	80,633	12,327	862	-5,097	10,078	0	75,756	11,996	74,699	185,910

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 79,117	--	10,206	862	-7,891	4,171	0	74,399	3,493	231	82,567
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,322	1,735	396	--	0	-694	--	3,098	519	2,530	2,400
Pentanes Plus	1,940	--	0	--	0	-28	--	1,539	(s)	429	49
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,382	1,735	396	--	0	-666	--	1,559	518	2,102	2,351
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	2	0
Propane/Propylene	318	1,297	6	--	0	-410	--	0	505	1,526	732
Normal Butane/Butylene	663	470	0	--	0	-246	--	1,108	14	257	1,162
Isobutane/Isobutylene	399	-32	390	--	0	-10	--	451	0	316	457
Other Liquids	1,243	--	1,531	--	0	3,835	--	-1,741	51	629	38,260
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,172	--	767	--	0	-668	--	2,606	1	0	4,037
Unfinished Oils	--	--	764	--	0	2,442	--	-2,307	0	629	24,550
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	71	--	0	--	0	2,051	--	-2,030	50	0	9,661
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	10	--	-10	0	0	12
Finished Petroleum Products	122	78,898	194	--	2,794	2,766	--	--	7,933	71,308	62,683
Finished Motor Gasoline	122	35,941	9	--	1,810	970	--	--	96	36,816	24,743
Reformulated	--	11,913	0	--	0	-483	--	--	0	12,396	6,689
Oxygenated	1,929	6,242	0	--	0	-1,764	--	--	6	9,929	1,781
Other	-1,807	17,786	9	--	1,810	3,217	--	--	91	14,490	16,273
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	47	0	--	0	21	--	--	0	26	495
Jet Fuel	--	11,968	69	--	442	-513	--	--	381	12,611	7,689
Naphtha-Type	--	9	0	--	52	-4	--	--	0	65	326
Kerosene-Type	--	11,959	69	--	390	-509	--	--	381	12,546	7,363
Kerosene	--	115	1	--	0	23	--	--	1	92	102
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	12,141	27	--	542	-204	--	--	2,739	10,175	12,539
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	8,665	0	--	359	455	--	--	781	7,788	8,694
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	3,476	27	--	183	-659	--	--	1,958	2,387	3,845
Residual Fuel Oil	--	8,283	35	--	0	1,841	--	--	1,981	4,496	8,350
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	570	0	--	0	-15	--	--	0	585	238
Special Naphthas	--	43	1	--	0	3	--	--	707	-666	39
Lubricants	--	764	0	--	0	46	--	--	98	620	1,872
Waxes	--	82	7	--	0	13	--	--	13	63	135
Petroleum Coke	--	4,196	37	--	0	308	--	--	1,905	2,020	4,043
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	707	8	--	0	327	--	--	12	376	2,299
Still Gas	--	3,833	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,833	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	208	0	--	0	-54	--	--	(s)	262	139
Total	83,803	80,633	12,327	862	-5,097	10,078	0	75,756	11,996	74,699	185,910

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 2,552	—	329	28	-255	135	0	2,400	113	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	107	56	13	—	0	-22	—	100	17	82
Pentanes Plus	63	—	0	—	0	-1	—	50	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	56	13	—	0	-21	—	50	17	68
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	42	(s)	—	0	-13	—	0	16	49
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	15	0	—	0	-8	—	36	(s)	8
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	-1	13	—	0	(s)	—	15	0	10
Other Liquids	40	—	49	—	0	124	—	-56	2	20
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	38	—	25	—	0	-22	—	84	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	25	—	0	79	—	-74	0	20
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2	—	0	—	0	66	—	-65	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	4	2,545	6	—	90	89	—	—	256	2,300
Finished Motor Gasoline	4	1,159	(s)	—	58	31	—	—	3	1,188
Reformulated	—	384	0	—	0	-16	—	—	0	400
Oxygenated	62	201	0	—	0	-57	—	—	(s)	320
Other	-58	574	(s)	—	58	104	—	—	3	467
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	386	2	—	14	-17	—	—	12	407
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	2
Kerosene-Type	—	386	2	—	13	-16	—	—	12	405
Kerosene	—	4	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	392	1	—	17	-7	—	—	88	328
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	280	0	—	12	15	—	—	25	251
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	112	1	—	6	-21	—	—	63	77
Residual Fuel Oil	—	267	1	—	0	59	—	—	64	145
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	18	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	19
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	23	-21
Lubricants	—	25	0	—	0	1	—	—	3	20
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	135	1	—	0	10	—	—	61	65
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	23	(s)	—	0	11	—	—	(s)	12
Still Gas	—	124	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	124
Miscellaneous Products	—	7	0	—	0	-2	—	—	(s)	8
Total	2,703	2,601	398	28	-164	325	0	2,444	387	2,410

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

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

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

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

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

(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 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,552	—	329	28	-255	135	0	2,400	113	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	107	56	13	—	0	-22	—	100	17	82
Pentanes Plus	63	—	0	—	0	-1	—	50	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	56	13	—	0	-21	—	50	17	68
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	42	(s)	—	0	-13	—	0	16	49
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	15	0	—	0	-8	—	36	(s)	8
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	-1	13	—	0	(s)	—	15	0	10
Other Liquids	40	—	49	—	0	124	—	-56	2	20
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	38	—	25	—	0	-22	—	84	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	25	—	0	79	—	-74	0	20
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2	—	0	—	0	66	—	-65	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	4	2,545	6	—	90	89	—	—	256	2,300
Finished Motor Gasoline	4	1,159	(s)	—	58	31	—	—	3	1,188
Reformulated	—	384	0	—	0	-16	—	—	0	400
Oxygenated	62	201	0	—	0	-57	—	—	(s)	320
Other	-58	574	(s)	—	58	104	—	—	3	467
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	386	2	—	14	-17	—	—	12	407
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	2
Kerosene-Type	—	386	2	—	13	-16	—	—	12	405
Kerosene	—	4	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	392	1	—	17	-7	—	—	88	328
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	280	0	—	12	15	—	—	25	251
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	112	1	—	6	-21	—	—	63	77
Residual Fuel Oil	—	267	1	—	0	59	—	—	64	145
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	18	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	19
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	23	-21
Lubricants	—	25	0	—	0	1	—	—	3	20
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	135	1	—	0	10	—	—	61	65
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	23	(s)	—	0	11	—	—	(s)	12
Still Gas	—	124	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	124
Miscellaneous Products	—	7	0	—	0	-2	—	—	(s)	8
Total	2,703	2,601	398	28	-164	325	0	2,444	387	2,410

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

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

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

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

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

(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 1994		January-November 1994	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 839	E 28	E 9,474	E 28
Florida	522	17	5,554	17
New York	E 25	E 1	E 266	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 176	E 6	E 1,816	E 5
Virginia	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
West Virginia	155	5	1,762	5
Adjustment ^a	-39	-1	73	(s)
PAD District II	E 17,384	E 579	E 195,784	E 586
Illinois	1,379	46	15,354	46
Indiana	226	8	2,374	7
Kansas	3,815	127	42,774	128
Kentucky	492	16	3,856	12
Michigan	E 949	E 32	E 10,696	E 32
Missouri	11	(s)	112	(s)
Nebraska	337	11	3,872	12
North Dakota	2,268	76	25,311	76
Ohio	E 716	E 24	E 8,184	E 25
Oklahoma	7,245	241	82,706	248
South Dakota	120	4	1,327	4
Tennessee	39	1	382	1
Adjustment ^a	-213	-7	-1,164	-3
PAD District III	E 92,051	E 3,068	E 1,038,091	E 3,108
Alabama	1,548	52	16,727	50
Arkansas	E 793	E 26	E 8,794	E 26
Louisiana ^b	E 10,347	E 345	E 117,113	E 351
Mississippi	1,607	54	18,175	54
New Mexico	E 5,293	E 176	E 60,271	E 180
Texas ^b	47,434	1,581	533,144	1,596
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 25,407	E 847	E 279,343	E 836
Adjustment ^a	-379	-13	4,524	14
PAD District IV	E 11,560	E 385	E 132,380	E 396
Colorado	E 2,255	E 75	E 26,363	E 79
Montana	1,390	46	14,961	45
Utah	1,646	55	18,876	57
Wyoming	6,196	207	70,543	211
Adjustment ^a	73	2	1,637	5
PAD District V	E 74,428	E 2,481	E 835,976	E 2,503
Alaska ^b	E 45,526	E 1,518	E 517,670	E 1,550
South Alaska	1,299	43	14,071	42
North Slope	44,227	1,474	503,513	1,508
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	(s)	(s)	86	(s)
Arizona	6	(s)	60	(s)
California ^b	23,500	783	261,312	782
Nevada	121	4	1,553	5
Federal Offshore PAD District V	5,484	183	52,293	157
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	-209	-7	3,088	9
U.S. Total^b	E 196,262	E 6,542	E 2,211,705	E 6,622

^a These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

^b Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 7,050; California: State - 1,715; Louisiana: State - E1,809; Texas: State -128; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E41,593.

(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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	140	675	815	535	354	8,995	9,884
Pentanes Plus	10	74	84	101	94	1,185	1,380
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	130	601	731	434	260	7,810	8,504
Ethane	54	204	258	73	0	2,970	3,043
Propane	49	278	327	227	161	3,199	3,587
Normal Butane	27	82	109	73	99	1,098	1,270
Isobutane	0	37	37	61	0	543	604
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	7	57	64	98	43	2,701	2,842
Pentanes Plus	0	5	5	11	12	630	653
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7	52	59	87	31	2,071	2,189
Ethane	0	0	0	15	0	602	617
Propane	3	44	47	45	23	890	958
Normal Butane	4	2	6	14	8	425	447
Isobutane	0	6	6	13	0	154	167

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	18,506	4,012	8,097	746	5,089	36,450	4,502	3,322	54,973
Pentanes Plus	2,983	575	1,385	208	584	5,735	831	1,940	9,970
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,523	3,437	6,712	538	4,505	30,715	3,671	1,382	45,003
Ethane	6,793	1,919	2,935	123	2,150	13,920	1,409	2	18,632
Propane	5,516	969	2,287	224	1,525	10,521	1,418	318	16,171
Normal Butane	2,247	-1,832	752	133	512	1,812	520	663	4,374
Isobutane	967	2,381	738	58	318	4,462	324	399	5,826
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	404	2,309	2,163	157	118	5,151	316	88	8,461
Pentanes Plus	134	1,151	536	19	14	1,854	156	16	2,684
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	270	1,158	1,627	138	104	3,297	160	72	5,777
Ethane	13	462	6	113	9	603	3	0	1,223
Propane	208	346	700	15	72	1,341	97	45	2,488
Normal Butane	35	217	693	8	14	967	52	14	1,486
Isobutane	14	133	228	2	9	386	8	13	580

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 1995**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	38,755	2,894	41,649	66,044	11,566	21,672	99,282
Natural Gas Liquids	432	0	432	2,969	551	1,357	4,877
Pentanes Plus	56	0	56	465	75	691	1,231
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	376	0	376	2,504	476	666	3,646
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	281	0	281	1,481	370	428	2,279
Isobutane	95	0	95	1,023	106	238	1,367
Other Liquids	7,433	181	7,614	2,071	-440	-1,025	606
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,329	4	2,333	616	136	129	881
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	64	0	64	14	0	26	40
Oxygenates	W	W	2,269	602	136	103	841
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	350
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	2,204	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	5,642	182	5,824	1,580	19	-1,057	542
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-408	-5	-413	-125	-595	-97	-817
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-130	0	-130	0	0	0	0
Total Input to Refineries	46,620	3,075	49,695	71,084	11,677	22,004	104,765
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,246	93	1,339	2,194	374	711	3,280
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,475	97	1,572	2,339	378	703	3,420
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	84.5	96.0	85.2	93.8	99.0	101.2	95.9
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	601	18	620	817	133	203	1,152
Catalytic Hydrocracking	47	5	51	128	0	8	136
Delayed and Fluid Coking	85	0	85	160	67	66	293
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.93	1.00	0.94	1.04	1.74	0.51	1.01
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	32.21	35.43	32.44	35.22	30.30	36.45	34.91
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,475	97	1,572	2,339	378	703	3,420
Operating	1,290	97	1,387	2,330	378	695	3,404
Idle	185	0	185	9	0	8	16
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	945	0	0	945

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	17,415	94,690	71,908	5,601	2,933	192,547	14,020	74,399	421,897
Natural Gas Liquids	1,047	3,278	3,172	274	213	7,984	690	3,098	17,081
Pentanes Plus	485	1,454	567	164	111	2,781	215	1,539	5,822
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	562	1,824	2,605	110	102	5,203	475	1,559	11,259
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	448	950	1,592	60	4	3,054	375	1,108	7,097
Isobutane	114	874	1,013	50	98	2,149	100	451	4,162
Other Liquids	-399	4,522	3,494	-185	-11	7,421	-58	-1,741	13,842
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	137	2,060	1,036	0	15	3,248	165	2,606	9,233
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	68	186	372	0	0	626	3	370	1,103
Oxygenates	69	1,874	664	W	W	2,622	162	2,236	8,130
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	560
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3
MTBE	W	1,767	W	W	W	2,417	W	2,174	7,338
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	229
Unfinished Oils (net)	-89	4,634	3,222	-137	3	7,633	9	-2,307	11,701
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-447	-2,171	-756	-48	-29	-3,451	-232	-2,030	-6,943
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-1	-8	0	0	-9	0	-10	-149
Total Input to Refineries	18,063	102,490	78,574	5,690	3,135	207,952	14,652	75,756	452,820
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	565	3,083	2,355	168	95	6,267	470	2,450	13,806
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,413	2,697	212	95	7,008	500	2,897	15,397
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	95.4	90.4	87.3	79.6	100.0	89.4	94.1	84.6	89.7
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	186	1,220	803	18	29	2,256	149	640	4,817
Catalytic Hydrocracking	15	154	164	0	0	333	4	375	899
Delayed and Fluid Coking	7	307	336	9	0	659	38	391	1,466
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.72	1.09	1.22	1.58	0.60	1.11	1.28	1.15	1.08
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	39.03	31.60	29.90	31.80	39.12	31.77	35.13	25.85	31.58
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,413	2,697	212	95	7,008	500	2,897	15,397
Operating	592	3,321	2,670	205	95	6,882	500	2,863	15,035
Idle	0	92	28	7	0	127	0	34	362
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	941	0	0	0	941	0	43,595	45,481

^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 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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	938	-21	917	2,480	289	521	3,290
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	1,392	35	1,427	2,704	295	696	3,695
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-403	-51	-454	-203	-7	-129	-339
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-51	-5	-56	-21	1	-46	-66
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	24,136	1,179	25,315	39,767	6,142	11,636	57,545
Reformulated	15,090	-54	15,036	7,354	303	0	7,657
Oxygenated	482	0	482	521	1,548	80	2,149
Other	8,564	1,233	9,797	31,892	4,291	11,556	47,739
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	0	1	31	33	13	77
Jet Fuel	2,212	14	2,226	3,572	997	1,581	6,150
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,212	14	2,226	3,572	997	1,581	6,150
Commercial	2,212	14	2,226	3,534	997	1,356	5,887
Military	0	0	0	38	0	225	263
Kerosene	370	133	503	942	171	174	1,287
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,218	718	12,936	15,930	2,834	5,916	24,680
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,363	521	2,884	9,635	2,112	4,149	15,896
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9,855	197	10,052	6,295	722	1,767	8,784
Residual Fuel Oil	4,744	99	4,843	1,888	273	142	2,303
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	435	45	480	35	0	24	59
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,557	54	3,611	363	0	21	384
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	752	0	752	1,490	273	97	1,860
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	296	0	296	817	0	89	906
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	6	0	6	632	0	58	690
Special Naphthas	90	21	111	297	0	78	375
Lubricants	277	281	558	533	0	242	775
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	277	281	558	533	0	242	775
Waxes	0	140	140	55	0	29	84
Petroleum Coke	1,546	24	1,570	2,746	714	837	4,297
Marketable	602	0	602	1,551	543	591	2,685
Catalyst	944	24	968	1,195	171	246	1,612
Asphalt and Road Oil	273	370	643	2,595	643	682	3,920
Still Gas	1,708	127	1,835	2,635	428	861	3,924
Miscellaneous Products	22	44	66	173	66	58	297
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	22	44	66	173	66	58	297
Total	48,837	3,129	51,966	75,093	12,590	22,917	110,600
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,217	-54	-2,271	-4,009	-913	-913	-5,835

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	456	4,943	3,561	86	38	9,084	148	1,735	15,174
Ethane/Ethylene	3	372	157	0	0	532	0	0	532
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	410
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	122
Propane/Propylene	644	4,075	3,329	57	66	8,171	294	1,297	14,884
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10,161
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,723
Normal Butane/Butylene	-56	455	-66	26	-29	330	-138	470	-131
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-346
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	215
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-135	41	141	3	1	51	-8	-32	-111
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-196
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	85
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,885	46,652	36,295	1,454	1,823	96,109	7,593	35,941	222,503
Reformulated	0	15,438	3,567	0	0	19,005	0	11,913	53,611
Oxygenated	163	17	1,329	0	70	1,579	1,102	6,242	11,554
Other	9,722	31,197	31,399	1,454	1,753	75,525	6,491	17,786	157,338
Finished Aviation Gasoline	99	239	194	0	0	532	5	47	662
Jet Fuel	1,658	10,182	9,858	298	295	22,291	1,133	11,968	43,768
Naphtha-Type	0	0	48	0	32	80	219	9	308
Kerosene-Type	1,658	10,182	9,810	298	263	22,211	914	11,959	43,460
Commercial	1,142	9,186	8,549	221	0	19,098	914	10,431	38,556
Military	516	996	1,261	77	263	3,113	0	1,528	4,904
Kerosene	1	367	443	30	-2	839	117	115	2,861
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,269	19,514	15,266	1,442	702	41,193	3,752	12,141	94,702
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,858	10,993	5,482	863	662	20,858	2,941	8,665	51,244
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,411	8,521	9,784	579	40	20,335	811	3,476	43,458
Residual Fuel Oil	417	5,858	5,766	314	21	12,376	367	8,283	28,172
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	142	7	866	56	0	1,071	59	781	2,450
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	210	1,750	627	215	21	2,823	142	808	7,768
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	65	4,101	4,273	43	0	8,482	166	6,694	17,954
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	111	3,935	476	0	-5	4,517	0	69	5,788
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	158	3,534	2,750	0	0	6,442	22	501	7,661
Special Naphthas	89	566	348	143	0	1,146	0	43	1,675
Lubricants	W	1,822	W	W	W	3,194	0	764	5,291
Naphthenic	W	439	W	W	W	926	0	281	1,207
Paraffinic	W	1,383	W	W	W	2,268	0	483	4,084
Waxes	10	119	84	71	0	284	16	82	606
Petroleum Coke	334	4,207	3,888	86	17	8,532	484	4,196	19,079
Marketable	49	2,515	2,924	66	0	5,554	286	3,115	12,242
Catalyst	285	1,692	964	20	17	2,978	198	1,081	6,837
Asphalt and Road Oil	320	656	370	1,045	163	2,554	857	707	8,681
Still Gas	700	4,784	3,026	162	85	8,757	730	3,833	19,079
Miscellaneous Products	84	350	172	0	0	606	86	208	1,263
Fuel Use	23	0	-31	0	0	-8	0	0	-8
Nonfuel Use	61	350	203	0	0	614	86	208	1,271
Total	18,631	107,728	83,247	5,713	3,137	218,456	15,310	80,633	476,965
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-568	-5,238	-4,673	-23	-2	-10,504	-658	-4,877	-24,145

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	14,743	454	15,197	8,977	2,066	1,937	12,980
Petroleum Products	49,135	2,732	51,867	41,994	9,006	15,023	66,023
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	226	36	107	369
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,545	5	1,550	2,053	278	566	2,897
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	669	2	671	1,133	50	233	1,416
Normal Butane/Butylene	691	1	692	629	133	190	952
Isobutane/Isobutylene	185	2	187	290	95	143	528
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,283	26	2,309	599	106	70	775
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	42	0	0	42
Oxygenates	W	W	2,309	557	106	70	733
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	223
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	2,058	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	8,241	603	8,844	9,964	418	4,814	15,196
Naphthas and Lighter	1,998	180	2,178	2,603	162	1,477	4,242
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,174	5	2,179	1,726	49	281	2,056
Heavy Gas Oils	3,041	249	3,290	2,997	200	1,665	4,862
Residuum	1,028	169	1,197	2,638	7	1,391	4,036
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,523	93	4,616	6,185	1,247	1,307	8,739
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	106	0	106	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,747	265	9,012	8,139	1,908	3,338	13,385
Reformulated	5,403	0	5,403	1,451	195	0	1,646
Oxygenated	278	0	278	90	223	0	313
Other	3,066	265	3,331	6,598	1,490	3,338	11,426
Finished Aviation Gasoline	69	0	69	88	44	30	162
Jet Fuel	2,417	24	2,441	2,248	270	570	3,088
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	18	0	0	18
Kerosene-Type	2,417	24	2,441	2,230	270	570	3,070
Kerosene	505	63	568	457	12	257	726
Distillate Fuel Oil	13,819	448	14,267	5,196	1,477	2,624	9,297
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,824	311	3,135	2,622	740	1,647	5,009
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	10,995	137	11,132	2,574	737	977	4,288
Residual Fuel Oil	4,491	95	4,586	1,456	222	67	1,745
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,352	74	1,426	14	0	1	15
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,027	21	2,048	162	0	1	163
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,112	0	1,112	1,280	222	65	1,567
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	568	0	568	340	0	34	374
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3	0	3	1	0	0	1
Special Naphthas	7	40	47	162	0	50	212
Lubricants	384	445	829	816	0	0	816
Waxes	0	196	196	95	0	20	115
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	561	0	561	987	1,005	78	2,070
Asphalt and Road Oil	840	387	1,227	2,892	1,977	1,056	5,925
Miscellaneous Products	26	42	68	90	6	35	131
Total Stocks, All Oils	63,878	3,186	67,064	50,971	11,072	16,960	79,003

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,117	27,910	15,869	1,240	495	46,631	2,258	23,080	100,146
Petroleum Products	10,350	69,032	46,136	4,031	1,495	131,044	12,812	74,591	336,337
Pentanes Plus	73	103	50	11	11	248	2	0	619
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	818	2,791	2,677	15	25	6,326	422	1,190	12,385
Ethane/Ethylene	104	645	0	0	0	749	0	0	750
Propane/Propylene	231	700	815	2	3	1,751	86	147	4,071
Normal Butane/Butylene	275	863	1,324	8	4	2,474	221	731	5,070
Isobutane/Isobutylene	208	583	538	5	18	1,352	115	312	2,494
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	226	1,759	1,063	14	9	3,071	176	2,805	9,136
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	49
Oxygenates	226	1,759	1,062	W	W	3,070	176	2,799	9,087
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	386
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	424
MTBE	W	1,556	W	W	W	2,776	W	2,747	8,157
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	120
Unfinished Oils	2,645	24,449	16,440	960	337	44,831	1,978	24,550	95,399
Naphthas and Lighter	766	7,107	3,709	160	122	11,864	497	3,920	22,701
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	374	4,179	3,048	259	83	7,943	213	4,677	17,068
Heavy Gas Oils	728	9,357	6,734	440	132	17,391	962	12,667	39,172
Residuum	777	3,806	2,949	101	0	7,633	306	3,286	16,458
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,862	7,250	5,303	93	322	14,830	2,561	9,608	40,354
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	12	139
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,730	11,596	5,910	307	178	19,721	2,666	11,860	56,644
Reformulated	0	3,845	635	0	0	4,480	0	3,329	14,858
Oxygenated	0	1,030	187	0	0	1,217	351	605	2,764
Other	1,730	6,721	5,088	307	178	14,024	2,315	7,926	39,022
Finished Aviation Gasoline	60	148	100	0	0	308	31	261	831
Jet Fuel	529	2,713	2,414	111	63	5,830	399	4,018	15,776
Naphtha-Type	0	0	199	0	12	211	125	28	382
Kerosene-Type	529	2,713	2,215	111	51	5,619	274	3,990	15,394
Kerosene	23	490	212	11	21	757	59	85	2,195
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,108	7,446	4,036	600	180	13,370	1,719	6,704	45,357
0.05 percent sulfur and under	580	3,204	1,461	260	93	5,598	1,334	4,409	19,485
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	528	4,242	2,575	340	87	7,772	385	2,295	25,872
Residual Fuel Oil	269	3,617	3,163	135	21	7,205	496	5,778	19,810
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	54	1	203	1	0	259	85	580	2,365
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	40	541	397	101	21	1,100	291	894	4,496
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	175	3,075	2,563	33	0	5,846	120	4,304	12,949
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	13	913	432	8	9	1,375	0	84	2,401
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	66	1,010	82	0	0	1,158	0	154	1,316
Special Naphthas	65	1,066	208	101	0	1,440	1	38	1,738
Lubricants	16	2,301	1,166	649	0	4,132	0	1,320	7,097
Waxes	7	194	212	28	0	441	32	135	919
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	612	2,223	0	0	2,839	143	4,043	9,656
Asphalt and Road Oil	803	435	324	988	319	2,869	2,121	1,867	14,009
Miscellaneous Products	33	139	100	0	0	272	6	79	556
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,467	96,942	62,005	5,271	1,990	177,675	15,070	97,671	436,483

^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 1995**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.1	-0.7	1.9	3.7	2.5	2.5	3.3
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	49.1	38.4	48.4	53.7	52.2	49.7	52.7
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.0	0.5	4.7	5.3	8.6	7.7	6.2
Kerosene	0.8	4.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	27.5	23.3	27.3	23.6	24.5	28.7	24.7
Residual Fuel Oil	10.7	3.2	10.2	2.8	2.4	0.7	2.3
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.9
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
Lubricants	0.6	9.1	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.8
Waxes	0.0	4.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.5	0.8	3.3	4.1	6.2	4.1	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	0.6	12.0	1.4	3.8	5.6	3.3	3.9
Still Gas	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.9
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-5.0	-1.8	-4.8	-5.9	-7.9	-4.4	-5.9

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	2.6	5.0	4.7	1.6	1.3	4.5	1.1	2.4	3.5
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	52.8	43.8	43.7	22.5	55.3	44.1	49.7	44.8	46.9
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.6	10.3	13.1	5.5	9.0	11.1	6.5	16.6	10.0
Kerosene	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	24.6	19.7	20.3	26.4	23.9	20.6	26.7	16.8	21.8
Residual Fuel Oil	2.4	5.9	7.7	5.8	0.7	6.2	2.6	11.5	6.5
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	4.0	0.6	0.0	-0.2	2.3	0.0	0.1	1.3
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.9	3.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.7	1.8
Special Naphthas	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	1.8	1.0	10.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.1	1.2
Waxes	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	1.9	4.2	5.2	1.6	0.6	4.3	3.5	5.8	4.4
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.9	0.7	0.5	19.1	5.6	1.3	6.1	1.0	2.0
Still Gas	4.0	4.8	4.0	3.0	2.9	4.4	5.2	5.3	4.4
Miscellaneous Products	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.3	-5.3	-6.2	-0.4	-0.1	-5.3	-4.7	-6.8	-5.6

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

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

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

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

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

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 28 and 29.

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

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	323	1,667	3,727	5,717
Florida	0	0	330	330
Maine	27	0	327	354
Maryland	0	62	135	197
Massachusetts	0	0	139	139
New Hampshire	0	0	288	288
New Jersey	0	444	883	1,327
New York	0	399	408	807
North Carolina	0	0	636	636
Pennsylvania	0	708	155	863
South Carolina	0	53	220	273
Vermont	0	1	3	4
Virginia	296	0	203	499
PAD District III	0	0	249	249
Louisiana	0	0	249	249
PAD District V	0	0	35	35
California	0	0	35	35
U.S. Total	323	1,667	4,011	6,001

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	36,103	32,383	118,940	3,949	10,206	201,581	6,503
Natural Gas Liquids	995	2,918	1,487	822	396	6,618	213
Pentanes Plus	0	34	806	439	0	1,279	41
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	995	2,884	681	383	396	5,339	172
Ethane	0	347	0	0	0	347	11
Ethylene	0	5	407	0	0	412	13
Propane	970	1,993	0	236	6	3,205	103
Propylene	0	137	0	0	0	137	4
Normal Butane	0	231	189	137	0	557	18
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	25	171	85	10	390	681	22
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	4,247	2	4,675	0	1,531	10,455	337
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	555	0	0	0	767	1,322	43
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	555	0	0	0	767	1,322	43
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	40	40	1
MTBE	555	0	0	0	727	1,282	41
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	3,509	1	4,675	0	764	8,949	289
Naphthas and Lighter	631	1	1,089	0	0	1,721	56
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,182	0	1,354	0	38	3,574	115
Residuum	696	0	2,232	0	726	3,654	118
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	183	1	0	0	0	184	6
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	22,288	462	4,854	150	194	27,948	902
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,294	93	0	9	9	5,405	174
Reformulated	3,154	0	0	0	0	3,154	102
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,140	93	0	9	9	2,251	73
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	2	0	0	0	2	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,230	0	165	0	69	2,464	79
Naphtha-Type	0	0	150	0	0	150	5
Kerosene-Type	2,230	0	15	0	69	2,314	75
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	895	0	0	0	2	897	29
Other	1,335	0	15	0	67	1,417	46
Kerosene	26	0	102	0	1	129	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,004	185	0	141	27	8,357	270
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	27	27	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	27	27	1
Other	8,004	185	0	141	0	8,330	269
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,744	113	0	21	0	3,878	125
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	4,260	72	0	120	0	4,452	144
Residual Fuel Oil	5,717	0	249	0	35	6,001	194
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	5,717	0	249	0	35	6,001	194
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	323	0	0	0	0	323	10
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,667	0	0	0	0	1,667	54
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	3,727	0	249	0	35	4,011	129
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	34	502	0	0	540	17
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,586	0	0	3,586	116
Special Naphthas	67	122	0	0	1	190	6
Lubricants	213	15	70	0	0	298	10
Waxes	30	7	10	0	7	54	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	170	0	37	207	7
Asphalt and Road Oil	700	0	0	0	8	708	23
Miscellaneous Products	3	4	0	0	0	7	(s)
Total	63,633	35,765	129,956	4,921	12,327	246,602	7,955

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	36,103	32,383	118,940	3,949	10,206	201,581	6,503
Natural Gas Liquids	995	2,918	1,487	822	396	6,618	213
Pentanes Plus	0	34	806	439	0	1,279	41
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	995	2,884	681	383	396	5,339	172
Ethane	0	347	0	0	0	347	11
Ethylene	0	5	407	0	0	412	13
Propane	970	1,993	0	236	6	3,205	103
Propylene	0	137	0	0	0	137	4
Normal Butane	0	231	189	137	0	557	18
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	25	171	85	10	390	681	22
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	4,247	2	4,675	0	1,531	10,455	337
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	555	0	0	0	767	1,322	43
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	555	0	0	0	767	1,322	43
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	40	40	1
MTBE	555	0	0	0	727	1,282	41
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	3,509	1	4,675	0	764	8,949	289
Naphthas and Lighter	631	1	1,089	0	0	1,721	56
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,182	0	1,354	0	38	3,574	115
Residuum	696	0	2,232	0	726	3,654	118
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	183	1	0	0	0	184	6
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	22,288	462	4,854	150	194	27,948	902
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,294	93	0	9	9	5,405	174
Reformulated	3,154	0	0	0	0	3,154	102
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,140	93	0	9	9	2,251	73
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	2	0	0	0	2	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,230	0	165	0	69	2,464	79
Naphtha-Type	0	0	150	0	0	150	5
Kerosene-Type	2,230	0	15	0	69	2,314	75
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	895	0	0	0	2	897	29
Other	1,335	0	15	0	67	1,417	46
Kerosene	26	0	102	0	1	129	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,004	185	0	141	27	8,357	270
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	27	27	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	27	27	1
Other	8,004	185	0	141	0	8,330	269
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,744	113	0	21	0	3,878	125
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	4,260	72	0	120	0	4,452	144
Residual Fuel Oil	5,717	0	249	0	35	6,001	194
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	5,717	0	249	0	35	6,001	194
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	323	0	0	0	0	323	10
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,667	0	0	0	0	1,667	54
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	3,727	0	249	0	35	4,011	129
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	34	502	0	0	540	17
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,586	0	0	3,586	116
Special Naphthas	67	122	0	0	1	190	6
Lubricants	213	15	70	0	0	298	10
Waxes	30	7	10	0	7	54	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	170	0	37	207	7
Asphalt and Road Oil	700	0	0	0	8	708	23
Miscellaneous Products	3	4	0	0	0	7	(s)
Total	63,633	35,765	129,956	4,921	12,327	246,602	7,955

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	43,135	336	1,686	0	0	0	470	509	0	0
Algeria	0	336	310	0	0	0	470	509	0	0
Kuwait	3,726	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	38,781	0	1,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	628	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	58,795	92	1,862	0	1,435	748	1,948	2,441	0	0
Gabon	6,952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,191	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	17,813	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	0	0
Venezuela	32,839	92	1,862	0	1,435	747	1,948	2,194	0	0
Non OPEC	99,651	4,911	5,401	184	3,970	1,716	5,939	3,051	129	190
Angola	8,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	0	0
Argentina	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	0	0
Canada	31,285	4,074	823	1	1,321	13	2,496	411	27	190
China, People's Republic of	1,908	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5,621	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	0	0
Ecuador ^d	4,029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	475	0	0	0
Italy	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	28,182	525	0	0	0	36	0	0	102	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,303	0	0	845	0	0	0	0
Norway	5,282	248	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
Portugal	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	7,068	0	353	0	0	0	0	508	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	763	183	2,649	822	2,968	1,290	0	0
Yemen	611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	201,581	5,339	8,949	184	5,405	2,464	8,357	6,001	129	190
Persian Gulf^e	43,135	0	1,376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
January 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	31	3,086	0	0	1,211	7,329	50,464	1,391	236	1,628
Algeria	0	3,086	0	0	510	5,221	5,221	0	168	168
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	297	4,023	120	10	130
Saudi Arabia	31	0	0	0	701	1,811	40,592	1,251	58	1,309
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	628	20	0	20
Other OPEC	350	0	0	416	131	9,423	68,218	1,897	304	2,201
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,952	224	0	224
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,192	38	(s)	38
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	247	18,060	575	8	583
Venezuela	350	0	0	416	131	9,175	42,014	1,059	296	1,355
Non OPEC	159	500	298	292	1,529	28,269	127,920	3,215	912	4,126
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	330	8,450	262	11	273
Argentina	0	0	0	0	81	81	446	12	3	14
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	21	0	21
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	189	189	0	6	6
Canada	38	0	55	237	848	10,534	41,819	1,009	340	1,349
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	1,997	62	3	64
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	288	5,909	181	9	191
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,029	130	0	130
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,393	45	0	45
France	0	0	0	0	152	152	152	0	5	5
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	7	482	482	0	16	16
Italy	0	0	70	0	0	134	134	0	4	4
Japan	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	31	0	0	0	0	397	397	0	13	13
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	21	0	21
Mexico	0	0	0	55	302	1,020	29,202	909	33	942
Netherlands Antilles	0	173	0	0	0	2,321	2,321	0	75	75
Norway	0	327	0	0	0	917	6,199	170	30	200
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	35	410	12	1	13
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	86	86	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	0	0	173	0	0	173	173	0	6	6
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	429	429	0	14	14
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	219	219	0	7	7
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	325	325	0	10	10
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	392	392	0	13	13
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,807	91	0	91
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	861	7,929	228	28	256
Virgin Islands	90	0	0	0	0	8,765	8,765	0	283	283
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	611	20	0	20
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	605	20	0	20
Other	0	0	0	0	44	44	746	23	1	24
Total	540	3,586	298	708	2,871	45,021	246,602	6,503	1,452	7,955
Persian Gulf^e	31	0	0	0	701	2,108	45,243	1,391	68	1,459

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	6,505	336	310	0	0	0	470	509	0	0
Algeria	0	336	310	0	0	0	470	509	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6,505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	12,773	0	210	0	1,435	702	1,948	2,192	0	0
Gabon	2,547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	6,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	0	0
Venezuela	3,855	0	210	0	1,435	702	1,948	1,945	0	0
Non OPEC	16,825	659	2,989	183	3,859	1,528	5,586	3,016	26	67
Angola	4,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	0	0
Canada	1,811	411	721	0	1,210	11	2,143	411	26	67
China, People's Republic of	643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	0	0
Ecuador ^d	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	475	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	360	0	0	695	0	0	0	0
Norway	5,282	248	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	572	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	995	0	0	0	0	0	0	508	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	763	183	2,649	822	2,968	1,290	0	0
Zaire	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36,103	995	3,509	183	5,294	2,230	8,004	5,717	26	67
Persian Gulf^e	6,505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	403	2,028	8,533	210	65	275
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,625	1,625	0	52	52
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	403	403	6,908	210	13	223
Other OPEC	0	0	0	416	0	6,903	19,676	412	223	635
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,547	82	0	82
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	247	6,618	206	8	213
Venezuela	0	0	0	416	0	6,656	10,511	124	215	339
Non OPEC	4	0	213	284	185	18,599	35,424	543	600	1,143
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	330	5,120	155	11	165
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	189	189	0	6	6
Canada	4	0	40	229	17	5,290	7,101	58	171	229
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	643	21	0	21
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	288	799	16	9	26
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	11	0	11
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	696	22	0	22
France	0	0	0	0	152	152	152	0	5	5
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	7	482	482	0	16	16
Japan	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	55	0	55	929	28	2	30
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,055	1,055	0	34	34
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	590	5,872	170	19	189
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	86	86	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	0	0	173	0	0	173	173	0	6	6
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	325	325	0	10	10
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	392	392	0	13	13
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	572	18	0	18
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	508	1,503	32	16	48
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,675	8,675	0	280	280
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	307	10	0	10
Other	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Total	4	0	213	700	588	27,530	63,633	1,165	888	2,053
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	403	403	6,908	210	13	223

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	1,617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	5,715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	5,715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	25,051	2,884	1	1	93	0	185	0	0	122
Angola	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	22,683	2,884	1	1	93	0	185	0	0	122
Colombia	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32,383	2,884	1	1	93	0	185	0	0	122
Persian Gulf^e	1,617	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 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,617	52	0	52
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,617	52	0	52
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,715	184	0	184
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,715	184	0	184
Non OPEC	34	0	15	0	47	3,382	28,433	808	109	917
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	520	17	0	17
Canada	34	0	15	0	47	3,382	26,065	732	109	841
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	525	17	0	17
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	353	11	0	11
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	970	31	0	31
Total	34	0	15	0	47	3,382	35,765	1,045	109	1,154
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,617	52	0	52

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	32,957	0	1,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	2,470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	29,859	0	1,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	628	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	38,869	92	1,652	0	0	0	0	249	0	0
Gabon	4,405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	11,442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	23,022	92	1,652	0	0	0	0	249	0	0
Non OPEC	47,114	589	1,944	0	0	165	0	0	102	0
Angola	2,810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	26,338	525	0	0	0	15	0	0	102	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	943	0	0	150	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	6,073	0	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	118,940	681	4,675	0	0	165	0	249	102	0
Persian Gulf^e	32,957	0	1,079	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 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	31	3,086	0	0	510	4,706	37,663	1,063	152	1,215
Algeria	0	3,086	0	0	510	3,596	3,596	0	116	116
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,470	80	0	80
Saudi Arabia	31	0	0	0	0	1,110	30,969	963	36	999
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	628	20	0	20
Other OPEC	350	0	0	0	0	2,343	41,212	1,254	76	1,329
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,405	142	0	142
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,442	369	0	369
Venezuela	350	0	0	0	0	2,343	25,365	743	76	818
Non OPEC	121	500	70	0	476	3,967	51,081	1,520	128	1,648
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,810	91	0	91
Argentina	0	0	0	0	81	81	446	12	3	14
Canada	0	0	0	0	10	73	73	0	2	2
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	699	20	3	23
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,585	148	0	148
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,471	47	0	47
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	697	22	0	22
Italy	0	0	70	0	0	134	134	0	4	4
Korea, Republic of	31	0	0	0	0	397	397	0	13	13
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	21	0	21
Mexico	0	0	0	0	296	938	27,276	850	30	880
Netherlands Antilles	0	173	0	0	0	1,266	1,266	0	41	41
Norway	0	327	0	0	0	327	327	0	11	11
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	375	12	0	12
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	219	219	0	7	7
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,235	72	0	72
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	353	6,426	196	11	207
Virgin Islands	90	0	0	0	0	90	90	0	3	3
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	611	20	0	20
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	10	0	10
Total	502	3,586	70	0	986	11,016	129,956	3,837	355	4,192
Persian Gulf^e	31	0	0	0	0	1,110	34,067	1,063	36	1,099

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	3,949	383	0	0	9	0	141	0	0	0
Canada	3,949	383	0	0	9	0	141	0	0	0
Total	3,949	383	0	0	9	0	141	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	2,056	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,256	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	1,438	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,191	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	247	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	6,712	396	467	0	9	23	27	35	1	1
Australia	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,842	396	38	0	9	2	27	0	1	1
China, People's Republic of	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,861	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
Singapore	0	0	429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,206	396	764	0	9	69	27	35	1	1
Persian Gulf ^e	2,056	0	297	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 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	439	972	4,921	127	31	159
Canada	0	0	0	0	439	972	4,921	127	31	159
Total	0	0	0	0	439	972	4,921	127	31	159
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	298	595	2,651	66	19	86
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	297	1,553	41	10	50
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	298	298	1,098	26	10	35
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	131	177	1,615	46	6	52
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,192	38	(s)	38
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	131	176	423	8	6	14
Non OPEC	0	0	0	8	382	1,349	8,061	217	44	260
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	21	0	21
Canada	0	0	0	8	335	817	3,659	92	26	118
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	655	21	0	21
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,861	60	0	60
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	6	27	27	0	1	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	0	1	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	429	429	0	14	14
Other	0	0	0	0	40	40	742	23	1	24
Total	0	0	0	8	811	2,121	12,327	329	68	398
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	298	595	2,651	66	19	86

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	43,135	336	1,686	0	0	0	470	509	0	0
Algeria	0	336	310	0	0	0	470	509	0	0
Kuwait	3,726	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	38,781	0	1,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	628	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	58,795	92	1,862	0	1,435	748	1,948	2,441	0	0
Gabon	6,952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,191	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	17,813	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	0	0
Venezuela	32,839	92	1,862	0	1,435	747	1,948	2,194	0	0
Non OPEC	99,651	4,911	5,401	184	3,970	1,716	5,939	3,051	129	190
Angola	8,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	0	0
Argentina	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	0	0
Canada	31,285	4,074	823	1	1,321	13	2,496	411	27	190
China, People's Republic of	1,908	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5,621	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	0	0
Ecuador ^d	4,029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	475	0	0	0
Italy	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	28,182	525	0	0	0	36	0	0	102	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,303	0	0	845	0	0	0	0
Norway	5,282	248	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
Portugal	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	7,068	0	353	0	0	0	0	508	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	763	183	2,649	822	2,968	1,290	0	0
Yemen	611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	201,581	5,339	8,949	184	5,405	2,464	8,357	6,001	129	190
Persian Gulf^e	43,135	0	1,376	0	0	0	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 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	31	3,086	0	0	1,211	7,329	50,464	1,391	236	1,628
Algeria	0	3,086	0	0	510	5,221	5,221	0	168	168
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	297	4,023	120	10	130
Saudi Arabia	31	0	0	0	701	1,811	40,592	1,251	58	1,309
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	628	20	0	20
Other OPEC	350	0	0	416	131	9,423	68,218	1,897	304	2,201
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,952	224	0	224
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,192	38	(s)	38
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	247	18,060	575	8	583
Venezuela	350	0	0	416	131	9,175	42,014	1,059	296	1,355
Non OPEC	159	500	298	292	1,529	28,269	127,920	3,215	912	4,126
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	330	8,450	262	11	273
Argentina	0	0	0	0	81	81	446	12	3	14
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	21	0	21
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	189	189	0	6	6
Canada	38	0	55	237	848	10,534	41,819	1,009	340	1,349
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	1,997	62	3	64
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	288	5,909	181	9	191
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,029	130	0	130
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,393	45	0	45
France	0	0	0	0	152	152	152	0	5	5
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	7	482	482	0	16	16
Italy	0	0	70	0	0	134	134	0	4	4
Japan	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	31	0	0	0	0	397	397	0	13	13
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	21	0	21
Mexico	0	0	0	55	302	1,020	29,202	909	33	942
Netherlands Antilles	0	173	0	0	0	2,321	2,321	0	75	75
Norway	0	327	0	0	0	917	6,199	170	30	200
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	35	410	12	1	13
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	86	86	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	0	0	173	0	0	173	173	0	6	6
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	429	429	0	14	14
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	219	219	0	7	7
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	325	325	0	10	10
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	392	392	0	13	13
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,807	91	0	91
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	861	7,929	228	28	256
Virgin Islands	90	0	0	0	0	8,765	8,765	0	283	283
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	611	20	0	20
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	605	20	0	20
Other	0	0	0	0	44	44	746	23	1	24
Total	540	3,586	298	708	2,871	45,021	246,602	6,503	1,452	7,955
Persian Gulf^e	31	0	0	0	701	2,108	45,243	1,391	68	1,459

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	6,505	336	310	0	0	0	470	509	0	0
Algeria	0	336	310	0	0	0	470	509	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6,505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	12,773	0	210	0	1,435	702	1,948	2,192	0	0
Gabon	2,547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	6,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	0	0
Venezuela	3,855	0	210	0	1,435	702	1,948	1,945	0	0
Non OPEC	16,825	659	2,989	183	3,859	1,528	5,586	3,016	26	67
Angola	4,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	0	0
Canada	1,811	411	721	0	1,210	11	2,143	411	26	67
China, People's Republic of	643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	0	0
Ecuador ^d	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	475	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	360	0	0	695	0	0	0	0
Norway	5,282	248	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	572	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	995	0	0	0	0	0	0	508	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	763	183	2,649	822	2,968	1,290	0	0
Zaire	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36,103	995	3,509	183	5,294	2,230	8,004	5,717	26	67
Persian Gulf^e	6,505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical 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	403	2,028	8,533	210	65	275
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,625	1,625	0	52	52
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	403	403	6,908	210	13	223
Other OPEC	0	0	0	416	0	6,903	19,676	412	223	635
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,547	82	0	82
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	247	6,618	206	8	213
Venezuela	0	0	0	416	0	6,656	10,511	124	215	339
Non OPEC	4	0	213	284	185	18,599	35,424	543	600	1,143
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	330	5,120	155	11	165
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	189	189	0	6	6
Canada	4	0	40	229	17	5,290	7,101	58	171	229
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	643	21	0	21
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	288	799	16	9	26
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	11	0	11
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	696	22	0	22
France	0	0	0	0	152	152	152	0	5	5
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	7	482	482	0	16	16
Japan	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	55	0	55	929	28	2	30
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,055	1,055	0	34	34
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	590	5,872	170	19	189
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	86	86	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	0	0	173	0	0	173	173	0	6	6
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	325	325	0	10	10
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	392	392	0	13	13
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	572	18	0	18
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	508	1,503	32	16	48
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,675	8,675	0	280	280
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	307	10	0	10
Other	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Total	4	0	213	700	588	27,530	63,633	1,165	888	2,053
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	403	403	6,908	210	13	223

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	1,617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	5,715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	5,715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	25,051	2,884	1	1	93	0	185	0	0	122
Angola	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	22,683	2,884	1	1	93	0	185	0	0	122
Colombia	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32,383	2,884	1	1	93	0	185	0	0	122
Persian Gulf^e	1,617	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 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,617	52	0	52
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,617	52	0	52
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,715	184	0	184
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,715	184	0	184
Non OPEC	34	0	15	0	47	3,382	28,433	808	109	917
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	520	17	0	17
Canada	34	0	15	0	47	3,382	26,065	732	109	841
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	525	17	0	17
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	353	11	0	11
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	970	31	0	31
Total	34	0	15	0	47	3,382	35,765	1,045	109	1,154
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,617	52	0	52

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	32,957	0	1,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	2,470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	29,859	0	1,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	628	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	38,869	92	1,652	0	0	0	0	249	0	0
Gabon	4,405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	11,442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	23,022	92	1,652	0	0	0	0	249	0	0
Non OPEC	47,114	589	1,944	0	0	165	0	0	102	0
Angola	2,810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	26,338	525	0	0	0	15	0	0	102	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	943	0	0	150	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	6,073	0	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	118,940	681	4,675	0	0	165	0	249	102	0
Persian Gulf^e	32,957	0	1,079	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 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	31	3,086	0	0	510	4,706	37,663	1,063	152	1,215
Algeria	0	3,086	0	0	510	3,596	3,596	0	116	116
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,470	80	0	80
Saudi Arabia	31	0	0	0	0	1,110	30,969	963	36	999
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	628	20	0	20
Other OPEC	350	0	0	0	0	2,343	41,212	1,254	76	1,329
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,405	142	0	142
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,442	369	0	369
Venezuela	350	0	0	0	0	2,343	25,365	743	76	818
Non OPEC	121	500	70	0	476	3,967	51,081	1,520	128	1,648
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,810	91	0	91
Argentina	0	0	0	0	81	81	446	12	3	14
Canada	0	0	0	0	10	73	73	0	2	2
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	699	20	3	23
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,585	148	0	148
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,471	47	0	47
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	697	22	0	22
Italy	0	0	70	0	0	134	134	0	4	4
Korea, Republic of	31	0	0	0	0	397	397	0	13	13
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	21	0	21
Mexico	0	0	0	0	296	938	27,276	850	30	880
Netherlands Antilles	0	173	0	0	0	1,266	1,266	0	41	41
Norway	0	327	0	0	0	327	327	0	11	11
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	375	12	0	12
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	219	219	0	7	7
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,235	72	0	72
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	353	6,426	196	11	207
Virgin Islands	90	0	0	0	0	90	90	0	3	3
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	611	20	0	20
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	10	0	10
Total	502	3,586	70	0	986	11,016	129,956	3,837	355	4,192
Persian Gulf^e	31	0	0	0	0	1,110	34,067	1,063	36	1,099

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	3,949	383	0	0	9	0	141	0	0	0
Canada	3,949	383	0	0	9	0	141	0	0	0
Total	3,949	383	0	0	9	0	141	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	2,056	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,256	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	1,438	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,191	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	247	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	6,712	396	467	0	9	23	27	35	1	1
Australia	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,842	396	38	0	9	2	27	0	1	1
China, People's Republic of	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,861	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
Singapore	0	0	429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,206	396	764	0	9	69	27	35	1	1
Persian Gulf ^e	2,056	0	297	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 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	439	972	4,921	127	31	159
Canada	0	0	0	0	439	972	4,921	127	31	159
Total	0	0	0	0	439	972	4,921	127	31	159
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	298	595	2,651	66	19	86
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	297	1,553	41	10	50
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	298	298	1,098	26	10	35
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	131	177	1,615	46	6	52
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,192	38	(s)	38
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	131	176	423	8	6	14
Non OPEC	0	0	0	8	382	1,349	8,061	217	44	260
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	21	0	21
Canada	0	0	0	8	335	817	3,659	92	26	118
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	655	21	0	21
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,861	60	0	60
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	6	27	27	0	1	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	0	1	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	429	429	0	14	14
Other	0	0	0	0	40	40	742	23	1	24
Total	0	0	0	8	811	2,121	12,327	329	68	398
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	298	595	2,651	66	19	86

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	0	0	0	3,493	3,493	113
Natural Gas Liquids	37	316	1,148	0	519	2,020	65
Pentanes Plus	1	27	0	0	(s)	28	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	36	289	1,148	0	518	1,991	64
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	35	155	1,017	0	505	1,712	55
Normal Butane/Butylene	1	134	131	0	14	280	9
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	3	(s)	437	0	51	491	16
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	0	366	0	1	370	12
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	(s)	71	0	50	121	4
Finished Petroleum Products	507	251	15,608	6	7,933	24,305	784
Finished Motor Gasoline	16	12	2,977	0	96	3,101	100
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	261	0	0	262	8
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	385	0	381	766	25
Kerosene	145	(s)	1	0	1	147	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	89	2	1,535	0	2,739	4,365	141
Residual Fuel Oil	24	41	4,249	0	1,981	6,294	203
Special Naphthas	7	5	58	(s)	707	777	25
Lubricants	160	61	536	4	98	859	28
Waxes	8	10	29	0	13	60	2
Petroleum Coke	46	68	5,572	0	1,905	7,592	245
Asphalt and Road Oil	4	53	5	1	12	75	2
Miscellaneous Products	7	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	8	(s)
Total	546	568	17,192	6	11,996	30,308	978

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	0	0	0	3,493	3,493	113
Natural Gas Liquids	37	316	1,148	0	519	2,020	65
Pentanes Plus	1	27	0	0	(s)	28	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	36	289	1,148	0	518	1,991	64
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	35	155	1,017	0	505	1,712	55
Normal Butane/Butylene	1	134	131	0	14	280	9
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	3	(s)	437	0	51	491	16
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	0	366	0	1	370	12
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	(s)	71	0	50	121	4
Finished Petroleum Products	507	251	15,608	6	7,933	24,305	784
Finished Motor Gasoline	16	12	2,977	0	96	3,101	100
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	261	0	0	262	8
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	385	0	381	766	25
Kerosene	145	(s)	1	0	1	147	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	89	2	1,535	0	2,739	4,365	141
Residual Fuel Oil	24	41	4,249	0	1,981	6,294	203
Special Naphthas	7	5	58	(s)	707	777	25
Lubricants	160	61	536	4	98	859	28
Waxes	8	10	29	0	13	60	2
Petroleum Coke	46	68	5,572	0	1,905	7,592	245
Asphalt and Road Oil	4	53	5	1	12	75	2
Miscellaneous Products	7	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	8	(s)
Total	546	568	17,192	6	11,996	30,308	978

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	8	1	(s)	0	56	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0
Canada	0	28	337	110	220	145	130	202
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	1	173	479
Colombia	0	0	31	2	0	0	20	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	89	0	0	87	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	86	91	0	0	0	49
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
El Salvador	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	70	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	1	139	0	0	205	66
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	137
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1
India	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165
Israel	0	0	0	0	249	0	(s)	0
Italy	0	0	2	88	0	0	0	1,669
Jamaica	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	860
Japan	0	0	1	(s)	539	0	9	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,584	557
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mexico	0	0	1,342	2,354	0	1	14	940
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	12	0	2	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	323	631
Peru	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	60	0	0	82	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Singapore	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	438	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	175	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	29	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	169	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	3,493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	530
Total	3,493	28	1,991	3,101	1,028	147	4,365	6,294

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	6	(s)	0	0	0	7	(s)
Australia	(s)	16	(s)	238	(s)	0	255	8
Bahama Islands	(s)	6	0	0	1	0	72	2
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	97	0	0	97	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	(s)	387	(s)	(s)	390	13
Brazil	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	1	5	(s)
Canada	9	125	17	277	55	53	1,707	55
Chile	0	12	(s)	(s)	0	0	33	1
China, People's Republic of	0	1	(s)	0	1	0	2	(s)
China, Taiwan	1	25	(s)	3	1	(s)	684	22
Colombia	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	56	2
Costa Rica	1	7	1	0	0	0	184	6
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	2	7	(s)	0	0	0	234	8
Ecuador	0	1	2	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
Egypt	(s)	9	0	0	0	0	9	(s)
El Salvador	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	75	2
Finland	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
France	4	1	2	418	1	(s)	426	14
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	0	1	3	6	4	1	15	(s)
Ghana	0	(s)	0	45	0	0	46	1
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Guatemala	1	7	1	0	0	0	421	14
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	1	10	(s)	0	0	0	154	5
Hong Kong	(s)	5	1	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
India	0	1	(s)	0	2	0	3	(s)
Indonesia	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	166	5
Israel	(s)	1	0	320	0	0	571	18
Italy	0	(s)	(s)	636	(s)	(s)	2,396	77
Jamaica	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	867	28
Japan	(s)	36	5	1,115	1	1	1,707	55
Korea, Republic of	706	11	1	50	1	(s)	2,909	94
Malaysia	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	1	101	20	102	1	193	5,068	163
Netherlands	48	2	(s)	865	2	2	919	30
Netherlands Antilles	0	133	0	0	(s)	0	148	5
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	121	(s)	0	123	4
Nigeria	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	90	0	0	90	3
Panama	0	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	957	31
Peru	0	4	(s)	0	1	0	170	5
Philippines	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	407	13
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	183	0	0	183	6
Puerto Rico	3	216	1	0	(s)	1	365	12
Russia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	2	(s)	1	0	(s)	4	(s)
Singapore	0	52	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	491	16
South Africa	0	(s)	(s)	95	0	0	95	3
Spain	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,369	(s)	(s)	1,545	50
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	32	1
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	(s)	473	(s)	0	1,007	32
United Arab Emirates	(s)	11	0	76	0	(s)	87	3
United Kingdom	0	1	(s)	205	1	1	212	7
Uruguay	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	1	162	(s)	244	578	19
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	3,493	113
Other	(s)	13	(s)	258	(s)	(s)	811	26
Total	777	859	60	7,592	75	499	30,308	978

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	8	1	(s)	0	56	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0
Canada	0	28	337	110	220	145	130	202
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	1	173	479
Colombia	0	0	31	2	0	0	20	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	89	0	0	87	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	86	91	0	0	0	49
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
El Salvador	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	70	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	1	139	0	0	205	66
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	137
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1
India	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165
Israel	0	0	0	0	249	0	(s)	0
Italy	0	0	2	88	0	0	0	1,669
Jamaica	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	860
Japan	0	0	1	(s)	539	0	9	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,584	557
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mexico	0	0	1,342	2,354	0	1	14	940
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	12	0	2	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	323	631
Peru	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	60	0	0	82	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Singapore	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	438	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	175	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	29	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	169	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	3,493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	530
Total	3,493	28	1,991	3,101	1,028	147	4,365	6,294

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	6	(s)	0	0	0	7	(s)
Australia	(s)	16	(s)	238	(s)	0	255	8
Bahama Islands	(s)	6	0	0	1	0	72	2
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	97	0	0	97	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	(s)	387	(s)	(s)	390	13
Brazil	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	1	5	(s)
Canada	9	125	17	277	55	53	1,707	55
Chile	0	12	(s)	(s)	0	0	33	1
China, People's Republic of	0	1	(s)	0	1	0	2	(s)
China, Taiwan	1	25	(s)	3	1	(s)	684	22
Colombia	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	56	2
Costa Rica	1	7	1	0	0	0	184	6
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	2	7	(s)	0	0	0	234	8
Ecuador	0	1	2	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
Egypt	(s)	9	0	0	0	0	9	(s)
El Salvador	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	75	2
Finland	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
France	4	1	2	418	1	(s)	426	14
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	0	1	3	6	4	1	15	(s)
Ghana	0	(s)	0	45	0	0	46	1
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Guatemala	1	7	1	0	0	0	421	14
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	1	10	(s)	0	0	0	154	5
Hong Kong	(s)	5	1	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
India	0	1	(s)	0	2	0	3	(s)
Indonesia	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	166	5
Israel	(s)	1	0	320	0	0	571	18
Italy	0	(s)	(s)	636	(s)	(s)	2,396	77
Jamaica	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	867	28
Japan	(s)	36	5	1,115	1	1	1,707	55
Korea, Republic of	706	11	1	50	1	(s)	2,909	94
Malaysia	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	1	101	20	102	1	193	5,068	163
Netherlands	48	2	(s)	865	2	2	919	30
Netherlands Antilles	0	133	0	0	(s)	0	148	5
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	121	(s)	0	123	4
Nigeria	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	90	0	0	90	3
Panama	0	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	957	31
Peru	0	4	(s)	0	1	0	170	5
Philippines	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	407	13
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	183	0	0	183	6
Puerto Rico	3	216	1	0	(s)	1	365	12
Russia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	2	(s)	1	0	(s)	4	(s)
Singapore	0	52	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	491	16
South Africa	0	(s)	(s)	95	0	0	95	3
Spain	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,369	(s)	(s)	1,545	50
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	32	1
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	(s)	473	(s)	0	1,007	32
United Arab Emirates	(s)	11	0	76	0	(s)	87	3
United Kingdom	0	1	(s)	205	1	1	212	7
Uruguay	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	1	162	(s)	244	578	19
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	3,493	113
Other	(s)	13	(s)	258	(s)	(s)	811	26
Total	777	859	60	7,592	75	499	30,308	978

^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 1995**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,391	11	(s)	0	15	16	-2	(s)	194	233	1,625
Algeria	0	11	0	0	15	16	0	0	126	168	168
Kuwait	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	10	10	130
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,251	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	58	58	1,309
United Arab Emirates	20	0	(s)	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-3	17
Other OPEC	1,897	-2	46	24	63	79	-5	(s)	81	285	2,182
Gabon	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224
Indonesia	38	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	38
Nigeria	575	0	0	0	0	8	0	(s)	0	8	583
Venezuela	1,059	-2	46	24	63	71	-5	(s)	81	277	1,337
Non OPEC	3,102	100	28	22	51	-105	-231	-17	221	69	3,171
Angola	262	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	273
Argentina	12	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	3	(s)	(s)	2	14
Australia	21	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-8	-1	(s)	-8	13
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-2	6	0	(s)	(s)	4	4
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-12	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Brazil	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Canada	1,009	121	39	-7	76	7	-8	-2	59	285	1,294
China, People's Republic of	62	0	0	0	(s)	0	3	(s)	(s)	3	64
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	-6	-15	(s)	-1	(s)	-22	-22
Colombia	181	-1	(s)	0	-1	9	(s)	(s)	(s)	7	189
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Ecuador ^c	130	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	130
Egypt	45	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	45
France	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-13	(s)	5	-9	-9
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	(s)	16	16
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	(s)	-4	0	-7	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-14	-14
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	2	-3	0	0	-54	-21	2	(s)	-73	-73
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	0	-28	0	(s)	(s)	-28	-28
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-17	(s)	0	-36	-1	(s)	-55	-55
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	-51	-18	-2	(s)	-10	-81	-81
Malaysia	21	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	21
Mexico	909	-26	-76	1	(s)	-30	-3	-3	8	-131	779
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	-28	(s)	-2	-30	-30
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	27	(s)	0	0	-4	48	70	70
Norway	170	8	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	22	27	197
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	0	0	-10	-20	0	(s)	(s)	-31	-31
Peru	12	0	-5	0	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	-4	8
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-2	0	-3	(s)	0	-1	(s)	-6	-6
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	-17	0	(s)	0	-17	-17
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	(s)	0	0	-6	0	-44	(s)	7	-43	-43
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	10	10	10
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	13
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	-1	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	91
Turkey	0	0	0	0	-17	0	-15	(s)	(s)	-32	-32
United Kingdom	228	(s)	(s)	0	0	16	-7	(s)	11	21	249
Virgin Islands	-113	0	85	27	96	42	0	0	33	283	170
Yemen	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Zaire	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	20
Other	23	-3	-6	-8	-18	-11	-36	-4	18	-68	-45
Total	6,390	108	74	46	129	-9	-238	-18	496	587	6,977
Persian Gulf^d	1,391	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-6	(s)	68	62	1,453

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,391	11	(s)	0	15	16	-2	(s)	194	233	1,625
Algeria	0	11	0	0	15	16	0	0	126	168	168
Kuwait	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	10	10	130
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,251	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	58	58	1,309
United Arab Emirates	20	0	(s)	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-3	17
Other OPEC	1,897	-2	46	24	63	79	-5	(s)	81	285	2,182
Gabon	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224
Indonesia	38	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	38
Nigeria	575	0	0	0	0	8	0	(s)	0	8	583
Venezuela	1,059	-2	46	24	63	71	-5	(s)	81	277	1,337
Non OPEC	3,102	100	28	22	51	-105	-231	-17	221	69	3,171
Angola	262	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	273
Argentina	12	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	3	(s)	(s)	2	14
Australia	21	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-8	-1	(s)	-8	13
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-2	6	0	(s)	(s)	4	4
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-12	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Brazil	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Canada	1,009	121	39	-7	76	7	-8	-2	59	285	1,294
China, People's Republic of	62	0	0	0	(s)	0	3	(s)	(s)	3	64
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	-6	-15	(s)	-1	(s)	-22	-22
Colombia	181	-1	(s)	0	-1	9	(s)	(s)	(s)	7	189
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Ecuador ^c	130	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	130
Egypt	45	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	45
France	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-13	(s)	5	-9	-9
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	(s)	16	16
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	(s)	-4	0	-7	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-14	-14
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	2	-3	0	0	-54	-21	2	(s)	-73	-73
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	0	-28	0	(s)	(s)	-28	-28
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-17	(s)	0	-36	-1	(s)	-55	-55
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	-51	-18	-2	(s)	-10	-81	-81
Malaysia	21	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	21
Mexico	909	-26	-76	1	(s)	-30	-3	-3	8	-131	779
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	-28	(s)	-2	-30	-30
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	27	(s)	0	0	-4	48	70	70
Norway	170	8	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	22	27	197
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	0	0	-10	-20	0	(s)	(s)	-31	-31
Peru	12	0	-5	0	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	-4	8
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-2	0	-3	(s)	0	-1	(s)	-6	-6
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	-17	0	(s)	0	-17	-17
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	(s)	0	0	-6	0	-44	(s)	7	-43	-43
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	10	10	10
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	13
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	-1	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	91
Turkey	0	0	0	0	-17	0	-15	(s)	(s)	-32	-32
United Kingdom	228	(s)	(s)	0	0	16	-7	(s)	11	21	249
Virgin Islands	-113	0	85	27	96	42	0	0	33	283	170
Yemen	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Zaire	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	20
Other	23	-3	-6	-8	-18	-11	-36	-4	18	-68	-45
Total	6,390	108	74	46	129	-9	-238	-18	496	587	6,977
Persian Gulf^d	1,391	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-6	(s)	68	62	1,453

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	16,185	68,456	740,378	12,476	82,567	920,062
Refinery	15,197	12,980	46,631	2,258	23,080	100,146
Tank Farms and Pipelines	982	54,370	87,583	9,422	31,061	183,418
Leases	6	1,106	14,493	796	1,226	17,627
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	591,671	0	0	591,671
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	27,200	27,200
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	182,248	168,018	248,762	18,921	103,343	721,292
Refinery	51,867	66,023	131,044	12,812	74,591	336,337
Bulk Terminal	103,360	62,151	74,050	3,297	22,478	265,336
Pipeline	26,957	37,002	38,517	2,496	6,186	111,158
Natural Gas Processing Plant	64	2,842	5,151	316	88	8,461
Pentanes Plus	27	2,579	5,840	225	49	8,720
Refinery	0	369	248	2	0	619
Bulk Terminal	22	950	2,769	2	33	3,776
Pipeline	0	607	969	65	0	1,641
Natural Gas Processing Plant	5	653	1,854	156	16	2,684
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,177	20,374	53,809	1,098	2,351	82,809
Refinery	1,550	2,897	6,326	422	1,190	12,385
Bulk Terminal	2,107	8,440	36,904	49	1,089	48,589
Pipeline	1,461	6,848	7,282	467	0	16,058
Natural Gas Processing Plant	59	2,189	3,297	160	72	5,777
Ethane/Ethylene	0	2,517	21,922	216	0	24,655
Refinery	0	1	749	0	0	750
Bulk Terminal	0	612	17,530	0	0	18,142
Pipeline	0	1,287	3,040	213	0	4,540
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	617	603	3	0	1,223
Propane/Propylene	4,110	13,053	17,403	367	732	35,665
Refinery	671	1,416	1,751	86	147	4,071
Bulk Terminal	2,011	6,604	11,316	39	540	20,510
Pipeline	1,381	4,075	2,995	145	0	8,596
Natural Gas Processing Plant	47	958	1,341	97	45	2,488
Normal Butane/Butylene	874	3,027	9,262	354	1,162	14,679
Refinery	692	952	2,474	221	731	5,070
Bulk Terminal	96	684	4,925	10	417	6,132
Pipeline	80	944	896	71	0	1,991
Natural Gas Processing Plant	6	447	967	52	14	1,486
Isobutane/Isobutylene	193	1,777	5,222	161	457	7,810
Refinery	187	528	1,352	115	312	2,494
Bulk Terminal	0	540	3,133	0	132	3,805
Pipeline	0	542	351	38	0	931
Natural Gas Processing Plant	6	167	386	8	13	580
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	3,183	2,174	6,211	253	4,037	15,858
Refinery	2,309	775	3,071	176	2,805	9,136
Bulk Terminal	874	1,238	2,935	77	566	5,690
Pipeline	0	161	205	0	666	1,032
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	42	1	0	6	49
Refinery	0	42	1	0	6	49
Fuel Ethanol	75	1,460	587	125	452	2,699
Refinery	W	223	W	W	W	386
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	424
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	424

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	2,858	W	4,903	W	3,570	12,123
Refinery	2,058	W	2,776	W	2,747	8,157
Bulk Terminal	W	W	1,922	W	161	2,938
Pipeline	W	W	205	W	662	1,028
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	8,844	15,196	44,831	1,978	24,550	95,399
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,178	4,242	11,864	497	3,920	22,701
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,179	2,056	7,943	213	4,677	17,068
Heavy Gas Oils	3,290	4,862	17,391	962	12,667	39,172
Residuum	1,197	4,036	7,633	306	3,286	16,458
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,035	11,128	15,993	2,561	9,661	44,378
Refinery	4,616	8,739	14,830	2,561	9,608	40,354
Bulk Terminal	419	1,274	588	0	10	2,291
Pipeline	0	1,115	575	0	43	1,733
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	106	0	21	0	12	139
Refinery	106	0	21	0	12	139
Finished Motor Gasoline	52,474	52,423	47,450	5,678	24,743	182,768
Refinery	9,012	13,385	19,721	2,666	11,860	56,644
Bulk Terminal	31,372	24,060	11,033	1,724	10,188	78,377
Pipeline	12,090	14,978	16,696	1,288	2,695	47,747
Reformulated	22,079	3,928	9,303	0	6,689	41,999
Refinery	5,403	1,646	4,480	0	3,329	14,858
Bulk Terminal	11,652	1,807	2,290	0	2,439	18,188
Pipeline	5,024	475	2,533	0	921	8,953
Oxygenated	1,262	524	1,709	788	1,781	6,064
Refinery	278	313	1,217	351	605	2,764
Bulk Terminal	712	211	0	400	953	2,276
Pipeline	272	0	492	37	223	1,024
Other	29,133	47,971	36,438	4,890	16,273	134,705
Refinery	3,331	11,426	14,024	2,315	7,926	39,022
Bulk Terminal	19,008	22,042	8,743	1,324	6,796	57,913
Pipeline	6,794	14,503	13,671	1,251	1,551	37,770
Finished Aviation Gasoline	887	450	427	38	495	2,297
Refinery	69	162	308	31	261	831
Bulk Terminal	818	287	97	7	234	1,443
Pipeline	0	1	22	0	0	23
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	304	259	146	326	1,035
Refinery	0	18	211	125	28	382
Bulk Terminal	0	145	0	0	36	181
Pipeline	0	141	48	21	262	472
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	13,424	8,298	13,135	774	7,363	42,994
Refinery	2,441	3,070	5,619	274	3,990	15,394
Bulk Terminal	5,229	1,988	2,316	305	2,219	12,057
Pipeline	5,754	3,240	5,200	195	1,154	15,543

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	4,651	1,853	1,479	64	102	8,149
Refinery	568	726	757	59	85	2,195
Bulk Terminal	4,043	1,083	500	0	11	5,637
Pipeline	40	44	222	5	6	317
Distillate Fuel Oil	63,440	34,864	26,474	3,100	12,539	140,417
Refinery	14,267	9,297	13,370	1,719	6,704	45,357
Bulk Terminal	41,561	15,785	5,893	934	4,715	68,888
Pipeline	7,612	9,782	7,211	447	1,120	26,172
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	20,702	24,074	13,704	2,323	8,694	69,497
Refinery	3,135	5,009	5,598	1,334	4,409	19,485
Bulk Terminal	15,319	11,510	3,915	619	3,416	34,779
Pipeline	2,248	7,555	4,191	370	869	15,233
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	42,738	10,790	12,770	777	3,845	70,920
Refinery	11,132	4,288	7,772	385	2,295	25,872
Bulk Terminal	26,242	4,275	1,978	315	1,299	34,109
Pipeline	5,364	2,227	3,020	77	251	10,939
Residual Fuel Oil^a	17,736	2,461	14,876	496	8,350	43,919
Refinery	4,586	1,745	7,205	496	5,778	19,810
Bulk Terminal	13,150	716	7,671	0	2,332	23,869
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	240	240
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	3,903	15	1,250	85	750	6,003
Refinery	1,426	15	259	85	580	2,365
Bulk Terminal	2,477	0	991	0	170	3,638
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	6,243	463	4,514	291	1,221	12,732
Refinery	2,048	163	1,100	291	894	4,496
Bulk Terminal	4,195	300	3,414	0	327	8,236
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	7,590	1,983	9,112	120	6,139	24,944
Refinery	1,112	1,567	5,846	120	4,304	12,949
Bulk Terminal	6,478	416	3,266	0	1,835	11,995
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	568	374	1,375	0	84	2,401
Refinery	568	374	1,375	0	84	2,401
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3	1	1,158	0	154	1,316
Refinery	3	1	1,158	0	154	1,316
Special Naphthas	70	233	1,844	1	39	2,187
Refinery	47	212	1,440	1	38	1,738
Bulk Terminal	23	21	404	0	1	449
Lubricants	2,582	1,697	5,237	0	1,872	11,388
Refinery	829	816	4,132	0	1,320	7,097
Bulk Terminal	1,753	881	1,105	0	552	4,291
Waxes	196	115	441	32	135	919
Refinery	196	115	441	32	135	919
Petroleum Coke	561	2,070	2,839	143	4,043	9,656
Refinery	561	2,070	2,839	143	4,043	9,656
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,108	11,155	3,528	2,320	2,299	22,410
Refinery	1,227	5,925	2,869	2,121	1,867	14,009
Bulk Terminal	1,881	5,230	659	199	432	8,401
Miscellaneous Products	176	269	1,535	14	139	2,133
Refinery	68	131	272	6	79	556
Bulk Terminal	108	53	1,176	0	60	1,397
Pipeline	0	85	87	8	0	180
Total Stocks, All Oils	198,433	236,474	989,140	31,397	185,910	1,641,354

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil			Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
PAD District I	40,384	17,055	990	22,339	4,611	55,828	18,454	37,374	17,736	2,729
Connecticut	1,068	1,067	0	1	133	4,339	578	3,761	59	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	2,627	2,109	120	398	194	5,187	2,026	3,161	3,022	W
Florida	4,772	0	0	4,772	129	1,890	924	966	1,206	115
Georgia	2,403	0	0	2,403	151	1,132	666	466	219	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,181	709	23	449	467	2,540	818	1,722	452	W
Massachusetts	1,918	1,871	0	47	190	3,100	810	2,290	1,356	W
New Jersey	8,089	5,999	174	1,916	752	16,325	4,216	12,109	6,117	W
New York	3,998	1,501	91	2,406	1,340	7,145	2,454	4,691	3,260	W
North Carolina	2,890	0	284	2,606	254	1,839	1,256	583	306	W
Pennsylvania	5,621	1,209	290	4,122	714	6,958	2,428	4,530	912	W
Rhode Island	778	777	0	1	W	1,437	250	1,187	W	W
South Carolina	1,325	0	0	1,325	113	861	588	273	W	W
Virginia	3,553	1,813	8	1,732	118	2,876	1,291	1,585	478	W
West Virginia	161	0	0	161	W	199	149	50	W	W
PAD District II	37,445	3,453	524	33,468	1,809	25,082	16,519	8,563	2,461	8,978
Illinois	6,157	1,928	0	4,229	209	3,671	2,102	1,569	781	449
Indiana	4,760	787	7	3,966	266	3,249	1,776	1,473	309	W
Iowa	1,249	0	0	1,249	W	1,872	1,546	326	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	3,646	0	0	3,646	8	2,962	2,257	705	21	4,553
Kentucky	1,718	216	73	1,429	121	1,121	670	451	W	W
Michigan	3,777	0	75	3,702	319	2,139	1,490	649	98	1,492
Minnesota	2,150	87	223	1,840	W	1,550	1,233	317	225	W
Missouri	1,479	0	0	1,479	W	713	635	78	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	973	0	1	972	W	852	428	424	W	W
Ohio	4,474	13	1	4,460	470	2,465	1,522	943	167	W
Oklahoma	2,405	0	3	2,402	W	1,412	893	519	258	924
Tennessee	2,359	0	141	2,218	84	1,029	692	337	300	W
Wisconsin	2,298	422	0	1,876	W	2,047	1,275	772	35	W
PAD District III	30,754	6,770	1,217	22,767	1,257	19,263	9,513	9,750	14,876	14,408
Alabama	1,533	0	0	1,533	40	583	416	167	291	111
Arkansas	1,030	0	0	1,030	W	740	299	441	W	W
Louisiana	5,791	759	187	4,845	284	4,357	1,599	2,758	6,846	2,413
Mississippi	2,524	33	0	2,491	98	1,273	601	672	W	1,701
New Mexico	482	0	0	482	W	275	171	104	21	W
Texas	19,394	5,978	1,030	12,386	783	12,035	6,427	5,608	7,363	10,058
PAD District IV	4,390	0	751	3,639	59	2,653	1,953	700	496	222
Colorado	1,627	0	751	876	W	595	387	208	W	W
Idaho	259	0	0	259	W	225	159	66	W	W
Montana	1,254	0	0	1,254	W	669	669	0	73	20
Utah	598	0	0	598	W	626	336	290	149	106
Wyoming	652	0	0	652	W	538	402	136	W	65
PAD District V	22,048	5,768	1,558	14,722	96	11,419	7,825	3,594	8,110	732
Alaska	714	0	0	714	W	1,067	277	790	W	W
Arizona	939	0	125	814	W	153	103	50	W	W
California	13,945	5,768	1,349	6,828	86	6,488	5,364	1,124	5,265	147
Hawaii	809	0	0	809	W	570	159	411	W	W
Nevada	281	0	84	197	W	132	108	24	W	W
Oregon	1,247	0	0	1,247	W	856	588	268	227	W
Washington	4,113	0	0	4,113	W	2,153	1,226	927	1,155	67
U.S. Total	135,021	33,046	5,040	96,935	7,832	114,245	54,264	59,981	43,679	27,069

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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	102	775	0	190	1,482	448	0	0	52,462
Petroleum Products	8,143	114	0	3,352	6,472	1,776	0	93,163	22,866
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	178	0	0	0	1,057
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	856	4,897	14	0	3,456	5,473
Unfinished Oils	24	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	53
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	61	0	4	0	0	0	793	1,873
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,707	25	0	1,431	516	839	0	50,168	6,939
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,021	164
Oxygenated	0	0	0	83	0	24	0	0	0
Other	5,707	25	0	1,348	516	815	0	37,147	6,775
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	76
Jet Fuel	470	0	0	99	132	633	0	14,619	4,257
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	470	0	0	99	132	633	0	14,619	4,257
Kerosene	45	0	0	103	0	0	0	82	137
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,885	0	0	667	316	290	0	22,407	2,511
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,367	0	0	282	270	259	0	11,372	1,705
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	518	0	0	385	46	31	0	11,035	806
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	92	407	0	0	336	63
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	125	65
Lubricants	0	27	0	82	8	0	0	862	205
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	135
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	22
Total	8,245	889	0	3,542	7,954	2,224	0	93,163	75,328

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,048	893	0	0	0	7,891	0
Petroleum Products	334	1,787	2,383	1,930	1,215	0	0	208	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	146	124	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,236	1,806	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	289	1,176	567	0	842	0	0	208	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	289	1,176	567	0	842	0	0	208	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	26	288	50	0	154	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	50	0	52	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	26	288	0	0	102	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	19	323	333	0	219	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	19	180	233	0	179	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	143	100	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	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	334	1,787	4,431	2,823	1,215	0	0	8,099	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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	67	775	0	1,482	448	0	52,462
Petroleum Products	8,069	0	1,635	5,768	1,776	73,596	20,339
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	178	0	0	1,057
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	856	4,897	14	3,124	5,473
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	4	0	0	187	1,683
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,667	0	591	367	839	38,780	5,904
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	11,494	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	24	0	0
Other	5,667	0	591	367	815	27,286	5,904
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	0	0	0	0	2	31
Jet Fuel	470	0	27	132	633	12,359	3,912
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	470	0	27	132	633	12,359	3,912
Kerosene	45	0	0	0	0	82	50
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,885	0	157	194	290	19,062	2,225
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,367	0	75	148	259	9,268	1,548
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	518	0	82	46	31	9,794	677
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	8,136	775	1,635	7,250	2,224	73,596	72,801

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,048	893	0	5,875	0
Petroleum Products	334	1,787	2,383	1,930	1,215	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	146	124	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,236	1,806	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	289	1,176	567	0	842	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	289	1,176	567	0	842	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	26	288	50	0	154	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	50	0	52	0	0
Kerosene-Type	26	288	0	0	102	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	51	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	19	323	333	0	219	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	19	180	233	0	179	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	143	100	0	40	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	334	1,787	4,431	2,823	1,215	5,875	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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	35	0	0	190	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	74	114	0	1,717	704	0	19,567	2,289
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	0
Unfinished Oils	24	0	0	18	18	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	61	0	0	0	0	606	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	40	25	0	840	149	0	11,388	1,279
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,527	1,279
Oxygenated	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0
Other	40	25	0	757	149	0	9,861	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	15
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	72	0	0	2,260	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	72	0	0	2,260	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	103	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	510	122	0	3,345	719
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	207	122	0	2,104	507
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	303	0	0	1,241	212
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	92	407	0	336	276
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	276	276
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	84	407	0	60	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	1	0	0	0	0	125	0
Lubricants	0	27	0	82	8	0	862	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0
Total	109	114	0	1,907	704	0	19,567	2,289

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,016
Petroleum Products	2,268	15,010	2,527	0	0	0	208
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	332	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	53	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	568	38	190	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	934	9,175	1,035	0	0	0	208
Reformulated	248	0	164	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	686	9,175	871	0	0	0	208
Finished Aviation Gasoline	30	19	45	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	44	2,216	345	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	44	2,216	345	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	87	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	262	2,364	286	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	1,597	157	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	262	767	129	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	60	63	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	60	63	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	125	65	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	430	432	205	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	215	135	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	34	18	0	0	0	0
Total	2,268	15,010	2,527	0	0	0	2,224

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	190	877	-687	54,612	2,120	52,492
Petroleum Products	96,515	8,257	88,258	33,392	11,600	21,792
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	1,203	178	1,025
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,312	0	4,312	6,709	5,767	942
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	858	2,225	-1,367
Propane/Propylene	4,153	0	4,153	4,117	2,951	1,166
Normal Butane/Butylene	159	0	159	1,042	515	527
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	692	76	616
Unfinished Oils	18	24	-6	77	36	41
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	797	61	736	1,873	4	1,869
Finished Motor Gasoline	51,599	5,732	45,867	13,213	2,786	10,427
Reformulated	13,021	0	13,021	164	0	164
Oxygenated	83	0	83	0	107	-107
Other	38,495	5,732	32,763	13,049	2,679	10,370
Finished Aviation Gasoline	66	2	64	78	0	78
Jet Fuel	14,718	470	14,248	4,777	864	3,913
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	50	0	50
Kerosene-Type	14,718	470	14,248	4,727	864	3,863
Kerosene	185	45	140	233	103	130
Distillate Fuel Oil	23,074	1,885	21,189	4,729	1,273	3,456
0.05 percent sulfur and under	11,654	1,367	10,287	3,305	811	2,494
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	11,420	518	10,902	1,424	462	962
Residual Fuel Oil	428	0	428	63	499	-436
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	10	-10	10	0	10
Special Naphthas	125	1	124	65	0	65
Lubricants	944	27	917	205	90	115
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	215	0	215	135	0	135
Miscellaneous Products	34	0	34	22	0	22
Total	96,705	9,134	87,571	88,004	13,720	74,284

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	11,041	52,462	-41,421	448	2,941	-2,493	0	7,891	-7,891
Petroleum Products	8,724	118,150	-109,426	2,110	5,528	-3,418	3,002	208	2,794
Pentanes Plus	302	1,057	-755	0	270	-270	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,703	8,929	-2,226	14	3,042	-3,028	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	3,243	312	2,931	0	1,564	-1,564	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	2,752	7,130	-4,378	14	955	-941	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	512	875	-363	0	323	-323	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	196	612	-416	0	200	-200	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	18	53	-35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	61	2,666	-2,605	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	749	58,572	-57,823	1,128	1,409	-281	2,018	208	1,810
Reformulated	0	13,185	-13,185	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	24	0	24	0	0	0
Other	749	45,387	-44,638	1,104	1,409	-305	2,018	208	1,810
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	142	-142	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	132	19,190	-19,058	659	204	455	442	0	442
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	102	-102	52	0	52
Kerosene-Type	132	19,190	-19,058	659	102	557	390	0	390
Kerosene	0	219	-219	0	51	-51	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	316	25,260	-24,944	309	552	-243	542	0	542
0.05 percent sulfur and under	270	13,276	-13,006	278	412	-134	359	0	359
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	46	11,984	-11,938	31	140	-109	183	0	183
Residual Fuel Oil	407	399	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	1	190	-189	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	35	1,067	-1,032	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	350	-350	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	56	-56	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19,765	170,612	-150,847	2,558	8,469	-5,911	3,002	8,099	-5,097

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

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

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

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

District Descriptions and Maps

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

PAD District I

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

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

Sub-PAD District I

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

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

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

PAD District II

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

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

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

PAD District III

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

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

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

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

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

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

PAD District V

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

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

Refining Districts

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

Explanatory Notes

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

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

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

Respondent Frame

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling

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

Description of Survey Forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Collection Methods

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

Response Rate

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

Data Imputation

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

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

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

Confidentiality

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

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

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

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

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

PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

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

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

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

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

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

Supply

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disposition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yields

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

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

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

Stocks

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

Movements

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

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

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

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 5. Export Data

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

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

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

Source of Export Information

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

Country and Area of Destination

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

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

Availability	Date of Data																	
	9-93	10-93	11-93	12-93	1-94	2-94	3-94	4-94	5-94	6-94	7-94	8-94	9-94	10-94	11-94	12-94	1-95	2-95
Reported State Data ^c																		
11-14-93	1490	0																
12-14-93	3960	1629	0															
1-14-94	6136	3819	1685	0														
2-14-94	6142	6252	3992	1697	0													
3-14-94	6147	6268	6276	3913	1668	0												
4-14-94	6166	6288	6358	6316	3928	1611	0											
5-14-94	6226	6352	6423	6374	5224	3889	1582	0										
6-14-94	6640	6761	6822	6772	6054	5170	3882	1507	0									
7-14-94	6640	6761	6822	6772	6058	6002	5957	3771	1593	0								
8-14-94	6647	6769	6832	6785	6066	6010	5974	5845	3776	1574	0							
9-14-94	6648	6771	6831	6784	6066	6015	5977	5856	5926	3748	1515	0						
10-14-94	6725	6771	6831	6784	6428	6023	5985	5867	5938	5020	3680	1502	0					
11-14-94	6723	6773	6828	6790	6433	6022	5986	5869	5949	5849	4950	3650	1541	0				
12-14-94	6724	6854	6911	6790	6433	6022	5986	5868	5949	5858	4954	4954	3689	1614	0			
1-14-95	6724	6858	6911	6863	6422	6367	6323	6217	5949	5863	4963	4966	4996	3757	1530	0		
2-14-95	6724	6858	6911	6863	6422	6367	6341	6217	5949	5865	4966	4969	5003	5068	3679	1645	0	
3-14-95	6724	6858	6911	6863	6498	6367	6341	6217	5949	5865	4967	4968	5007	5075	5036	3839	1592	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production ^d																		
3-14-95	0	0	0	0	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	15	28	33
Month of Production																		
	9-93	10-93	11-93	12-93	1-94	2-94	3-94	4-94	5-94	6-94	7-94	8-94	9-94	10-94	11-94	12-94	1-95	2-95
Type of Estimate	Production Estimates																	
Original ^e	6673	6788	6886	6886	6870	6735	6682	6607	6685	6610	6576	6551	6580	6667	6593	6674	6616	6604
Interim ^f	6711	6816	6888	6838	6777	6745	6719	6634	6658	6567	6528	6547	6551	6578	6542	6686	6596	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial.....	6027	6667	6701	6534	6242	6400	6414	6228	6312	6262	6116	6261	6315	6360	6300	6467	6120	
Revised....	6492	6685	6730	6548	6376	6436	6384	6233	6320	6254	6225	6261	6298	6359	6290	6464		
Final ^g	6712	6839	6912	6858														

^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 1993 (annual average of 67 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.

^d Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1993 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-14-94. Pennsylvania is counted as having monthly reported data in 1993 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 8-14-94.

^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* 1993, DOE/EIA 0340(93)/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	48	22	63	65	73	59	90	82	82	68
Motor Gas Blending	35	-11	17	58	33	76	90	97	82	-18	55	104	52
Product Supplied	6,916	7,272	7,379	7,530	7,592	7,926	7,846	8,007	7,619	7,547	7,479	7,902	7,587
1995													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	69												
Motor Gas Blending	71												
Product Supplied	7,157												

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1994

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

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

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

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1994
(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.....	14,256	12	14,113	-9	14,149	29	15,016	27	15,486	38	15,480	9
Crude Oil.....	13,285	2	13,132	-2	12,978	7	13,817	-8	14,269	4	14,364	-14
Pentanes Plus.....	163	0	159	0	157	1	153	1	161	1	171	1
LPGs.....	381	15	343	-1	232	0	218	0	243	0	251	0
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	223	12	185	5	99	0	65	0	70	0	76	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	158	2	153	0	133	0	153	0	173	0	175	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	253	0	186	1	150	-1	147	1	132	(s)	132	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	267	-4	263	-7	546	22	702	33	677	33	588	21
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-92	(s)	31	(s)	86	0	-17	(s)	8	1	-20	1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	(s)	0	-1	0	-1	0	-4	0	-3	0	-5	0
Production.....	16,918	-10	16,624	5	16,785	-1	17,687	22	18,098	29	18,250	5
Pentanes Plus.....	304	-2	307	-3	312	-3	318	(s)	325	-1	335	1
LPGs.....	1,710	7	1,809	-1	1,976	-7	2,099	-6	2,123	-3	2,161	-6
Ethane/Ethylene.....	527	1	538	-1	557	-1	554	-2	575	-1	588	-3
Propane/Propylene.....	892	-3	908	-3	941	-2	980	-3	978	-2	979	-2
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	85	7	148	3	268	-3	368	(s)	369	(s)	373	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	207	2	215	-1	210	-1	196	-1	201	-1	221	-1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	192	-14	125	7	218	-32	160	2	150	-4	179	(s)
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-35	-2	11	1	-17	-10	-58	(s)	-33	-18	-76	-6
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,098	3	6,780	6	6,740	20	7,171	(s)	7,282	18	7,448	7
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated.....	2,418	0	1,732	(s)	1,196	0	849	0	465	1	850	0
Other.....	4,680	3	5,048	6	5,544	20	6,322	(s)	6,817	17	6,598	7
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	14	0	21	0	20	0	24	0	25	(s)	22	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,461	-5	1,379	-5	1,327	-4	1,442	-5	1,456	-5	1,456	-6
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	67	-5	48	-5	56	-5	49	-7	55	-7	57	-7
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,394	0	1,331	(s)	1,271	1	1,393	3	1,402	2	1,399	1
Kerosene.....	105	(s)	90	(s)	19	3	25	3	19	5	33	2
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,117	-3	3,019	-1	3,095	1	3,250	-2	3,319	-3	3,287	-2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	813	-4	859	-7	841	17	825	21	830	31	770	9
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	130	0	141	0	139	(s)	155	1	176	(s)	166	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	215	0	254	0	272	0	283	0	288	0	267	0
Special Naphthas.....	51	5	38	5	48	2	49	4	50	4	54	3
Lubricants.....	158	0	162	0	174	0	165	(s)	174	(s)	178	0
Waxes.....	18	0	21	0	21	0	22	0	23	0	21	0
Petroleum Coke.....	617	2	601	2	597	6	614	2	635	2	642	2
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	273	0	336	(s)	345	2	436	(s)	517	(s)	548	(s)
Still Gas.....	633	2	626	2	606	2	654	2	686	2	710	2
Miscellaneous Products.....	46	0	45	0	50	0	55	0	51	0	48	0
Imports.....	7,914	79	8,501	38	8,500	75	8,927	42	9,155	58	9,263	42
Crude Oil.....	5,961	-16	6,313	0	6,377	-5	6,937	18	7,163	35	7,358	0
Pentanes Plus.....	45	0	43	10	49	0	41	0	62	0	30	0
LPGs.....	187	7	182	9	144	1	114	2	133	2	177	2
Ethane/Ethylene.....	19	(s)	36	(s)	31	(s)	12	(s)	26	(s)	24	(s)
Propane/Propylene.....	134	6	119	8	85	2	81	2	89	2	115	1
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	31	(s)	18	1	19	-1	10	0	11	0	26	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	3	0	9	0	9	0	11	0	7	0	12	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	27	18	53	-1	17	19	37	3	30	0	33	0
Unfinished Oils.....	495	1	423	0	375	0	423	0	403	(s)	406	0
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	6	0	8	0	18	10	22	0	11	18	14	9
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	206	0	281	0	387	-4	460	8	464	-18	473	9
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	19	0
Other.....	206	0	281	0	387	-4	460	8	458	-18	455	9
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0
Jet Fuel.....	116	0	138	0	120	0	138	0	112	0	130	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	11	0	1	0	4	0	40	0	(s)	0	1	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	105	0	136	0	116	0	99	0	111	0	130	0
Kerosene.....	3	(s)	13	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	160	(s)	276	1	313	5	226	(s)	202	1	181	1
Residual Fuel Oil.....	503	29	586	11	407	20	272	10	328	20	227	20
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	42	35	40	0	61	22	63	0	46	0	28	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	123	0	118	0	196	0	147	(s)	137	0	127	0
Special Naphthas.....	7	0	6	(s)	7	(s)	6	(s)	8	0	8	0
Lubricants.....	1	5	2	8	2	7	2	0	9	(s)	17	(s)
Waxes.....	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Petroleum Coke.....	4	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	(s)	0	5	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	25	0	17	0	24	(s)	31	0	45	0	45	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	(s)	0	(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.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1994 (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.....	15,334	15	15,523	7	15,259	-13	14,761	-8	15,386	-4	--	--	9
Crude Oil	14,356	-12	14,505	-14	14,240	-4	13,537	-8	13,978	-9	--	--	-5
Pentanes Plus	175	0	178	0	179	0	174	0	194	0	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	246	0	236	0	264	0	322	0	396	5	--	--	2
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	--	--	-6
Normal Butane/Butylene	76	0	79	0	128	0	183	0	251	4	--	--	2
Isobutane/isobutylene.....	170	0	157	0	137	0	139	0	145	1	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	112	(s)	116	0	197	0	259	(s)	362	2	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils	526	26	564	21	507	-9	533	(s)	587	-1	--	--	12
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-78	(s)	-70	(s)	-124	(s)	-63	(s)	-124	-1	--	--	(s)
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	-3	0	-5	0	-5	0	-1	0	-7	0	--	--	0
Production.....	18,181	-3	18,255	2	18,086	-11	17,537	-2	18,305	12	--	--	4
Pentanes Plus	343	2	343	(s)	344	(s)	329	(s)	329	2	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	2,174	-6	2,175	-6	2,073	-1	1,925	1	1,907	14	--	--	-1
Ethane/Ethylene.....	598	-3	604	-3	619	(s)	623	1	638	3	--	--	-1
Propane/Propylene.....	979	-2	982	-2	1,008	-1	953	(s)	997	4	--	--	-1
Normal Butane/Butylene	363	(s)	336	-1	223	2	177	(s)	86	6	--	--	1
Isobutane/isobutylene.....	234	(s)	254	(s)	222	-2	172	0	187	2	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	232	(s)	151	-2	211	(s)	185	2	229	2	--	--	-4
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-90	-8	-97	(s)	-82	1	18	-1	-55	-2	--	--	-4
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,372	8	7,432	1	7,387	(s)	7,149	1	7,849	2	--	--	6
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	21	0	260	3	1,712	29	--	--	11
Oxygenated.....	913	0	1,025	0	1,616	0	2,132	(s)	1,495	0	--	--	(s)
Other	6,459	8	6,407	1	5,750	(s)	4,757	-2	4,642	-27	--	--	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	26	(s)	31	(s)	24	(s)	23	0	15	0	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,477	-5	1,544	-6	1,444	-1	1,435	-1	1,444	-1	--	--	-4
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	57	-6	45	-6	26	-1	26	-1	10	-1	--	--	-5
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,420	2	1,498	0	1,419	(s)	1,409	(s)	1,433	(s)	--	--	1
Kerosene	48	2	60	2	66	-1	49	-1	75	-1	--	--	1
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,211	-20	3,189	-2	3,286	-2	3,206	-3	3,274	-3	--	--	-4
Residual Fuel Oil.....	791	16	828	9	809	-9	756	-1	836	-1	--	--	8
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	173	(s)	168	(s)	146	-1	177	-1	187	-1	--	--	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	251	0	269	0	220	0	245	0	233	0	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	50	2	41	2	58	-2	60	-2	59	-2	--	--	2
Lubricants.....	167	0	165	0	170	1	178	0	178	(s)	--	--	(s)
Waxes	21	0	18	(s)	21	(s)	22	(s)	23	0	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	643	2	626	2	593	2	603	2	631	2	--	--	2
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	541	(s)	554	0	602	(s)	509	(s)	420	(s)	--	--	(s)
Still Gas	703	3	707	2	664	2	624	1	629	1	--	--	2
Miscellaneous Products.....	47	0	51	(s)	48	(s)	44	(s)	44	0	--	--	(s)
Imports	9,778	-5	9,523	-13	9,526	167	8,642	145	8,527	181	--	--	73
Crude Oil	7,867	-10	7,528	-40	7,722	146	6,993	143	6,863	170	--	--	40
Pentanes Plus	26	0	18	0	42	0	24	0	58	0	--	--	1
LPGs.....	227	2	196	2	205	2	228	2	199	0	--	--	3
Ethane/Ethylene.....	22	(s)	31	(s)	31	(s)	14	(s)	18	0	--	--	(s)
Propane/Propylene.....	149	2	133	2	131	2	162	2	137	0	--	--	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	(s)	17	0	29	0	36	0	32	0	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/isobutylene.....	20	0	15	0	14	0	16	0	12	0	--	--	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	37	0	35	2	32	0	28	0	34	0	--	--	4
Unfinished Oils	400	-10	471	-7	369	0	383	0	398	0	--	--	-1
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	12	9	28	0	1	0	30	0	18	0	--	--	4
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	464	-9	434	5	360	0	263	0	209	10	--	--	(s)
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	19	--	--	19
Oxygenated.....	6	0	11	0	36	0	30	0	2	0	--	--	0
Other	457	-9	424	5	323	0	233	0	173	-9	--	--	-2
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	88	10	77	13	149	0	110	0	93	0	--	--	2
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	(s)	10	2	0	32	0	11	0	3	0	--	--	1
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	87	0	75	13	117	0	99	0	90	0	--	--	1
Kerosene	0	0	3	(s)	2	0	2	0	2	(s)	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	164	0	211	(s)	193	0	159	0	166	0	--	--	1
Residual Fuel Oil.....	223	(s)	277	10	211	10	190	0	248	0	--	--	12
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	38	0	32	0	20	8	49	0	46	0	--	--	6
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	162	0	139	0	144	0	113	0	132	0	--	--	(s)
Special Naphthas	6	1	11	(s)	9	(s)	15	0	6	0	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	14	0	10	(s)	13	(s)	9	(s)	8	(s)	--	--	2
Waxes	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	47	1	45	1	52	1	44	0	42	0	--	--	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1994 (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)	1,619,626	1,844	1,580,725	4,625	1,577,671	6,072	1,585,243	5,007	1,608,906	3,368	1,616,485	7,832
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	334,762	2,642	330,161	4,303	337,619	3,957	334,955	3,637	328,337	2,773	321,726	5,819
Pentanes Plus	9,438	-196	8,289	-163	7,564	305	8,778	-230	9,221	-3	9,809	2
LPGs	78,682	-806	65,407	-487	66,487	-261	76,718	-813	91,505	-783	104,952	173
Ethane/Ethylene	16,927	-185	16,475	-131	15,284	-83	15,826	-161	17,548	-26	18,784	0
Propane/Propylene	33,992	-348	25,133	-123	25,469	-52	31,351	-292	41,068	-516	47,795	159
Normal Butane/Butylene	17,571	-108	13,141	-55	14,718	72	19,065	-142	22,874	-63	28,551	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10,192	-165	10,658	-178	11,016	-198	10,476	-218	10,015	-178	9,822	15
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates	11,325	246	10,993	396	13,379	8	14,640	127	15,677	1	17,840	0
Unfinished Oils	100,403	71	103,134	647	104,193	2,156	98,481	2,037	95,791	818	94,429	1,634
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	41,335	-15	40,772	2	37,765	0	37,028	-21	35,952	-34	34,676	22
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	80	0	70	0	99	0	84	0	124	0	108	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	194,674	-582	186,603	-399	176,050	-411	176,889	-474	179,672	-626	176,895	-22
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	30,611	-1,991	18,676	-1,799	11,848	-1,791	7,302	-2,263	4,863	-1,670	4,255	-2,111
Other	164,063	1,409	167,927	1,400	164,202	1,380	169,587	1,789	174,809	1,044	172,640	2,089
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,676	-17	1,687	-17	1,730	-17	1,631	-17	2,126	-17	1,672	0
Jet Fuel	41,307	-13	40,155	-77	37,779	-171	38,380	-182	41,666	-131	41,617	-150
Naphtha-Type Jet	2,586	-9	2,243	-8	1,979	-28	1,902	-50	2,007	-25	1,882	-29
Kerosene-Type Jet	38,721	-4	37,912	-69	35,800	-143	36,478	-132	39,659	-106	39,735	-121
Kerosene	4,374	522	4,675	1,088	4,804	68	4,038	44	4,232	78	5,407	81
Distillate Fuel Oil	118,134	-630	103,985	-1,098	99,586	-209	102,583	-20	112,398	9	119,566	229
Residual Fuel Oil	43,705	613	39,440	414	41,122	622	39,020	770	39,433	1,285	39,330	114
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,678	0	2,074	1	2,259	1	2,107	1	2,147	0	2,004	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	1,561	0	1,732	0	1,677	0	1,456	0	1,268	0	1,393	0
Special Naphthas	2,656	-90	2,262	28	2,008	79	2,310	109	2,081	62	2,002	48
Lubricants	11,755	0	11,601	-12	11,045	0	10,179	-2	10,326	-5	9,927	0
Waxes	810	0	801	0	745	0	778	1	835	0	834	0
Petroleum Coke	8,950	0	9,969	0	9,739	0	10,548	0	10,714	0	10,141	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	22,913	99	27,056	0	29,168	-53	30,975	42	32,018	-58	28,295	-116
Miscellaneous Products	2,216	0	2,666	-1	2,597	-2	2,492	-2	2,205	-1	2,192	-2
Product Supplied	17,924	143	18,302	11	17,289	-2	17,428	35	17,094	42	17,830	-23
Crude Oil	10	(s)	12	0	10	0	9	0	9	0	7	0
Pentanes Plus	223	4	231	5	226	-19	164	17	212	-9	175	(s)
LPGs	2,390	21	2,077	-3	1,816	-13	1,625	15	1,505	-2	1,597	-36
Ethane/Ethylene	653	7	590	-2	626	-2	548	1	545	-5	571	-3
Propane/Propylene	1,562	15	1,308	3	987	-3	845	7	733	7	850	-23
Normal Butane/Butylene	122	-6	125	-3	129	-8	160	7	176	-2	112	-3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	53	5	55	(s)	74	(s)	72	(s)	50	-2	64	-7
Unfinished Oils	-158	3	62	-13	-206	-70	-88	-29	-188	7	-136	-48
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	0	0	2	0	(s)	0	4	0	2	0	5	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,916	67	7,272	-1	7,379	16	7,530	10	7,592	5	7,926	-4
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	2,521	52	2,157	-7	1,415	(s)	1,000	16	550	-18	880	15
Other	4,395	15	5,115	6	5,963	17	6,530	-5	7,042	23	7,046	-19
Finished Aviation Gasoline	18	1	21	0	19	0	27	0	10	(s)	38	-1
Jet Fuel	1,502	2	1,522	-3	1,509	-1	1,548	-4	1,453	-7	1,578	-5
Naphtha-Type Jet	49	-5	52	-5	68	-5	81	-7	52	-8	62	-7
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,453	6	1,471	2	1,440	3	1,467	2	1,401	1	1,516	2
Kerosene	97	-17	92	-20	15	36	47	4	12	4	-5	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,692	5	3,565	17	3,330	-23	3,124	-8	2,915	-3	3,061	-9
0.05% & under	1,599	61	1,724	11	1,675	27	1,680	56	1,778	18	1,938	28
Greater than 0.05%	2,093	-56	1,841	6	1,654	-50	1,444	-64	1,137	-21	1,123	-36
Residual Fuel Oil	1,267	6	1,470	11	1,019	30	1,057	26	1,015	34	879	68
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	178	35	167	(s)	194	22	223	1	220	(s)	199	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	332	0	366	0	470	0	438	(s)	432	0	390	0
Special Naphthas	52	8	57	1	52	1	41	3	45	6	30	3
Lubricants	143	7	150	8	167	6	166	(s)	162	(s)	177	(s)
Waxes	18	(s)	21	0	22	0	20	(s)	20	(s)	21	0
Petroleum Coke	380	2	356	2	309	6	374	2	406	2	420	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	172	1	203	4	298	4	405	-3	526	3	710	3
Still Gas	633	2	626	2	606	2	654	2	686	2	710	2
Miscellaneous Products	57	-1	31	(s)	53	(s)	60	0	61	(s)	48	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

NA=Not Available.

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

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1994 (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).....	1,648,786	5,209	1,656,474	2,766	1,677,232	6,056	1,669,443	2,220	1,682,483	4,276	--	--	4,480
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	327,531	4,437	326,191	2,017	329,553	5,406	338,676	3,627	341,843	4,426	--	--	3,913
Pentanes Plus.....	10,010	-1	10,931	3	11,438	0	10,902	11	9,278	23	--	--	-23
LPGs.....	116,062	-1	125,232	2	127,375	986	120,285	33	113,498	-34	--	--	-181
Ethane/Ethylene.....	19,779	0	20,653	0	21,267	0	22,751	0	24,041	4	--	--	-53
Propane/Propylene.....	54,796	-1	58,118	1	60,415	1	54,966	14	53,754	-60	--	--	-111
Normal Butane/Butylene	32,286	-1	36,295	1	34,482	987	32,163	20	26,378	7	--	--	65
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	9,201	1	10,166	0	11,211	-2	10,405	-1	9,325	15	--	--	-83
Oth Hydrocns/Oxygenates ..	22,392	0	23,973	1	24,997	0	23,112	50	19,734	44	--	--	79
Unfinished Oils.....	94,011	1,514	95,284	1,385	96,517	-45	95,391	-125	96,951	-150	--	--	904
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	34,673	35	34,547	12	35,781	22	39,217	-11	41,778	-21	--	--	-1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.....	97	0	153	0	162	0	65	0	199	0	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	174,180	-1,248	167,648	-58	169,228	42	161,636	44	175,745	551	--	--	-289
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	354	0	6,835	682	40,234	1,259	--	--	176
Oxygenated.....	5,437	-2,266	7,805	-2,024	21,151	-2,041	25,572	-2,679	11,526	-1,955	--	--	-2,054
Other.....	168,743	1,018	159,843	1,966	147,723	2,083	129,229	2,041	123,985	1,247	--	--	1,588
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	2,265	2	2,326	4	2,348	6	2,515	6	2,321	6	--	--	-6
Jet Fuel.....	42,726	-220	43,892	-352	45,284	-324	44,501	-365	44,491	-346	--	--	-212
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	1,613	-23	1,393	-21	1,354	-6	1,440	-14	1,110	-17	--	--	-21
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	41,113	-197	42,499	-331	43,930	-318	43,061	-351	43,381	-329	--	--	-191
Kerosene	6,381	-34	7,050	-23	8,493	82	8,491	45	8,329	44	--	--	181
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	133,848	289	138,419	146	144,554	119	145,988	-24	147,301	25	--	--	-106
Residual Fuel Oil	39,276	552	40,887	96	44,270	213	43,703	-625	43,843	-183	--	--	352
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	1,896	0	1,902	0	2,048	-1	1,973	-1	2,258	-1	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,618	0	1,774	0	1,762	0	1,219	0	1,775	0	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	1,987	46	1,930	39	2,030	-75	2,328	-68	2,317	-68	--	--	10
Lubricants.....	10,202	1	10,120	-38	10,362	-43	10,419	-19	10,921	331	--	--	19
Waxes.....	886	0	827	-1	787	-13	818	-19	841	0	--	--	-3
Petroleum Coke.....	10,037	0	9,385	0	8,447	0	8,358	0	8,788	0	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	24,786	-161	20,033	-464	17,733	-321	15,963	-339	16,408	-371	--	--	-158
Miscellaneous Products.....	2,249	-2	2,295	-3	2,388	2	2,208	0	2,191	0	--	--	-1
Product Supplied.....	17,474	14	18,107	9	17,469	22	17,656	67	17,340	-25	--	--	27
Crude Oil.....	8	0	7	0	9	0	8	0	7	0	--	--	(s)
Pentanes Plus.....	187	2	152	(s)	189	(s)	193	-1	246	1	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	1,757	2	1,803	-4	1,886	-32	2,019	34	1,902	12	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	588	-3	607	-3	630	(s)	589	1	613	3	--	--	(s)
Propane/Propylene.....	880	5	980	(s)	1,043	1	1,267	2	1,147	6	--	--	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	184	(s)	135	-1	149	-31	89	31	52	2	--	--	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	104	0	80	(s)	65	-2	75	(s)	90	1	--	--	-1
Unfinished Oils.....	-112	-33	-134	-24	-179	57	-114	3	-241	2	--	--	-13
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.....	3	0	3	0	5	0	4	0	2	0	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,846	39	8,007	-33	7,619	-4	7,547	1	7,479	-5	--	--	9
Reformulated.....	0	0	0	0	9	0	51	-19	632	28	--	--	3
Oxygenated.....	881	5	959	-8	1,207	1	2,017	21	1,963	-24	--	--	5
Other.....	6,965	34	7,048	-25	6,403	-4	5,478	-1	4,884	-9	--	--	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	7	0	30	0	23	0	18	0	22	0	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,518	8	1,573	12	1,516	-2	1,552	(s)	1,517	-2	--	--	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	66	4	54	-6	55	-1	33	-1	23	-1	--	--	-4
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,452	4	1,519	18	1,461	(s)	1,518	1	1,495	-1	--	--	4
Kerosene	16	6	42	2	20	-4	52	1	82	-1	--	--	1
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	2,694	-22	3,060	3	3,135	-1	3,063	2	3,185	-5	--	--	-4
0.05% & under.....	1,706	-10	1,989	-12	1,963	-3	1,866	8	1,897	-2	--	--	16
Greater than 0.05%	988	-12	1,071	15	1,172	2	1,197	-6	1,288	-3	--	--	-21
Residual Fuel Oil	933	2	934	34	766	-2	830	26	897	-16	--	--	20
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	214	(s)	200	(s)	161	7	229	-1	224	-1	--	--	6
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	405	0	404	0	364	0	375	0	346	0	--	--	(s)
Special Naphthas.....	33	3	20	3	25	2	48	-2	48	-2	--	--	2
Lubricants.....	153	(s)	155	1	149	1	168	-1	147	-12	--	--	1
Waxes.....	19	0	20	(s)	21	(s)	20	(s)	21	-1	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	349	2	339	2	332	2	374	2	338	2	--	--	2
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	694	3	739	11	719	-4	598	1	442	1	--	--	2
Still Gas	703	3	707	2	664	2	624	1	629	1	--	--	2
Miscellaneous Products.....	45	0	50	(s)	45	(s)	50	(s)	44	0	--	--	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

NA=Not Available.

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

Appendix D

EIA 819M Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

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

EIA-819M

Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," provides production data and preliminary stock data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. Refer to Appendix B, Explanatory Note 2 for further detail. Final data on stocks of fuel ethanol and MTBE are presented in the Detailed Statistics section. The quantity of oxygenates blended into motor gasoline previously published in this appendix is now presented in Appendix B, Table B2.

Table D1. U.S. Summary, February 1995

Products	February 1995		January 1995		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	2,796	100	3,048	98	5,844	99
Stocks	3,006	--	2,674	--	3,006	--
MTBE						
Production	3,771	135	4,606	149	8,377	142
Stocks	11,047	--	11,406	--	11,047	--

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

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

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1994	82	82	80	73	77	79	75	79	89	91	98	97
1995	98	100										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	1,740	1,689	1,650	1,470	1,437	1,668	1,733	1,706	2,336	2,156	2,302	2,289
1995	2,674	3,006										
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	54	60	68	39	26	37	32	20	68	184	262	235
1995	65	390										
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1994	80	80	78	71	75	78	73	78	87	90	96	96
1995	96	98										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	750	786	833	834	836	1,000	979	940	1,129	1,152	1,239	1,188
1995	1,460	1,760										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	431	452	488	397	393	416	396	202	336	171	252	313
1995	587	474										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	99	80	68	70	61	67	77	98	114	101	69	94
1995	123	75										
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	406	311	193	130	121	148	249	446	689	548	480	459
1995	439	307										

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	166	160	164	150	144
1995	149	135										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	8,226	8,444	10,619	11,547	12,008	14,004	17,414	19,786	19,703	19,400	15,998	12,176
1995	11,406	11,047										
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	836	1,048	1,356	1,450	1,408	1,707	2,490	2,720	3,168	4,403	3,460	2,973
1995	2,617	2,132										
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1994	108	122	115	124	124	97	135	147	141	145	135	125
1995	132	118										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	4,057	4,756	5,375	5,768	6,011	6,823	9,247	10,130	10,018	9,052	7,149	4,605
1995	4,716	4,375										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W										
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	2,909	2,186	3,405	3,922	4,275	5,176	5,306	6,402	5,983	5,262	4,871	4,170
1995	3,614	3,950										

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	135										
Merchant Plants												
1992	65	62	58	48	55	53	63	53	61	76	81	77
1993	63	66	66	87	75	70	89	79	87	78	81	75
1994	63	76	66	73	72	50	73	78	78	72	81	67
1995	68	45										
Captive Plants												
1992	33	32	31	31	35	37	38	38	43	42	47	48
1993	52	48	46	51	57	56	66	63	70	68	67	69
1994	60	64	63	67	67	65	81	88	82	92	69	77
1995	81	90										

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

Glossary

Pipelines carry crude oil and petroleum products between refineries and ports.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

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

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.

Shaded areas in the definitions represent changes introduced in October 1994.

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 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 and Greater than 0.05% sulfur.

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) ($\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COC}_2\text{H}_5$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48°F . It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

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

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

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

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

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

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for

continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

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

Examples:

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

Fuel Ethanol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$). 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 Specification MIL-T-5624L (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 commercial use.

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

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-1690B, 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).

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, reformat, 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.

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°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 Specifications D396 and 975. 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. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

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

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

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

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

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

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal

butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the

calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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