Petroleum Supply Monthly

July 1999

With Data for May 1999

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Data Available Electronically

Data from the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, *Winter Fuels Report*, and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* publications as well as data from other sources are available electronically on the Energy Information Administration's World Wide Web Site, 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)	WWW	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Data Log (Table 14 plus 4-week averages)
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. 6th-12th (monthly)	WWW	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)	WWW	All tables and highlights
Thursday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	All tables and highlights
<i>Propane Data</i> (April through September)		
Second Wednesday of the month (9:00 a.m.)	WWW	Propane Stocks
<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i>		
23rd-26th (monthly)	WWW	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>Petroleum Supply Annual</i>	WWW	All tables and data bases
<i>Oxygenate Data</i>		
15 working days after the report month	WWW	Table D1 U.S. Summary Table D2 (Fuel Ethanol Production/Stocks) Table D3 (MTBE Production/Stocks) and Table D4 (MTBE Merchant and Captive)
<i>Imports Data</i>		
7th-10th (preliminary)	WWW	Import data by company from the Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"
23rd-26th (final)		

COGIS= Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source
WWW = World Wide Web (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>)

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of four petroleum supply publications produced by the Petroleum 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 or Major Series) - 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 biennial refinery and oxygenate capacity surveys are published in the *PSA*. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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Articles

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U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991	February 1992
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	March 1992
U.S. Petroleum Trade, 1991	April 1992
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1992
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Demand and Price Outlook for Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline, 2000	April 1999

Highlights

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

Highlights

The strength of the nation's economy continues to push demand for petroleum higher and in June demand reached the highest average for the month yet. Total demand for refined petroleum products, measured as product supplied, in June¹ averaged 19.4 million barrels per day (Table & Figure H1). Demand for refined petroleum products for the first six months of this year is on a near record pace averaging 19.0 million barrels per day, up 1.7 percent compared to the same period last year. With the nation's economy continuing to grow at a brisk pace, the Federal Reserve opted to raise interest rates at their June meeting in an effort to head off inflationary pressures.² According to data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, cooling degree day temperatures across the U.S. in June were, on average, warmer than normal but cooler than this time last year.³

Figure H1. Total Demand, 1990-Current, Comparison in June for Petroleum Products

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

Highlights for June 1999 and the first six months of 1999 include:

- **Demand** for finished motor gasoline set an **all time record high** for the month at an average of 8.8 million barrels per day (Figure H2). Demand has also been at a record pace for the first half of the year, averaging 124 thousand barrels per day more than the prior record. **Imports** of finished motor gasoline averaged 468 thousand barrels per day, short of the June record set in 1994. **Stocks** of finished motor gasoline ended the month 7.0 million barrels below last June for a total of 170.3 million barrels.
- Distillate fuel oil **demand** averaged 3.4 million barrels per day, below last year's averages for the month. **Production** averaged 3.3 million barrels, also behind last June's average. Both demand and production of distillates this year are slightly less than their first six months of 1998 averages. Total **stocks** of distillate fuel oils ended the month at 130.8 million barrels, 5.6 million barrels below last June.

- Residual fuel oil **demand** averaged 887 thousand barrels per day, the highest June average since 1995. **Imports** of residual fuel reached 299 thousand barrels per day, this is a higher average than is normal for June. **Stocks** of residual fuel oil ended the month at a total of 40.7 million barrels.
- **Demand** for kerosene-type jet fuel reached a near record for the month, 1.6 million barrels per day. Demand, at an average of 1.7 million barrels per day since the beginning of the year, is up 3.7 percent compared to last year's record. While **production** during the month was below that of last June, the average over the last six months has set a new record at 1.6 million barrels per day. Kerosene-type jet fuel **stocks** totaled 44.2 million barrels, a **record high for the end June**.
- Stocks of propane ended the month up 4.3 million barrels to end the month totaling 50.5 million barrels.
- Domestic crude oil **production** averaged 5.8 million barrels per day, the **lowest average for June in nearly half a century**. Alaskan field production dropped to its **lowest level since February 1978**, 965 thousand barrels per day. **Imports** of crude oil averaged 8.7 million barrels per day, only 66 thousand barrels per day below last June's record high for the month. For the year, crude oil imports have averaged 8.7 million barrels, an **increase of 1.5 percent from the prior record**. End-of-month crude oil stocks excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) totaled 330.2 million barrels which are **down 2.1 million barrels compared to last June**.

Figure H2. Finished Motor Gasoline, Year-to-Date June Comparisons, 1974-1999

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

¹June 1999 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

²"New Treasury Chief Upbeat About Economy", *Reuters*, July 8, 1999, accessible via the Internet at <http://dailynews.yahoo.com/headlines/>.

³"Cooling Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for June 1999", *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*, accessible via the Internet at <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov>.

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

Category	1999			1998	January - June	
	Estimated June	May	Difference ^a	June	1999	1998
Products Supplied	19.4	18.1	1.2	19.2	19.0	18.7
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8.8	8.2	0.6	8.5	8.2	8.1
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.4	3.2	0.2	3.6	3.5	3.5
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	0.9	(s)	0.8	0.9	0.9
Jet Fuel.....	1.6	1.6	(s)	1.6	1.7	1.6
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.7	4.3	0.5	4.6	4.8	4.6
Crude Oil Inputs	15.1	14.9	0.1	15.5	14.7	14.8
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	93.7	95.4	-1.7	99.9	93.4	96.6
Imports	10.7	10.9	-0.2	10.9	10.7	10.6
Crude Oil	8.7	8.8	-0.1	8.8	8.7	8.6
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other.....	8.7	8.8	-0.1	8.8	8.7	8.6
Products	2.0	2.1	-0.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	0.5	0.5	(s)	0.3	0.4	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.3	0.3	(s)	0.3	0.2	0.3
Jet Fuel.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	0.9	0.9	(s)	1.2	1.0	1.1
Exports	1.0	0.9	(s)	1.0	0.9	1.0
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.9	0.8	(s)	0.9	0.8	0.9
Total Net Imports	9.8	10.0	-0.2	9.9	9.7	9.5
Stock Change^d	-0.2	1.5	-1.6	(s)	(s)	0.5
Crude Oil	(s)	0.4	-0.4	-0.6	0.1	0.2
Products	-0.1	1.1	-1.2	0.6	-0.1	0.4
Total Stocks	1,639	1,661	-21	1,651	—	—
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	904	915	-11	896	—	—
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ^e	574	574	0	563	—	—
Other.....	330	341	-11	332	—	—
Products	736	746	-10	755	—	—
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	170	177	-6	177	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	131	135	-4	136	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	41	41	(s)	40	—	—
Jet Fuel.....	44	46	-2	44	—	—
Other Petroleum Products ^c	350	348	2	358	—	—

^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.

^e Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

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

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1998, *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 1998, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities¹ and Utilization Rates: 1998-1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1998												
Gross Refinery Inputs	14,661	14,262	14,901	15,301	15,464	15,671	15,705	15,806	15,040	14,222	15,095	15,169
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,538	15,558	15,550	15,547	15,573	15,686	15,691	15,685	15,699	15,343	15,478	15,797
Idle Capacity ³	173	158	184	144	135	135	135	143	129	537	449	154
Idle Three Months or Less	47	20	46	0	0	0	0	14	0	420	369	37
Idle More than Three Months	127	138	138	144	135	135	135	129	129	117	80	117
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,711	15,716	15,735	15,692	15,708	15,821	15,826	15,828	15,828	15,880	15,927	15,951
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	94.4	91.7	95.8	98.4	99.3	99.9	100.1	100.8	95.8	92.7	97.5	96.0
Operable Capacity	93.3	90.7	94.7	97.5	98.4	99.1	99.2	99.9	95.0	89.6	94.8	95.1
1999												
Gross Refinery Inputs	14,762	14,719	14,802	15,333	15,253							
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,953	15,955	16,139	16,140	15,984							
Idle Capacity ³	200	227	131	132	288							
Idle Three Months or Less	71	98	2	0	158							
Idle More than Three Months	129	129	129	132	130							
Operable Refinery Capacity	16,153	16,181	16,270	16,271	16,271							
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	92.5	92.3	91.7	95.0	95.4							
Operable Capacity	91.4	91.0	91.0	94.2	93.7							

¹Capacities are on a calendar day basis.

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

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

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1998, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, Table 16; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1999 data issue, Table 28.

Motor Gasoline

The price for conventional motor gasoline during the month dropped slightly from May's average to \$1.127 a gallon including taxes (Figure H3).⁴ Compared to last June this is a 4.4 percent increase although comparing price during the first half of 1999 to that of last year, prices are actually 3.0 percent below that of 1998's average. Demand for finished motor gasoline increased 3.2 percent compared to last June with an average of 8.8 million barrels per day, a new all time high. For the year, demand is also at a record pace, averaging 8.2 million barrels per day. Production of finished motor gasoline for the month and for the first half of the year are trailing last year's comparable averages. Production in June averaged 8.2 million barrels per day and year-to-date production has averaged 7.9 million barrels per day. Imports of finished motor gasoline were at a healthy average of 468 thousand barrels per day in June. This is the highest average for finished motor gasoline imports since April 1996. Since January, imports of finished motor gasoline have been at their highest level for this period since 1990, averaging 388 thousand barrels per day. End-of-month finished motor gasoline stocks totaled 170.3 million barrels, down 4.0 million barrels compared to last June.

Figure H3. Retail Prices for Conventional Motor Gasoline, 1996-current

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208 (various issues).

⁴"Table 16. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, 1998 to Present", *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, July 2, 1999, p. 27.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oils, which averaged 3.4 million barrels per day, were down 5.7 percent compared to June last year despite the healthy economy. Year-to-date demand for distillates has also trailed last year's average at 3.5 million barrels per day (Figure H4). Strength in manufacturing translates into increases in transportation demand, as the goods produced need to be delivered to market. Manufacturing activity in June, as reported by the National Association of Purchasing Managers, grew for the fifth straight month suggesting continued strength in the U.S. economy.⁵ **Production** of distillate fuel oils averaged 3.3 million barrels per day for the month and year-to-date, both below 1998's comparable averages. While distillate supplies are running behind that of this time last year, they remain at a healthy level leaving margins depressed prompting refineries to limit production this year.⁶ Distillate fuel oil **imports** were low for the month at an average of 177 thousand barrels per day. Total distillate fuel oil **stocks** ended the month at 130.8 million barrels, **down 5.6 million barrels from last June**. Low and high-sulfur stocks ended the month nearly balanced at 66.2 million barrels and 64.6 million barrels respectively.

Figure H4. Distillate, Year-to-Date June Comparisons, 1974-1999

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

Residual Fuel Oil

Averaging 887 thousand barrels per day, **demand** for residual fuel oil reached the highest average for the month since 1995. Demand for residual fuel oil seems to have leveled off, since the beginning of 1999 demand has averaged 864 thousand barrels per day which is normal when compared with the past few years. Residual fuel **production** was down slightly compared to last year at an average of 737 thousand barrels per day. So far this year, production of residual fuel oil is **down 5.4 percent compared to 1998**, averaging only 724 thousand barrels per day (Figure H5). **Imports** averaged 299 thousand barrels per day for the month and 247 thousand barrels per day over the last six months. Both averages are within their normal seasonal ranges. Residual fuel oil **stocks** ended the month at their highest level for this time of year since 1993, 40.7 million barrels.

Figure H5. Residual, Year-to-Date June Comparisons, 1974-1999

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

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel was about 3 thousand barrels per day from setting a new June record. Kerosene-type jet fuel demand averaged 1.6 million barrels per day during the month. For the year, demand has averaged 1.7 million barrels per day, **up 3.7 percent from the prior record high set last year** (Figure H6). The latest figures on domestic jet fuel consumption from the Air Transport Association reflect a healthy increase in consumption for the year.⁷ **Production** of kerosene-type jet fuel was off from the record high for the month, averaging 1.5 million barrels per day. Over the last six months, production of kerosene-type jet fuel did set a **new record for this time period**, averaging 1.6 million barrels per day. **Imports** of total jet fuel, kerosene and naphtha-type, averaged 96 thousand barrels per day which was slightly lower than normal for the month. So far this year, total jet fuel imports are trailing behind 1998's record pace by roughly a thousand barrels per day. This year's year-to-date average for total jet fuel imports is 120 thousand barrels per day. **Stocks** of kerosene-type jet fuel ended the month at **the highest level ever for June**, 44.2 million barrels.

Figure H6. Kerojet, Year-to-Date June Comparisons, 1974-1999

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

⁵"Manufacturing activity up, NAPM says", *USA Today*, July 1, 1999, accessible via the Internet at <http://www.usatoday.com/>.

⁶"Crude Oil Approaches \$20/bbl on Nigerian News, Refinery Problems", *The Oil Daily*, July 12, 1999, p. 2 & 3.

⁷"Fuel Cost and Consumption", *Air Transport Association*, July 8, 1999, accessible via the Internet at <http://www.air-transport.org/>.

Propane

U.S. propane inventories ended the month with another modest increase, adding 4.3 million barrels for a total of 50.5 million barrels by month's end. While June's month-end total is 10.1 million barrels below this time last year, it is the second highest June inventory level since 1988 (Figure H7). Regionally, propane stocks increased in all major areas during the month. The Midwest had the largest build for the month, increasing 3.1 million barrels to end the month in the upper range for this time of year. Both Gulf Coast and East Coast ended the month within their normal seasonal ranges. Gulf Coast inventories added 0.4 million barrels to end the month totaling 21.7 million barrels and along the East Coast stocks ended the month up 0.3 million barrels for a total of 3.7 million barrels.

Figure H7. Propane Stocks, Year-to-Year June Comparisons, 1974-1999

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

Crude Oil

Domestic crude oil **production** declined to the **lowest average for the month since 1950**, averaging only 5.8 million barrels per day. Alaskan crude oil field production dropped to its **lowest level since February 1978**. Field production in Alaska of crude oil averaged a mere 965 thousand barrels per day. Several events restricted Alaskan production during June: Tanker scheduling problems due to the Olympic Pipeline shut-in, routine maintenance has two storage tanks at the Valdez marine terminal out of service through September, and planned maintenance at Prudhoe Bay, combined with slightly warmer temperatures had a negative effect on Alaskan crude oil production.⁸ For the first six months this year

domestic production is down 7.1 percent while Alaskan field production is down 9.5 percent from 1998 levels. Since January, domestic production has averaged 6.0 million barrels per day (Figure H8) while Alaskan field production has averaged 1.1 million barrels per day, both are their lowest in many years. Despite the continuing crude oil price recovery from the recent slump at the end of 1998 and beginning of this year, domestic production has yet to recover. Producers have remained cautious and abided by their reduced capital spending budgets.⁹ With domestic crude oil production down, refineries have been making up by filling their slates with imported supplies. Crude oil **imports** averaged 8.7 million barrels per day for June and have averaged 8.7 million barrels per day since January. Crude imports during the month were in their upper range while **imports for the first half of the year are up 1.5 percent** compared to the prior record for this period. One measure of the U.S.'s reliance on foreign oil is net imports-imports minus exports-which averaged 8.6 million barrels per day, a near record for the month. Year-to-date net imports of crude oil have been at a record pace, averaging 8.5 million barrels per day.

Crude oil **stocks**, excluding the SPR, ended the month at a 2.1 million-barrel deficit compared to this time last year. Excluding the SPR, crude oil stocks ended the month at 330.2 million barrels. Total stocks, including non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements, ended the month totaling 903.8 million barrels.

Figure H8. Crude Oil, Year-to-Date June Comparisons for Production and Net Imports, 1974-1999

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

⁸"FY 2000 ANS Production", *Alaska Department of Revenue*, June 1999, accessible via the Internet at <http://www.revenue.state.ak.us/oga/production/production.htm> #oilproduction.

⁹"Producer Caution Keeps US Output In Rapid Decline", *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, June 21, 1999, p. 3.

Refinery Operations

Crude oil **inputs** were down from last year's record high for June to an average of 15.1 million barrels per day. This year's, year-to-date inputs of crude oil have also lagged behind 1998's average. Since January, crude oil inputs have been averaging 14.7 million barrels per day (Figure H9). The estimated refinery **operable utilization rate** (gross input divided by operable capacity) averaged 92.9 percent of capacity compared to 99.1 percent a year ago. Problems along the West Coast at several refineries and with the Olympic pipeline were behind the low utilization rate this month.¹⁰

Figure H9. Year-to-Date June Comparisons for Crude Oil Inputs, 1974-1999

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

¹⁰“Despite Brief Upturn, Refiners Face Slim Margins, Poor Demand”, *The Oil Daily*, July 20, 1999, p. 3.

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, 1984 - 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
1984	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985	Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986	Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987	Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988	Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989	Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990	Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991	Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992	Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	⁹ 1,592
1993	Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	⁹ 70	17,237	⁹ 1,647
1994	Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	⁹ -2	17,718	⁹ 1,653
1995	Average	8,626	6,560	1,762	-93	-153	17,725	⁹ 1,563
1996	Average	8,607	6,465	1,830	-124	-28	18,309	⁹ 1,507
1997	January	8,470	6,402	1,782	462	-679	18,554	1,501
	February	8,708	6,514	1,867	-122	-557	18,398	1,482
	March	8,646	6,452	1,876	520	444	17,863	1,512
	April	8,604	6,441	1,824	197	4	18,559	1,518
	May	8,633	6,474	1,822	230	1,172	18,293	1,561
	June	8,610	6,442	1,827	-199	658	18,617	1,575
	July	8,608	6,409	1,821	-343	-167	19,107	1,559
	August	8,535	6,347	1,831	-283	643	18,565	1,570
	September	8,679	6,486	1,845	95	642	18,562	1,592
	October	8,624	6,467	1,813	393	-214	19,071	1,598
	November	8,565	6,459	1,728	252	-195	18,578	1,600
	December	8,662	6,531	1,773	-608	-675	19,250	1,560
	Average	8,611	6,452	1,817	51	93	18,620	—
1998	January	8,781	6,541	1,805	389	-66	18,362	1,570
	February	8,731	6,476	1,857	37	-79	18,316	1,569
	March	8,590	6,408	1,853	538	54	18,685	1,587
	April	8,685	6,483	1,869	556	349	19,044	1,614
	May	8,529	6,347	1,835	-9	1,232	18,375	1,652
	June	8,460	6,267	1,748	-620	577	19,182	1,651
	July	8,155	6,194	1,586	187	162	19,466	1,661
	August	8,301	6,203	1,722	-293	530	19,347	1,669
	September	7,878	5,789	1,716	-641	95	18,895	1,652
	October	8,257	6,143	1,744	677	-776	19,188	1,649
	November	8,294	6,140	1,768	321	425	18,673	1,672
	December	8,066	6,043	1,620	-285	-515	19,419	1,647
	Average	8,392	6,252	1,759	74	165	18,917	—
1999	January	^E 7,974	^E 5,954	1,656	67	-321	18,850	1,639
	February	^E 8,109	^E 5,984	1,722	31	-521	19,240	1,625
	March	^E 8,204	^E 6,048	1,779	342	-903	19,489	1,608
	April	^E 8,087	^E 5,977	1,786	-192	434	18,861	1,615
	May	^{RE} 8,185	^{RE} 5,985	^R 1,768	^R 406	^R 1,064	^R 18,142	^R 1,661
	June*	^E 7,991	^{PE} 5,844	^E 1,781	^E -28	^E -141	^E 19,371	^E 1,639
	6-Mo. Average	^E 8,092	^{PE} 5,965	^E 1,749	^E 108	^E -59	^E 18,987	—
1998	6-Mo. Average	8,628	6,420	1,828	152	350	18,661	—
1997	6-Mo. Average	8,610	6,453	1,833	188	184	18,378	—

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1984 - 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	
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,437	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 Average	8,620	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 Average	8,996	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054
1995 Average	8,835	7,230	1,605	949	95	855	7,886
1996 Average	9,478	7,508	1,971	981	110	871	8,498
1997 January	9,763	7,492	2,271	1,038	141	897	8,725
February	9,561	7,434	2,127	1,017	229	787	8,544
March	9,833	7,754	2,079	933	136	796	8,900
April	10,114	7,987	2,127	937	92	845	9,177
May	10,818	8,653	2,165	876	26	851	9,941
June	10,736	8,759	1,978	955	57	898	9,782
July	10,008	8,178	1,830	1,012	70	942	8,996
August	10,465	8,621	1,844	1,074	110	964	9,390
September	10,537	8,840	1,697	997	122	875	9,540
October	10,792	8,927	1,865	1,066	152	914	9,726
November	9,948	8,366	1,582	934	32	901	9,014
December	9,328	7,653	1,675	1,197	131	1,066	8,130
Average	10,162	8,225	1,936	1,003	108	896	9,158
1998 January	10,127	8,339	1,788	1,133	231	902	8,994
February	9,991	8,045	1,946	1,003	197	806	8,988
March	10,034	8,124	1,911	948	99	848	9,087
April	11,105	8,985	2,120	1,048	163	885	10,057
May	11,104	8,987	2,117	1,053	144	909	10,051
June	10,926	8,795	2,132	987	63	924	9,939
July	11,649	9,507	2,142	998	104	894	10,651
August	11,032	9,177	1,855	780	51	729	10,252
September	10,499	8,500	1,998	863	34	828	9,636
October	10,861	8,667	2,194	851	87	763	10,011
November	10,860	8,940	1,920	782	60	721	10,078
December	10,258	8,352	1,906	893	90	803	9,365
Average	10,708	8,706	2,002	945	110	835	9,764
1999 January	10,181	8,308	1,873	896	107	788	9,285
February	10,336	8,387	1,949	756	119	636	9,580
March	10,589	8,757	1,832	764	95	669	9,825
April	11,227	9,080	2,146	1,196	332	864	10,031
May	R 10,865	R 8,806	R 2,059	R 915	R 88	R 826	R 9,950
June*	E 10,711	E 8,729	E 1,982	E 960	E 106	E 854	E 9,751
6-Mo. Average	E 10,653	E 8,680	E 1,973	E 915	E 141	E 774	E 9,738
1998 6-Mo. Average	10,552	8,550	2,002	1,029	149	880	9,523
1997 6-Mo. Average	10,144	8,019	2,125	958	112	846	9,185

Footnotes continued.

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

— = Not Applicable.

* 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, May 1998 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, May 1998 - 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, May 1998 - Present

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

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,¹ May 1998 - Present

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

Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for crude oil stocks is 270.0 million barrels.

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

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply					Disposition	
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^a	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)
1989	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)
1990	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)
1991	Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)
1992	Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)
1993	Average	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	(s)
1994	Average	6,662	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	(s)
1995	Average	6,560	1,484	7,230	0	7,230	193	(s)
1996	Average	6,465	1,393	7,508	0	7,508	215	(s)
1997	January	6,402	1,380	7,492	0	7,492	378	0
	February	6,514	1,384	7,434	0	7,434	-350	0
	March	6,452	1,331	7,754	0	7,754	501	0
	April	6,441	1,330	7,987	0	7,987	167	0
	May	6,474	1,303	8,653	0	8,653	257	0
	June	6,442	1,260	8,759	0	8,759	-170	0
	July	6,409	1,238	8,178	0	8,178	136	0
	August	6,347	1,200	8,621	0	8,621	130	0
	September	6,486	1,276	8,840	0	8,840	199	0
	October	6,467	1,286	8,927	0	8,927	5	0
	November	6,459	1,278	8,366	0	8,366	164	0
	December	6,531	1,290	7,653	0	7,653	267	0
	Average	6,452	1,296	8,225	0	8,225	145	0
1998	January	6,541	1,229	8,339	0	8,339	60	0
	February	6,476	1,238	8,045	0	8,045	-264	0
	March	6,408	1,221	8,124	0	8,124	745	0
	April	6,483	1,200	8,985	0	8,985	336	0
	May	6,347	1,173	8,987	0	8,987	122	0
	June	6,267	1,135	8,795	0	8,795	-135	0
	July	6,194	1,155	9,507	0	9,507	144	(s)
	August	6,203	1,133	9,177	0	9,177	96	0
	September	5,789	1,093	8,500	0	8,500	-44	(s)
	October	6,143	1,197	8,667	0	8,667	-52	(s)
	November	6,140	1,168	8,940	0	8,940	74	0
	December	6,043	1,160	8,352	0	8,352	250	0
	Average	6,252	1,175	8,706	0	8,706	115	(s)
1999	January	E 5,954	E 1,164	8,308	0	8,308	396	0
	February	E 5,984	E 1,104	8,387	0	8,387	209	(s)
	March	E 6,048	E 1,134	8,757	0	8,757	128	(s)
	April	E 5,977	E 1,056	9,080	0	9,080	122	0
	May	RE 5,985	RE 1,088	8,806	0	R 8,806	R 650	0
	June*	PE 5,844	PE 965	E 8,729	E 0	E 8,729	E 564	E 0
	6-Mo. Average	PE 5,965	PE 1,086	E 8,680	E 0	E 8,680	E 347	E (s)
1998	6-Mo. Average	6,420	1,199	8,550	0	8,550	151	0
1997	6-Mo. Average	6,453	1,331	8,019	0	8,019	140	0

^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 thousand 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.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

^e Previously published as crude used directly.

^f 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, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks ^c (Million Barrels)		
	Stock Change ^b		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR ^d	Other Primary
	SPR ^d	Other						
1984 Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990 Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991 Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992 Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
1993 Average	34	47	13,613	98	10	922	587	335
1994 Average	13	5	13,866	99	9	929	592	337
1995 Average	(s)	-93	13,973	95	7	895	592	303
1996 Average	-71	-53	14,195	110	6	850	566	284
1997 January	-75	537	13,664	141	5	864	563	301
February	(s)	-121	13,485	229	6	861	563	297
March	(s)	520	14,047	136	5	877	563	313
April	(s)	197	14,303	92	3	883	563	319
May	(s)	230	15,123	26	4	890	563	326
June	(s)	-199	15,170	57	2	884	563	320
July	(s)	-343	14,994	70	2	873	563	310
August	(s)	-283	15,271	110	(s)	864	563	301
September	(s)	95	15,308	122	(s)	867	563	304
October	(s)	393	14,854	152	0	879	563	316
November	(s)	252	14,706	32	0	887	563	324
December	(s)	-607	14,928	131	0	868	563	305
Average	-7	57	14,662	108	2	—	—	—
1998 January	(s)	389	14,319	231	0	880	563	317
February	(s)	38	14,023	197	0	881	563	318
March	0	538	14,639	99	0	898	563	334
April	0	556	15,085	163	0	915	563	351
May	(s)	-9	15,321	144	0	914	563	351
June	(s)	-620	15,485	63	0	896	563	332
July	(s)	187	15,554	104	0	901	563	338
August	0	-293	15,717	51	0	892	563	329
September	0	-641	14,851	34	0	873	563	310
October	19	658	13,994	87	0	894	564	330
November	150	170	14,772	60	0	904	569	335
December	93	-378	14,840	90	0	895	571	324
Average	22	52	14,889	110	0	—	—	—
1999 January	18	49	14,483	107	0	897	572	325
February	(s)	31	14,430	119	0	897	572	325
March	0	342	14,495	95	0	908	572	336
April	17	-209	15,039	332	0	902	572	330
May	R 37	R 369	R 14,946	R 88	0	R 915	R 574	R 341
June*	E 38	E -66	E 15,060	E 106	E 0	E 904	E 574	E 330
6-Mo. Average	E 18	E 89	E 14,744	E 141	E 0	—	—	—
1998 6-Mo. Average	0	152	14,820	149	0	—	—	—
1997 6-Mo. Average	-13	201	14,307	112	4	—	—	—

Footnotes continued.

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

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

— = Not Applicable.

* 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, 1984 - 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
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993	Average	220	24	0	0	353	344	0	0
1994	Average	243	21	0	0	312	307	0	0
1995	Average	234	27	0	0	218	213	0	0
1996	Average	256	8	1	1	236	235	0	0
1997	January	282	0	0	0	209	209	0	0
	February	319	0	0	0	172	172	0	0
	March	309	0	35	35	315	315	0	0
	April	320	23	84	84	204	204	0	0
	May	290	0	102	102	128	128	0	0
	June	349	0	115	115	361	361	0	0
	July	291	0	88	88	331	331	0	0
	August	261	4	(s)	(s)	229	229	0	0
	September	259	6	0	0	322	322	0	0
	October	272	3	177	177	349	349	0	0
	November	267	7	220	220	220	220	0	0
	December	208	28	240	240	188	188	0	0
	Average	285	6	89	89	253	253	0	0
1998	January	316	0	36	36	252	252	0	0
	February	295	0	0	0	338	338	0	0
	March	255	0	127	127	374	374	0	0
	April	336	0	254	254	311	311	0	0
	May	330	0	137	137	399	399	0	0
	June	362	21	270	270	275	275	0	0
	July	308	20	286	286	435	435	0	0
	August	264	0	713	713	273	273	0	0
	September	306	0	517	517	259	259	0	0
	October	289	21	636	636	241	227	0	0
	November	219	22	542	542	224	224	0	0
	December	200	31	486	486	228	228	0	0
	Average	290	10	336	336	301	300	0	0
1999	January	240	20	471	471	132	132	0	0
	February	203	0	681	681	205	205	0	0
	March	298	6	791	791	324	324	0	0
	April	304	80	824	824	286	279	0	0
	May	293	107	720	720	227	227	0	0
	5-Mo. Average	269	43	697	697	235	234	0	0
1998	5-Mo. Average	306	0	112	112	335	335	0	0
1997	5-Mo. Average	304	5	45	45	206	206	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - 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
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992	Average	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993	Average	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,000	1,661
1994	Average	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,970	1,636
1995	Average	0	0	1,344	1,260	10	5	1,806	1,505
1996	Average	0	0	1,363	1,248	3	3	1,859	1,496
1997									
	January	0	0	1,344	1,253	0	0	1,835	1,462
	February	0	0	1,361	1,250	0	0	1,852	1,421
	March	0	0	1,292	1,157	0	0	1,950	1,506
	April	15	0	1,573	1,408	0	0	2,197	1,720
	May	0	0	1,475	1,333	0	0	1,996	1,564
	June	0	0	1,299	1,174	6	0	2,130	1,650
	July	0	0	1,313	1,188	14	0	2,037	1,607
	August	0	0	1,636	1,516	0	0	2,127	1,750
	September	0	0	1,599	1,511	0	0	2,180	1,839
	October	16	0	1,377	1,282	0	0	2,191	1,812
	November	0	0	1,308	1,257	0	0	2,015	1,704
	December	15	0	1,311	1,192	0	0	1,962	1,649
	Average	4	0	1,407	1,293	2	0	2,040	1,641
1998									
	January	0	0	1,515	1,438	0	0	2,119	1,726
	February	18	18	1,470	1,360	0	0	2,121	1,716
	March	0	0	1,552	1,406	13	13	2,321	1,920
	April	0	0	1,527	1,348	20	20	2,446	1,933
	May	0	0	1,362	1,279	0	0	2,228	1,815
	June	15	0	1,647	1,566	0	0	2,569	2,132
	July	15	0	1,615	1,575	0	0	2,660	2,315
	August	0	0	1,500	1,468	0	0	2,750	2,453
	September	0	0	1,606	1,532	0	0	2,689	2,308
	October	0	0	1,316	1,228	0	0	2,483	2,113
	November	0	0	1,386	1,323	0	0	2,371	2,111
	December	0	0	1,402	1,326	0	0	2,316	2,071
	Average	4	1	1,491	1,404	3	3	2,424	2,053
1999									
	January	0	0	1,511	1,410	0	0	2,354	2,032
	February	0	0	1,510	1,437	0	0	2,599	2,324
	March	34	0	1,645	1,584	0	0	3,092	2,704
	April	31	0	1,444	1,379	5	0	2,894	2,563
	May	0	0	1,502	1,406	0	0	2,742	2,460
	5-Mo. Average	13	0	1,523	1,444	1	0	2,738	2,417
1998	5-Mo. Average	3	3	1,485	1,367	7	7	2,248	1,823
1997	5-Mo. Average	3	0	1,409	1,280	0	0	1,967	1,536

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador ^c		Gabon ^d		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
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	^g (s)	^g (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	Average	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993	Average	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	Average	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	88	64	0	0
1996	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	59	44	0	0
1997	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	55	38	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	51	39	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	18	15	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	40	32	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	86	86	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	57	50	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	73	66	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	24	21	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	90	83	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	42	42	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	79	74	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	84	68	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	51	0	0
1998	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	36	33	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	24	24	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	50	47	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	44	26	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	21	21	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	0	0	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	96	84	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	59	41	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	73	54	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	102	89	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	183	138	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	102	43	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	66	50	0	0
1999	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	80	75	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	66	66	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	43	40	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	98	94	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	82	76	0	0
	5-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	74	70	0	0
1998	5-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	35	30	0	0
1997	5-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	50	42	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^{c,d,e}	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC ^{c,d}			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993	Average	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,354	2,026	4,354	3,687
1994	Average	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,277	1,944	4,247	3,580
1995	Average	627	621	1,480	1,151	2,196	1,835	4,002	3,341
1996	Average	617	595	1,676	1,303	2,353	1,942	4,211	3,438
1997	January	548	522	1,641	1,215	2,243	1,775	4,078	3,237
	February	625	620	1,601	1,262	2,278	1,920	4,130	3,341
	March	542	541	1,769	1,348	2,329	1,904	4,279	3,410
	April	756	747	1,695	1,319	2,491	2,098	4,688	3,818
	May	992	975	1,927	1,449	3,005	2,510	5,001	4,073
	June	919	919	1,893	1,508	2,869	2,478	4,999	4,128
	July	580	571	1,738	1,418	2,391	2,055	4,429	3,662
	August	882	866	1,794	1,394	2,700	2,280	4,827	4,030
	September	769	769	1,822	1,478	2,680	2,329	4,860	4,168
	October	688	675	1,991	1,605	2,722	2,323	4,913	4,134
	November	649	649	1,689	1,418	2,416	2,141	4,431	3,845
	December	423	423	1,699	1,304	2,205	1,795	4,168	3,444
	Average	698	689	1,773	1,394	2,529	2,134	4,569	3,775
1998	January	630	625	1,597	1,319	2,262	1,977	4,382	3,703
	February	560	560	1,764	1,357	2,348	1,941	4,469	3,657
	March	845	845	1,698	1,313	2,594	2,205	4,915	4,126
	April	822	822	1,743	1,423	2,610	2,272	5,056	4,205
	May	899	892	1,911	1,549	2,831	2,463	5,058	4,278
	June	771	755	1,616	1,374	2,387	2,129	4,956	4,261
	July	873	871	1,779	1,445	2,747	2,400	5,407	4,716
	August	736	726	1,703	1,349	2,498	2,116	5,247	4,569
	September	502	496	1,490	1,199	2,064	1,749	4,753	4,057
	October	633	626	1,963	1,548	2,699	2,263	5,181	4,376
	November	574	545	1,708	1,367	2,466	2,050	4,837	4,161
	December	490	483	1,651	1,271	2,244	1,797	4,560	3,868
	Average	696	689	1,719	1,377	2,481	2,116	4,905	4,169
1999	January	687	686	1,615	1,222	2,382	1,983	4,736	4,015
	February	687	661	1,710	1,290	2,463	2,017	5,062	4,341
	March	659	630	1,335	998	2,036	1,668	5,129	4,372
	April	901	866	1,694	1,357	2,693	2,317	5,587	4,880
	May	606	572	1,472	1,186	2,160	1,834	4,902	4,294
	5-Mo. Average	707	682	1,561	1,208	2,342	1,960	5,080	4,378
1998	5-Mo. Average	755	752	1,742	1,393	2,532	2,175	4,780	3,999
1997	5-Mo. Average	694	682	1,729	1,320	2,473	2,043	4,440	3,579

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - 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
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994	Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	983	65	64
1995	Average	367	360	16	16	2	0	8	0	1,332	1,040	53	53
1996	Average	351	344	31	25	1	0	9	0	1,424	1,075	57	57
1997	January	485	485	21	21	0	0	1	0	1,571	1,162	84	84
	February	422	422	0	0	13	0	0	0	1,605	1,155	65	65
	March	467	461	37	37	0	0	4	0	1,508	1,158	120	120
	April	435	422	22	22	0	0	0	0	1,454	1,063	46	46
	May	374	369	61	44	0	0	0	0	1,571	1,203	21	21
	June	480	480	23	23	0	0	20	0	1,546	1,184	44	44
	July	416	416	77	48	0	0	21	0	1,547	1,201	0	0
	August	323	323	91	60	0	0	4	0	1,630	1,275	42	42
	September	428	428	67	27	0	0	3	0	1,577	1,250	49	43
	October	537	537	92	53	0	0	6	0	1,503	1,175	48	47
	November	480	480	23	23	0	0	2	0	1,559	1,213	22	22
	December	286	286	59	14	0	0	0	0	1,689	1,333	45	45
	Average	427	425	48	31	1	0	5	0	1,563	1,198	49	48
1998	January	430	427	10	0	0	0	6	0	1,703	1,336	15	14
	February	434	434	57	48	4	0	2	0	1,738	1,366	41	41
	March	353	351	44	30	0	0	27	0	1,464	1,132	64	63
	April	457	452	68	14	0	0	11	0	1,586	1,241	62	62
	May	516	508	82	60	21	0	42	0	1,600	1,302	70	70
	June	399	399	77	33	11	0	55	0	1,688	1,404	81	81
	July	591	591	69	48	0	0	29	0	1,669	1,364	73	73
	August	427	427	42	21	0	0	38	0	1,564	1,248	57	57
	September	506	502	77	23	10	0	33	0	1,575	1,227	20	20
	October	470	457	71	30	0	0	29	0	1,570	1,202	25	24
	November	524	520	31	31	0	0	19	0	1,495	1,199	0	0
	December	509	505	57	36	0	0	22	0	1,542	1,184	1	0
	Average	468	465	57	31	4	0	26	0	1,598	1,266	42	42
1999	January	389	389	0	0	0	0	2	0	1,617	1,235	(s)	0
	February	349	333	73	49	0	0	6	0	1,355	1,082	1	0
	March	283	283	53	53	0	0	5	0	1,359	1,053	30	30
	April	401	393	19	19	7	0	16	0	1,298	1,012	22	21
	May	283	276	55	37	23	0	29	0	1,471	1,133	2	0
	5-Mo. Average	341	335	39	31	6	0	12	0	1,422	1,104	11	10
1998	5-Mo. Average	438	434	52	30	5	0	18	0	1,616	1,274	50	50
1997	5-Mo. Average	437	432	29	25	2	0	1	0	1,541	1,149	68	68

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Colombia		Ecuador ^c		Gabon ^d		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984	Average	8	0	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	45	(s)	1	0	748	659
1985	Average	23	0	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	60	(s)	3	1	816	715
1986	Average	87	57	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	76	0	12	11	699	621
1987	Average	148	115	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	54	1	13	12	655	602
1988	Average	134	106	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	65	5	19	19	747	674
1989	Average	172	136	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	34	3	39	39	767	716
1990	Average	182	140	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	2	41	40	755	689
1991	Average	163	123	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	47	3	24	24	807	759
1992	Average	126	102	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	55	0	10	10	830	787
1993	Average	171	141	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	31	0	11	10	919	863
1994	Average	161	146	91	91	(d)	(d)	22	0	10	6	984	939
1995	Average	219	207	97	96	229	229	5	0	8	6	1,068	1,027
1996	Average	234	226	104	96	184	184	8	0	11	6	1,244	1,207
1997	January	227	226	112	107	62	62	8	0	32	0	1,324	1,280
	February	248	248	110	110	262	262	27	0	7	7	1,277	1,241
	March	260	257	148	148	217	217	5	0	33	0	1,310	1,249
	April	255	255	73	73	203	203	26	0	33	0	1,448	1,416
	May	272	266	109	104	210	210	9	0	9	0	1,429	1,408
	June	228	228	132	132	226	226	0	0	32	24	1,401	1,382
	July	235	225	122	122	335	335	0	0	28	0	1,366	1,347
	August	250	250	128	128	203	203	2	0	23	15	1,452	1,448
	September	289	289	143	143	271	271	0	0	37	29	1,410	1,395
	October	321	321	143	143	235	235	8	0	19	19	1,526	1,500
	November	322	322	91	91	256	256	0	0	8	0	1,460	1,453
	December	350	350	66	66	288	288	5	0	7	0	1,215	1,192
	Average	271	270	115	114	230	230	7	0	23	8	1,385	1,360
1998	January	345	345	89	89	277	277	26	0	17	11	1,444	1,432
	February	301	294	103	103	278	278	6	0	64	49	1,250	1,233
	March	296	296	75	75	235	235	17	0	10	10	1,272	1,248
	April	358	358	88	81	244	244	2	0	82	66	1,538	1,507
	May	401	385	125	116	194	194	35	0	95	87	1,361	1,343
	June	321	313	75	67	126	126	18	0	35	19	1,400	1,379
	July	238	229	89	89	211	211	8	0	46	38	1,416	1,389
	August	367	363	158	158	118	118	10	0	11	4	1,153	1,139
	September	363	362	107	96	202	202	0	0	16	0	1,417	1,367
	October	411	409	130	125	115	115	18	0	9	0	1,179	1,163
	November	352	352	134	134	270	270	0	0	25	16	1,417	1,357
	December	488	479	41	38	220	220	6	0	19	10	1,371	1,301
	Average	354	349	101	98	207	207	12	0	35	26	1,351	1,321
1999	January	445	440	66	66	163	163	0	0	28	13	1,308	1,237
	February	480	458	45	45	141	141	17	0	20	0	1,278	1,231
	March	577	572	123	123	111	111	10	0	0	0	1,485	1,426
	April	435	425	61	61	269	269	19	0	27	14	1,360	1,313
	May	439	427	128	128	161	161	30	0	67	56	1,285	1,212
	5-Mo. Average	475	465	85	85	169	169	15	0	29	17	1,344	1,285
1998	5-Mo. Average	341	336	96	93	245	245	18	0	53	45	1,374	1,354
1997	5-Mo. Average	252	250	111	109	189	189	15	0	23	1	1,359	1,320

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^f		Spain	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984	Average	65	3	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0
1985	Average	58	0	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1
1986	Average	54	0	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0
1987	Average	60	0	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0
1988	Average	61	0	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0
1989	Average	49	0	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0
1990	Average	55	0	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0
1991	Average	29	0	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0
1992	Average	26	0	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0
1993	Average	10	0	82	0	142	137	29	0	55	36	37	0
1994	Average	32	0	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	37	0
1995	Average	15	0	52	0	273	258	15	0	25	14	16	1
1996	Average	19	0	64	0	313	293	20	0	25	18	29	1
1997	January	40	0	94	0	244	230	18	0	21	0	31	0
	February	33	0	60	0	204	179	16	0	19	0	36	0
	March	40	0	102	0	295	276	7	0	13	0	6	0
	April	20	0	114	0	307	294	12	0	20	0	9	0
	May	13	0	116	0	388	366	21	0	0	0	23	0
	June	37	0	66	0	329	318	13	0	8	0	45	0
	July	5	0	61	0	386	360	24	0	9	0	6	0
	August	15	0	65	0	321	320	20	0	32	19	41	0
	September	54	0	71	0	285	265	14	0	0	0	21	0
	October	13	0	46	0	346	312	19	0	13	6	12	0
	November	28	0	33	0	316	276	23	0	21	7	19	0
	December	1	0	54	0	275	249	10	0	0	0	5	0
	Average	25	0	74	0	309	288	16	0	13	3	21	0
1998	January	10	0	97	0	217	208	18	0	0	0	22	0
	February	25	0	101	0	169	169	21	0	12	0	13	0
	March	5	0	80	0	210	198	5	0	3	0	4	0
	April	40	0	73	0	232	232	7	0	(s)	0	9	0
	May	36	0	67	0	196	172	18	0	0	0	14	0
	June	31	0	103	0	283	252	13	0	34	34	26	0
	July	59	0	84	0	369	361	21	0	69	69	34	0
	August	21	0	45	0	287	260	23	0	1	0	17	0
	September	26	0	69	0	201	162	12	0	34	0	16	0
	October	49	0	95	0	199	186	20	0	15	0	4	0
	November	53	0	124	0	262	252	12	0	54	0	28	0
	December	14	0	46	0	202	199	15	0	63	0	33	0
	Average	31	0	82	0	236	221	15	0	24	9	18	0
1999	January	37	0	94	0	216	179	18	0	11	0	4	0
	February	7	0	155	0	203	157	0	0	28	0	3	0
	March	19	0	58	0	248	199	3	0	26	0	5	0
	April	34	0	76	0	254	192	15	0	41	22	13	0
	May	57	0	77	0	276	244	10	0	79	40	26	0
	5-Mo. Average	31	0	91	0	240	195	9	0	37	13	10	0
1998	5-Mo. Average	23	0	83	0	205	196	14	0	3	0	12	0
1997	5-Mo. Average	29	0	98	0	289	271	15	0	14	0	21	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a										Total Imports	
		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC ^{c,d}			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984	Average	94	87	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	113	98	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	125	93	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	106	75	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	97	71	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	94	73	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average	96	76	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average	88	72	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	Average	95	70	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	Average	74	55	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,266	3,100	8,620	6,787
1994	Average	77	62	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063
1995	Average	70	62	383	341	278	0	302	181	4,833	3,889	8,835	7,230
1996	Average	76	58	308	216	313	0	440	265	5,267	4,070	9,478	7,508
1997	January	74	55	400	333	335	0	502	210	5,685	4,255	9,763	7,492
	February	69	61	236	172	341	0	380	170	5,431	4,093	9,561	7,434
	March	56	55	236	161	254	0	437	206	5,554	4,344	9,833	7,754
	April	69	62	159	70	321	0	401	242	5,426	4,169	10,114	7,987
	May	70	66	261	181	300	0	558	341	5,817	4,579	10,818	8,653
	June	55	55	372	311	300	0	380	225	5,737	4,631	10,736	8,759
	July	62	54	198	165	310	0	370	243	5,579	4,515	10,008	8,178
	August	41	37	268	220	319	0	368	251	5,638	4,591	10,465	8,621
	September	66	58	166	110	248	0	476	364	5,677	4,672	10,537	8,840
	October	58	55	154	119	301	0	479	271	5,879	4,793	10,792	8,927
	November	65	57	127	87	260	0	403	236	5,517	4,521	9,948	8,366
	December	53	53	135	98	314	0	304	235	5,160	4,208	9,328	7,653
	Average	61	56	226	169	300	0	422	250	5,593	4,450	10,162	8,225
1998	January	64	54	249	166	283	0	424	276	5,745	4,636	10,127	8,339
	February	60	60	170	89	296	0	378	224	5,522	4,388	9,991	8,045
	March	63	53	95	70	334	0	464	236	5,119	3,998	10,034	8,124
	April	78	48	309	221	272	0	533	254	6,048	4,780	11,105	8,985
	May	69	53	248	133	292	0	561	287	6,046	4,709	11,104	8,987
	June	64	56	231	125	310	0	589	245	5,970	4,533	10,926	8,795
	July	90	56	171	36	360	0	545	235	6,242	4,791	11,649	9,507
	August	79	53	384	295	281	0	703	466	5,785	4,607	11,032	9,177
	September	44	38	154	109	277	0	589	335	5,746	4,443	10,499	8,500
	October	65	57	384	278	268	0	554	245	5,680	4,291	10,861	8,667
	November	38	38	400	283	266	0	520	327	6,023	4,779	10,860	8,940
	December	79	72	199	119	274	0	498	321	5,698	4,484	10,258	8,352
	Average	66	53	250	161	293	0	531	288	5,803	4,537	10,708	8,706
1999	January	52	34	215	167	300	0	479	370	5,445	4,292	10,181	8,308
	February	48	38	243	165	289	0	534	348	5,274	4,046	10,336	8,387
	March	28	18	296	242	319	0	422	276	5,460	4,386	10,589	8,757
	April	49	37	319	143	258	0	648	280	5,640	4,200	11,227	9,080
	May	24	18	558	479	298	0	585	302	5,963	4,512	10,865	8,806
	5-Mo. Average	40	29	328	241	293	0	533	315	5,561	4,293	10,642	8,671
1998	5-Mo. Average	67	54	214	136	296	0	473	256	5,697	4,503	10,477	8,502
1997	5-Mo. Average	67	60	260	184	309	0	457	235	5,587	4,293	10,026	7,872

^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 On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e 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.

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

^g 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.

— = Not Applicable.

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, May 1998 - Present

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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, May 1998 - Present

Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The Lower Operational Inventory for total motor gasoline stocks is 185.0 million barrels.

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

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1984 - 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	
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	—
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	—
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	—
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	—
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	—
1989	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	—
1990	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	—
1991	Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	—
1992	Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	—
1993	Average	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	226	187	13
1994	Average	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	215	176	17
1995	Average	7,588	265	-40	104	7,789	202	161	12
1996	Average	7,647	336	-12	104	7,891	195	157	13
1997	January	7,307	320	250	75	7,301	208	165	13
	February	7,341	324	-114	111	7,668	204	162	13
	March	7,302	370	-247	123	7,796	200	154	14
	April	7,811	300	-70	117	8,064	197	152	13
	May	8,081	362	203	101	8,139	202	158	13
	June	8,186	387	189	96	8,288	204	164	12
	July	7,954	291	-414	164	8,496	190	151	13
	August	8,075	292	-41	175	8,233	187	150	13
	September	8,158	269	275	130	8,023	198	158	13
	October	8,037	291	1	186	8,141	200	158	12
	November	7,999	239	122	151	7,965	203	162	12
	December	8,160	265	154	206	8,065	210	166	12
	Average	7,870	309	26	137	8,017	—	—	—
1998	January	7,744	259	256	128	7,618	221	174	13
	February	7,476	316	-43	124	7,711	221	173	14
	March	7,640	281	-203	121	8,004	216	167	14
	April	8,144	294	45	81	8,312	215	168	14
	May	8,224	342	185	103	8,279	220	174	13
	June	8,474	318	113	159	8,520	222	177	14
	July	8,300	328	-169	117	8,680	216	172	14
	August	8,228	331	-151	141	8,568	210	167	13
	September	8,048	310	-116	163	8,310	207	164	13
	October	7,992	379	-128	121	8,378	203	160	12
	November	8,269	239	253	89	8,167	212	168	13
	December	8,406	336	137	153	8,451	216	172	14
	Average	8,082	311	15	125	8,253	—	—	—
1999	January	7,896	289	426	130	7,630	232	185	14
	February	7,608	347	-240	105	8,091	228	178	15
	March	7,492	327	-343	81	8,081	216	168	15
	April	8,061	449	36	85	8,389	216	169	13
	May	R 8,129	R 450	R 247	R 100	R 8,233	E 225	E 177	15
	June ^f	E 8,226	E 468	E -220	E 121	E 8,793	E 215	E 170	NA
	6-Mo. Average	E 7,904	E 388	E -11	E 104	E 8,200	—	—	—
1998	6-Mo. Average	7,954	301	60	119	8,076	—	—	—
1997	6-Mo. Average	7,673	344	37	104	7,876	—	—	—

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

* 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, May 1998 - Present

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

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, May 1998 - Present

Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for distillate fuel oil stocks is 85.0 million barrels.

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

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1984 - 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
1984 Average	2,681	272	57	51	2,845	161	—	—
1985 Average	2,687	200	-48	67	2,868	144	—	—
1986 Average	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	—	—
1987 Average	2,731	255	-56	66	2,976	134	—	—
1988 Average	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	—	—
1989 Average	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	—	—
1990 Average	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	—	—
1991 Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	—	—
1992 Average	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	141	—	—
1993 Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	141	64	77
1994 Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,162	145	73	73
1995 Average	3,155	193	-41	183	3,207	130	67	63
1996 Average	3,316	230	-10	190	3,365	127	68	58
1997 January	3,119	293	-508	133	3,786	111	60	51
February	3,090	246	-197	107	3,427	105	56	49
March	3,244	245	-137	120	3,505	101	58	43
April	3,280	256	-134	166	3,504	97	59	39
May	3,527	220	359	153	3,235	108	63	45
June	3,523	219	326	174	3,243	118	65	53
July	3,365	223	161	151	3,275	123	64	59
August	3,439	202	320	185	3,136	133	69	64
September	3,445	210	189	160	3,306	139	69	70
October	3,480	213	-89	133	3,650	136	63	73
November	3,566	175	156	149	3,435	141	68	73
December	3,604	232	-70	192	3,714	138	68	70
Average	3,392	228	32	152	3,435	—	—	—
1998 January	3,323	195	-182	133	3,566	133	68	65
February	3,280	213	-184	79	3,598	128	65	63
March	3,397	237	-100	129	3,606	125	64	61
April	3,468	209	26	186	3,465	125	63	63
May	3,560	185	355	121	3,268	136	68	68
June	3,520	202	(s)	149	3,574	136	68	68
July	3,569	229	343	161	3,294	147	73	74
August	3,482	181	67	150	3,446	149	72	77
September	3,399	203	118	107	3,377	153	73	80
October	3,215	239	-169	75	3,547	147	69	79
November	3,438	179	242	54	3,320	155	74	81
December	3,431	245	47	145	3,484	156	77	79
Average	3,424	210	48	124	3,461	—	—	—
1999 January	3,200	286	-268	117	3,637	148	75	73
February	3,276	265	-199	116	3,624	142	74	68
March	3,196	248	-534	159	3,820	126	69	57
April	3,394	195	-14	191	3,412	125	68	57
May	R 3,457	R 190	R 306	R 187	R 3,154	R 135	R 72	R 63
June	E 3,337	E 177	E -23	E 165	E 3,372	E 131	E 66	E 65
6-Mo. Average	E 3,310	E 227	E -122	E 156	E 3,502	—	—	—
1998 6-Mo. Average	3,426	207	-12	133	3,511	—	—	—
1997 6-Mo. Average	3,299	246	-48	142	3,451	—	—	—

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

* 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, May 1998 - Present

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

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, May 1998 - Present

Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for residual fuel oil stocks is 29.0 million barrels.

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

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1984 - 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	
1984	Average	891	681	12	190	1,369	53
1985	Average	882	510	-7	197	1,202	50
1986	Average	889	669	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	Average	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	Average	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990	Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991	Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992	Average	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
1993	Average	835	373	4	123	1,080	44
1994	Average	826	314	-6	125	1,021	42
1995	Average	788	187	-13	136	852	37
1996	Average	726	248	24	102	848	46
1997	January	801	211	-131	171	972	42
	February	795	253	-66	137	977	40
	March	638	239	46	89	742	41
	April	617	250	-29	105	791	41
	May	618	175	-44	102	736	39
	June	727	168	(s)	130	765	39
	July	643	177	-119	159	781	35
	August	644	187	31	80	720	36
	September	687	146	-54	91	797	35
	October	723	158	41	133	707	36
	November	789	204	61	122	809	38
	December	818	167	83	120	781	40
	Average	708	194	-15	120	797	—
1998	January	765	268	-25	131	927	40
	February	672	218	-53	120	824	38
	March	790	231	79	135	808	41
	April	857	302	-47	168	1,038	39
	May	766	206	-13	227	757	39
	June	739	277	30	152	835	40
	July	778	422	-4	124	1,080	40
	August	782	305	71	105	911	42
	September	749	288	-70	133	974	40
	October	676	256	38	139	755	41
	November	753	274	61	110	857	43
	December	805	254	72	108	879	45
	Average	762	275	12	138	887	—
1999	January	778	191	-13	133	849	44
	February	746	224	-67	70	967	42
	March	684	254	-75	72	941	40
	April	679	182	32	185	644	41
	May	R 724	R 328	R (s)	R 153	R 899	R 41
	June	E 737	E 299	E 21	E 128	E 887	E 41
	6-Mo. Average	E 724	E 247	E -17	E 124	E 864	—
1998	6-Mo. Average	766	250	-4	156	865	—
1997	6-Mo. Average	698	216	-37	122	829	—

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

* 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, May 1998 - Present

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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, May 1998 - Present

Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for total jet fuel stocks is 30.0 million barrels.

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

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1984 - 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		
1984	Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985	Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
1991	Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
1992	Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43	39
1993	Average	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	40	38
1994	Average	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	47	46
1995	Average	1,416	1,407	106	-19	26	1,514	1,497	40	39
1996	Average	1,515	1,513	111	(s)	48	1,578	1,575	40	40
1997	January	1,491	1,491	100	-101	78	1,615	1,614	37	37
	February	1,511	1,510	116	31	23	1,572	1,571	38	38
	March	1,488	1,487	106	55	11	1,529	1,528	39	39
	April	1,493	1,492	98	11	21	1,559	1,558	40	40
	May	1,515	1,514	91	46	9	1,551	1,551	41	41
	June	1,581	1,580	108	77	38	1,574	1,573	43	43
	July	1,619	1,618	86	-14	33	1,685	1,685	43	43
	August	1,580	1,579	103	7	27	1,648	1,648	43	43
	September	1,593	1,592	87	78	16	1,586	1,585	46	46
	October	1,581	1,580	77	19	40	1,599	1,599	46	46
	November	1,609	1,608	55	8	44	1,612	1,612	46	46
	December	1,588	1,588	63	-75	78	1,647	1,647	44	44
	Average	1,554	1,554	91	11	35	1,599	1,598	—	—
1998	January	1,513	1,512	85	3	37	1,559	1,558	44	44
	February	1,443	1,443	127	-61	25	1,606	1,605	42	42
	March	1,504	1,503	144	23	36	1,589	1,596	43	43
	April	1,524	1,523	106	-56	32	1,654	1,654	41	41
	May	1,494	1,493	151	54	25	1,567	1,568	43	43
	June	1,555	1,554	116	35	25	1,611	1,611	44	44
	July	1,504	1,503	117	-65	28	1,658	1,659	42	42
	August	1,608	1,608	146	141	8	1,605	1,605	46	46
	September	1,482	1,482	91	-17	26	1,564	1,565	46	46
	October	1,448	1,447	140	-102	22	1,667	1,668	43	43
	November	1,617	1,617	131	89	25	1,634	1,634	45	45
	December	1,611	1,611	130	-26	17	1,749	1,750	45	45
	Average	1,526	1,525	124	2	26	1,622	1,623	—	—
1999	January	1,603	1,603	111	18	26	1,670	1,670	45	45
	February	1,576	1,576	152	-10	9	1,729	1,729	45	45
	March	1,519	1,518	85	-136	23	1,716	1,717	41	41
	April	1,637	1,637	136	121	29	1,624	1,628	44	44
	May	R 1,542	R 1,542	R 145	R 56	R 33	R 1,598	R 1,598	R 46	R 46
	June*	E 1,521	E 1,521	E 96	E -18	E 27	E 1,609	E 1,609	E 44	E 44
	6-Mo. Average	E 1,566	E 1,566	E 120	E 5	E 25	E 1,657	E 1,658	—	—
1998	6-Mo. Average	1,506	1,505	122	1	30	1,597	1,598	—	—
1997	6-Mo. Average	1,513	1,512	103	19	30	1,567	1,566	—	—

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

* 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, April 1998 - Present

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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, April 1998 - Present

Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for propane stocks is 18.5 million barrels.

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

Table S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1984 - 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	
1984 Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833	58
1985 Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986 Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987 Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988 Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989 Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990 Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991 Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992 Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993 Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	51
1994 Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	46
1995 Average	1,021	102	-10	0	38	1,096	43
1996 Average	1,044	119	(s)	0	28	1,136	43
1997 January	1,039	149	-340	0	28	1,501	32
February	1,044	126	-276	0	42	1,404	25
March	1,059	114	92	0	40	1,041	28
April	1,112	109	150	0	32	1,039	32
May	1,114	92	252	0	23	930	40
June	1,110	88	250	0	31	916	47
July	1,083	87	231	0	24	916	55
August	1,095	108	172	0	24	1,007	60
September	1,110	89	30	0	16	1,152	61
October	1,110	122	17	0	29	1,185	61
November	1,099	114	-223	0	48	1,388	55
December	1,127	159	-342	0	53	1,576	44
Average	1,092	113	3	0	32	1,170	—
1998 January	1,060	137	-310	0	29	1,478	34
February	1,052	204	-58	0	28	1,286	33
March	1,086	132	-98	0	28	1,288	30
April	1,112	183	252	0	22	1,021	37
May	1,093	136	428	0	22	779	51
June	1,059	179	336	0	13	889	61
July	1,004	124	215	0	17	896	67
August	1,056	157	186	0	15	1,012	73
September	1,047	81	118	0	15	994	77
October	1,047	123	-45	0	35	1,180	75
November	1,086	92	-96	0	41	1,233	72
December	1,060	108	-250	0	32	1,385	65
Average	1,064	137	56	0	25	1,120	—
1999 January	1,041	121	-565	0	50	1,677	48
February	1,047	110	-150	0	41	1,266	43
March	1,023	142	-241	0	19	1,387	36
April	1,078	128	143	0	13	1,050	40
May	1,091	82	197	0	20	956	46
5-Mo. Average	1,056	117	-124	0	28	1,269	—
1998 5-Mo. Average	1,081	157	43	0	26	1,169	—
1997 5-Mo. Average	1,074	118	-21	0	33	1,180	—

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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, April 1998 - Present

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

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, April 1998 - 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, 1984 - 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	
1984	Average	1,697	195	^c -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985	Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986	Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987	Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988	Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989	Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990	Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991	Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992	Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993	Average	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	106
1994	Average	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	99
1995	Average	2,082	146	-17	289	58	1,899	93
1996	Average	2,156	166	-19	278	51	2,012	86
1997	January	2,009	193	-543	344	36	2,365	69
	February	2,072	178	-450	321	78	2,301	57
	March	2,210	163	214	244	62	1,854	63
	April	2,355	169	349	211	41	1,923	74
	May	2,364	161	481	200	40	1,804	89
	June	2,369	160	534	203	43	1,748	105
	July	2,331	151	433	195	56	1,798	118
	August	2,348	175	408	190	37	1,888	131
	September	2,196	150	54	247	29	2,017	133
	October	2,074	168	-100	302	42	1,998	129
	November	1,926	155	-535	345	66	2,206	113
	December	2,020	205	-770	354	74	2,567	89
	Average	2,190	169	9	263	50	2,038	—
1998	January	2,000	200	-534	340	53	2,340	73
	February	2,088	277	-122	303	52	2,132	70
	March	2,262	192	-14	229	41	2,199	69
	April	2,414	234	527	193	39	1,889	85
	May	2,358	219	726	193	31	1,627	107
	June	2,245	249	546	193	28	1,727	124
	July	2,106	199	328	187	34	1,756	134
	August	2,220	196	407	190	25	1,793	147
	September	2,032	144	212	222	28	1,713	153
	October	1,983	168	-225	313	49	2,015	146
	November	1,945	118	-402	358	61	2,046	134
	December	1,835	133	-608	317	67	2,191	115
	Average	2,124	194	70	253	42	1,952	—
1999	January	1,885	154	-812	315	75	2,460	91
	February	1,986	121	-332	258	64	2,115	82
	March	2,141	179	-208	228	32	2,268	75
	April	2,373	177	348	200	21	1,981	86
	May	2,344	133	431	194	33	1,818	99
	5-Mo. Average	2,147	153	-113	239	45	2,130	—
1998	5-Mo. Average	2,226	223	119	251	43	2,037	—
1997	5-Mo. Average	2,203	173	17	263	51	2,045	—

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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, 1984 - 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	
1984 Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985 Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986 Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987 Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988 Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989 Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990 Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991 Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992 Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470	^c 207
1993 Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426	206
1994 Average	2,973	761	^c 24	861	329	2,518	215
1995 Average	3,031	708	^c -23	958	348	2,457	206
1996 Average	3,108	879	^c -11	1,014	376	2,608	202
1997 January	2,945	1,154	354	831	403	2,511	213
February	2,953	1,010	239	944	332	2,448	220
March	3,078	955	514	697	391	2,431	236
April	3,136	1,054	-122	1,203	395	2,715	232
May	3,329	1,156	127	1,089	446	2,823	236
June	3,355	936	-468	1,345	417	2,997	222
July	3,402	903	-214	1,069	380	3,069	215
August	3,426	886	-83	994	460	2,940	213
September	3,390	836	101	841	450	2,834	216
October	3,227	957	-87	915	381	2,976	213
November	3,078	754	-7	919	369	2,551	213
December	3,113	744	3	981	396	2,476	213
Average	3,204	945	30	985	402	2,733	—
1998 January	3,108	782	415	702	420	2,352	226
February	3,100	794	384	659	406	2,446	236
March	3,081	825	269	770	387	2,481	245
April	3,153	975	-145	1,209	378	2,686	240
May	3,285	1,014	-75	1,095	402	2,876	238
June	3,365	969	-147	1,155	412	2,914	234
July	3,492	847	-271	1,182	431	2,998	225
August	3,575	697	-5	953	300	3,023	225
September	3,344	962	-33	1,012	370	2,957	224
October	3,240	1,012	-190	1,259	357	2,825	218
November	3,234	978	181	1,000	382	2,649	224
December	3,043	808	-138	1,012	312	2,665	219
Average	3,253	888	18	1,002	380	2,741	—
1999 January	3,225	842	329	827	307	2,604	229
February	3,323	841	327	850	272	2,715	239
March	3,288	738	393	667	302	2,664	251
April	3,148	1,008	-88	1,081	352	2,811	248
May	3,351	814	24	1,380	321	2,440	249
5-Mo. Average	3,267	847	196	962	311	2,644	—
1998 5-Mo. Average	3,146	879	167	889	399	2,570	—
1997 5-Mo. Average	3,090	1,067	224	951	394	2,587	—

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Other petroleum products includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gases, and crude oil product supplied.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Tables and Figures Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1984 through 1998).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1994 through May 1999).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (June 1999). 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 June 1999). 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 "lower operational inventory" on the stock graphs are the lower end of the demonstrated operational inventory range updated for known and definable changes in the petroleum delivery system.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, May 1999

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 33,719	E 1,088	E 167,534	E 1,109
(2) Lower 48 States	E 151,804	E 4,897	E 736,911	E 4,880
(3) Total U.S.	E 185,523	E 5,985	E 904,445	E 5,990
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	272,977	8,806	1,309,253	8,671
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	2,742	88	22,339	148
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	270,235	8,717	1,286,914	8,523
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1,144	-37	-2,190	-15
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-11,442	-369	-18,192	-120
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	-10	(s)
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	20,141	650	45,902	304
(12) Total Other Sources	7,555	244	25,510	169
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	463,313	14,946	2,216,870	14,681
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	56,936	1,837	267,882	1,774
(15) Net Imports ^c	512	17	5,061	34
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	-504	-16	-2,244	-15
(17) Total NGL Supply	56,944	1,837	270,699	1,793
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-280	-9	-14,034	-93
(19) Net Imports	15,952	515	74,115	491
(20) Other Liquids New Supply(Field Production)	11,269	364	52,593	348
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	25,634	827	128,489	851
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0	0
(23) Total Other Liquids	52,575	1,696	241,163	1,597
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	572,832	18,478	2,728,732	18,071
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	45,951	1,482	212,595	1,408
(26) Exports	24,190	780	108,652	720
(27) Imports (Net)	21,761	702	103,943	688
(28) Total New Supply of Products	594,593	19,180	2,832,675	18,759
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-32,192	-1,038	22,785	151
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	562,401	18,142	2,855,460	18,910
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	255,214	8,233	1,220,447	8,082
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	97,784	3,154	532,766	3,528
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	27,876	899	129,770	859
(34) Jet Fuel	49,532	1,598	251,635	1,666
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	56,363	1,818	321,570	2,130
(36) Other ^d	75,632	2,440	399,273	2,644
(37) Crude Oil	0	0	0	0
(38) Total Products Supplied	562,401	18,142	2,855,460	18,910
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	341,230	—	341,230	—
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve ^e	573,595	—	573,595	—
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	176,525	—	176,525	—
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	134,794	—	134,794	—
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	40,537	—	40,537	—
(44) Jet Fuel	46,134	—	46,134	—
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	99,270	—	99,270	—
(46) Other ^d	248,858	—	248,858	—
(47) Total Stocks	1,660,943	—	1,660,943	—
(47) = (39) through (46)				

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

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

^c Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

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

^e Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

E = Estimated. — = Not Applicable.

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,
May 1999**
(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 185,523	—	272,977	20,141	12,586	0	463,313	2,742	0	914,825
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	54,796	26,951	4,710	—	13,860	—	10,374	1,108	61,115	109,961
Pentanes Plus	9,094	—	600	—	504	—	4,349	88	4,753	10,691
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45,702	26,951	4,110	—	13,356	—	6,025	1,019	56,363	99,270
Ethane/Ethylene	19,638	900	723	—	465	—	0	0	20,796	17,837
Propane/Propylene	15,710	18,113	2,536	—	6,107	—	0	628	29,624	46,264
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,440	7,268	465	—	6,590	—	2,071	391	3,121	27,449
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,914	670	386	—	194	—	3,954	0	2,822	7,720
Other Liquids	11,269	—	17,289	—	280	—	38,431	1,337	-11,490	163,140
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	11,830	—	2,601	—	1,863	—	11,539	1,029	0	14,753
Unfinished Oils	—	—	7,620	—	-2,651	—	21,828	0	-11,557	99,897
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-561	—	7,068	—	1,048	—	5,151	308	0	48,295
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	20	—	-87	0	67	195
Finished Petroleum Products	2,140	510,801	41,841	—	18,836	—	—	23,171	512,775	473,017
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,140	249,850	13,960	—	7,649	—	—	3,088	255,214	176,525
Reformulated	—	81,071	6,924	—	990	—	—	12	86,993	44,735
Oxygenated	15,790	1,916	0	—	281	—	—	(s)	17,425	1,477
Other	-13,650	166,863	7,036	—	6,378	—	—	3,076	150,796	130,313
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	552	2	—	60	—	—	0	494	1,571
Jet Fuel	—	47,814	4,491	—	1,735	—	—	1,038	49,532	46,134
Naphtha-Type	—	20	0	—	-5	—	—	41	-16	51
Kerosene-Type	—	47,794	4,491	—	1,740	—	—	997	49,548	46,083
Kerosene	—	1,520	6	—	121	—	—	48	1,357	4,761
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	107,164	5,889	—	9,480	—	—	5,789	97,784	134,794
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	72,253	3,675	—	3,930	—	—	1,402	70,596	71,880
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	34,911	2,214	—	5,550	—	—	4,387	27,188	62,914
Residual Fuel Oil	—	22,451	10,160	—	-3	—	—	4,738	27,876	40,537
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	5,456	1,485	—	107	—	—	0	6,834	2,387
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	6,692	3,960	—	-183	—	—	0	10,835	2,216
Special Naphthas	—	1,928	238	—	-85	—	—	361	1,890	2,047
Lubricants	—	5,948	295	—	39	—	—	955	5,249	11,544
Waxes	—	659	38	—	59	—	—	108	530	1,112
Petroleum Coke	—	21,410	42	—	18	—	—	6,903	14,531	9,714
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	16,856	1,266	—	-29	—	—	138	18,013	37,864
Still Gas	—	20,787	0	—	0	—	—	0	20,787	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,714	9	—	-132	—	—	6	1,849	1,811
Total	253,728	537,752	336,817	20,141	45,562	0	512,118	28,358	562,401	1,660,943

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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-May 1999
(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 904,445	—	1,309,253	45,902	20,382	10	2,216,870	22,339	0	914,825
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	263,085	105,009	28,351	—	-14,877	—	56,052	7,007	348,263	109,961
Pentanes Plus	43,845	—	5,267	—	2,244	—	19,968	206	26,694	10,691
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	219,240	105,009	23,084	—	-17,121	—	36,084	6,800	321,570	99,270
Ethane/Ethylene	92,419	4,387	2,715	—	-3,429	—	0	0	102,950	17,837
Propane/Propylene	76,445	83,016	17,617	—	-18,774	—	0	4,292	191,560	46,264
Normal Butane/Butylene	22,310	14,771	1,461	—	4,696	—	18,344	2,508	12,994	27,449
Isobutane/Isobutylene	28,066	2,835	1,291	—	386	—	17,740	0	14,066	7,720
Other Liquids	52,593	—	79,770	—	14,034	—	125,362	5,655	-12,688	163,140
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	49,718	—	10,295	—	579	—	54,835	4,599	0	14,753
Unfinished Oils	—	—	42,418	—	8,984	—	46,709	0	-13,275	99,897
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2,875	—	27,057	—	4,537	—	24,339	1,056	0	48,295
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-66	—	-521	0	587	195
Finished Petroleum Products	4,797	2,421,764	189,511	—	-5,664	—	—	101,851	2,519,885	473,017
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,797	1,179,082	-56,251	—	4,564	—	—	15,119	1,220,447	176,525
Reformulated	—	376,826	30,797	—	471	—	—	118	407,034	44,735
Oxygenated	76,720	11,039	0	—	575	—	—	167	87,017	1,477
Other	-71,923	791,217	25,454	—	3,518	—	—	14,834	726,396	130,313
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2,741	6	—	-255	—	—	0	3,002	1,571
Jet Fuel	—	237,854	18,899	—	1,422	—	—	3,696	251,635	46,134
Naphtha-Type	—	85	4	—	17	—	—	256	-184	51
Kerosene-Type	—	237,769	18,895	—	1,405	—	—	3,440	251,819	46,083
Kerosene	—	9,015	262	—	-2,182	—	—	71	11,388	4,761
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	498,979	35,725	—	-21,399	—	—	23,337	532,766	134,794
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	330,184	18,574	—	-5,088	—	—	7,075	346,771	71,880
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	168,795	17,151	—	-16,311	—	—	16,262	185,995	62,914
Residual Fuel Oil	—	109,032	35,701	—	-3,616	—	—	18,579	129,770	40,537
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	32,716	11,219	—	294	—	—	0	43,641	2,387
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	30,959	23,501	—	149	—	—	0	54,311	2,216
Special Naphthas	—	8,922	1,166	—	-164	—	—	1,325	8,927	2,047
Lubricants	—	26,369	1,326	—	-1,609	—	—	4,290	25,014	11,544
Waxes	—	3,198	246	—	119	—	—	540	2,785	1,112
Petroleum Coke	—	107,398	173	—	514	—	—	34,366	72,691	9,714
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	70,943	4,992	—	16,513	—	—	497	58,925	37,864
Still Gas	—	96,534	0	—	0	—	—	0	96,534	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	8,022	44	—	-14	—	—	31	8,049	1,811
Total	1,224,920	2,526,773	1,606,885	45,902	13,875	10	2,398,284	136,851	2,855,460	1,660,943

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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,
May 1999**
(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 5,985	—	8,806	650	406	0	14,946	88	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,768	869	152	—	447	—	335	36	1,971
Pentanes Plus	293	—	19	—	16	—	140	3	153
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,474	869	133	—	431	—	194	33	1,818
Ethane/Ethylene	633	29	23	—	15	—	0	0	671
Propane/Propylene	507	584	82	—	197	—	0	20	956
Normal Butane/Butylene	143	234	15	—	213	—	67	13	101
Isobutane/Isobutylene	191	22	12	—	6	—	128	0	91
Other Liquids	364	—	558	—	9	—	1,240	43	-371
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	382	—	84	—	60	—	372	33	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	246	—	-86	—	704	0	-373
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-18	—	228	—	34	—	166	10	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	1	—	-3	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	69	16,477	1,350	—	608	—	—	747	16,541
Finished Motor Gasoline	69	8,060	450	—	247	—	—	100	8,233
Reformulated	—	2,615	223	—	32	—	—	(s)	2,806
Oxygenated	509	62	0	—	9	—	—	(s)	562
Other	-440	5,383	227	—	206	—	—	99	4,864
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	18	(s)	—	2	—	—	0	16
Jet Fuel	—	1,542	145	—	56	—	—	33	1,598
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	(s)	—	—	1	-1
Kerosene-Type	—	1,542	145	—	56	—	—	32	1,598
Kerosene	—	49	(s)	—	4	—	—	2	44
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,457	190	—	306	—	—	187	3,154
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,331	119	—	127	—	—	45	2,277
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	1,126	71	—	179	—	—	142	877
Residual Fuel Oil	—	724	328	—	(s)	—	—	153	899
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	176	48	—	3	—	—	0	220
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	216	128	—	-6	—	—	0	350
Special Naphthas	—	62	8	—	-3	—	—	12	61
Lubricants	—	192	10	—	1	—	—	31	169
Waxes	—	21	1	—	2	—	—	3	17
Petroleum Coke	—	691	1	—	1	—	—	223	469
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	544	41	—	-1	—	—	4	581
Still Gas	—	671	0	—	0	—	—	0	671
Miscellaneous Products	—	55	(s)	—	-4	—	—	(s)	60
Total	8,185	17,347	10,865	650	1,470	0	16,520	915	18,142

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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-May 1999
(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 5,990	—	8,671	304	135	(s)	14,681	148	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,742	695	188	—	-99	—	371	46	2,306
Pentanes Plus	290	—	35	—	15	—	132	1	177
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,452	695	153	—	-113	—	239	45	2,130
Ethane/Ethylene	612	29	18	—	-23	—	0	0	682
Propane/Propylene	506	550	117	—	-124	—	0	28	1,269
Normal Butane/Butylene	148	98	10	—	31	—	121	17	86
Isobutane/Isobutylene	186	19	9	—	3	—	117	0	93
Other Liquids	348	—	528	—	93	—	830	37	-84
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	329	—	68	—	4	—	363	30	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	281	—	59	—	309	0	-88
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	19	—	179	—	30	—	161	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	-3	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	32	16,038	1,255	—	-38	—	—	675	16,688
Finished Motor Gasoline	32	7,808	373	—	30	—	—	100	8,082
Reformulated	—	2,496	204	—	3	—	—	1	2,696
Oxygenated	508	73	0	—	4	—	—	1	576
Other	-476	5,240	169	—	23	—	—	98	4,811
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	18	(s)	—	-2	—	—	0	20
Jet Fuel	—	1,575	125	—	9	—	—	24	1,666
Naphtha-Type	—	1	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	2	-1
Kerosene-Type	—	1,575	125	—	9	—	—	23	1,668
Kerosene	—	60	2	—	-14	—	—	(s)	75
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,304	237	—	-142	—	—	155	3,528
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,187	123	—	-34	—	—	47	2,296
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	1,118	114	—	-108	—	—	108	1,232
Residual Fuel Oil	—	722	236	—	-24	—	—	123	859
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	217	74	—	2	—	—	0	289
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	205	156	—	1	—	—	0	360
Special Naphthas	—	59	8	—	-1	—	—	9	59
Lubricants	—	175	9	—	-11	—	—	28	166
Waxes	—	21	2	—	1	—	—	4	18
Petroleum Coke	—	711	1	—	3	—	—	228	481
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	470	33	—	109	—	—	3	390
Still Gas	—	639	0	—	0	—	—	0	639
Miscellaneous Products	—	53	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	(s)	53
Total	8,112	16,734	10,642	304	92	(s)	15,883	905	18,910

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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,
May 1999
(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 754	—	43,470	8,497	-59	2,965	0	49,696	1	0	17,436
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	791	2,066	198	—	2,024	816	—	91	26	4,146	5,116
Pentanes Plus	89	—	0	—	0	12	—	0	1	76	18
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	702	2,066	198	—	2,024	804	—	91	25	4,070	5,098
Ethane/Ethylene	257	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	257	0
Propane/Propylene	296	1,663	187	—	2,024	447	—	0	20	3,703	3,330
Normal Butane/Butylene	110	482	11	—	0	376	—	0	5	222	1,578
Isobutane/Isobutylene	39	-79	0	—	0	-19	—	91	0	-112	190
Other Liquids	2,759	—	8,995	—	328	549	—	13,261	55	-1,783	23,583
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,855	—	657	—	0	-6	—	2,465	53	0	2,249
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1,514	—	28	-1,027	—	4,419	0	-1,850	10,150
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	904	—	6,824	—	300	1,533	—	6,493	2	0	11,020
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	49	—	-116	0	67	164
Finished Petroleum Products	-635	63,164	28,189	—	89,067	13,200	—	—	684	165,900	154,242
Finished Motor Gasoline	-635	33,087	12,563	—	51,586	3,978	—	—	64	92,559	56,283
Reformulated	—	20,303	6,404	—	9,675	770	—	—	5	35,607	20,966
Oxygenated	2,684	0	0	—	0	28	—	—	0	2,656	82
Other	-3,320	12,784	6,159	—	41,911	3,180	—	—	59	54,295	35,235
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	-10	0	—	182	-20	—	—	0	192	146
Jet Fuel	—	3,373	1,955	—	14,076	1,061	—	—	83	18,260	12,454
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	0
Kerosene-Type	—	3,373	1,955	—	14,076	1,061	—	—	83	18,260	12,454
Kerosene	—	333	6	—	26	-51	—	—	(s)	416	2,619
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	15,732	5,040	—	20,059	8,679	—	—	277	31,875	56,874
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	7,613	3,202	—	13,286	2,394	—	—	67	21,640	18,687
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	8,119	1,838	—	6,773	6,285	—	—	210	10,235	38,187
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,801	7,134	—	1,504	-124	—	—	4	11,559	15,353
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	403	84	—	203	80	—	—	0	610	548
Special Naphthas	—	70	12	—	107	-15	—	—	15	189	101
Lubricants	—	503	255	—	1,041	37	—	—	136	1,626	2,276
Waxes	—	0	15	—	2	-5	—	—	20	2	308
Petroleum Coke	—	1,692	0	—	0	30	—	—	40	1,622	437
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,144	1,125	—	281	-457	—	—	41	4,966	6,759
Still Gas	—	1,975	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,975	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	61	0	—	0	7	—	—	3	51	84
Total	3,668	65,230	80,852	8,497	91,360	17,530	0	63,048	766	168,263	200,377

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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-May 1999
(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 3,868	—	227,950	6,446	-562	2,976	0	233,925	801	0	17,436
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,979	6,921	3,244	—	16,946	-2,053	—	730	138	32,275	5,116
Pentanes Plus	432	—	0	—	0	-16	—	0	8	440	18
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,547	6,921	3,244	—	16,946	-2,037	—	730	129	31,836	5,098
Ethane/Ethylene	1,226	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1,226	0
Propane/Propylene	1,558	7,869	3,193	—	16,689	-1,739	—	0	108	30,940	3,330
Normal Butane/Butylene	555	-319	51	—	160	-293	—	315	21	404	1,578
Isobutane/Isobutylene	208	-629	0	—	97	-5	—	415	0	-734	190
Other Liquids	8,659	—	36,791	—	1,082	961	—	48,525	365	-3,319	23,583
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	8,599	—	3,068	—	0	13	—	11,318	336	0	2,249
Unfinished Oils	—	—	9,012	—	84	-396	—	13,367	0	-3,875	10,150
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	60	—	24,711	—	998	1,353	—	24,387	29	0	11,020
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-9	—	-547	0	556	164
Finished Petroleum Products	1,244	286,987	132,712	—	427,700	-16,394	—	—	3,868	861,170	154,242
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,244	150,734	51,188	—	243,385	4,223	—	—	229	442,099	56,283
Reformulated	—	93,482	29,693	—	51,444	-1,316	—	—	35	175,900	20,966
Oxygenated	13,042	49	0	—	0	-243	—	—	2	13,332	82
Other	-11,798	57,203	21,495	—	191,941	5,782	—	—	192	252,867	35,235
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	38	0	—	511	-114	—	—	0	663	146
Jet Fuel	—	16,362	11,528	—	70,686	1,533	—	—	817	96,226	12,454
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	2	-2	0
Kerosene-Type	—	16,362	11,528	—	70,686	1,533	—	—	815	96,228	12,454
Kerosene	—	1,834	261	—	658	-1,284	—	—	9	4,028	2,619
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	66,697	32,725	—	100,002	-19,493	—	—	634	218,283	56,874
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	29,282	17,142	—	59,556	-4,481	—	—	96	110,365	18,687
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	37,415	15,583	—	40,446	-15,012	—	—	537	107,919	38,187
Residual Fuel Oil	—	16,555	29,583	—	5,962	-4,709	—	—	691	56,118	15,353
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	2,036	1,255	—	411	134	—	—	0	3,568	548
Special Naphthas	—	301	320	—	512	2	—	—	85	1,046	101
Lubricants	—	2,591	1,129	—	4,380	-214	—	—	608	7,706	2,276
Waxes	—	89	106	—	6	247	—	—	114	-160	308
Petroleum Coke	—	8,140	0	—	0	76	—	—	601	7,463	437
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	12,257	4,603	—	1,187	3,187	—	—	64	14,796	6,759
Still Gas	—	9,024	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,024	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	329	14	—	0	18	—	—	15	310	84
Total	17,750	293,908	400,697	6,446	445,166	-14,510	0	283,180	5,170	890,126	200,377

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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, May 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 24	—	1,402	274	-2	96	0	1,603	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	67	6	—	65	26	—	3	1	134
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	67	6	—	65	26	—	3	1	131
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	54	6	—	65	14	—	0	1	119
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	16	(s)	—	0	12	—	0	(s)	7
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-3	0	—	0	-1	—	3	0	-4
Other Liquids	89	—	290	—	11	18	—	428	2	-58
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	60	—	21	—	0	(s)	—	80	2	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	49	—	1	-33	—	143	0	-60
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	29	—	220	—	10	49	—	209	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	2	—	-4	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	-20	2,038	909	—	2,873	426	—	—	22	5,352
Finished Motor Gasoline	-20	1,067	405	—	1,664	128	—	—	2	2,986
Reformulated	—	655	207	—	312	25	—	—	(s)	1,149
Oxygenated	87	0	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	86
Other	-107	412	199	—	1,352	103	—	—	2	1,751
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	6	-1	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	109	63	—	454	34	—	—	3	589
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	109	63	—	454	34	—	—	3	589
Kerosene	—	11	(s)	—	1	-2	—	—	(s)	13
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	507	163	—	647	280	—	—	9	1,028
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	246	103	—	429	77	—	—	2	698
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	262	59	—	218	203	—	—	7	330
Residual Fuel Oil	—	90	230	—	49	-4	—	—	(s)	373
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	13	3	—	7	3	—	—	0	20
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Lubricants	—	16	8	—	34	1	—	—	4	52
Waxes	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	(s)
Petroleum Coke	—	55	0	—	0	1	—	—	1	52
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	101	36	—	9	-15	—	—	1	160
Still Gas	—	64	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	64
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Total	118	2,104	2,608	274	2,947	565	0	2,034	25	5,428

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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-May 1999
(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	—	1,510	43	-4	20	0	1,549	5	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	46	21	—	112	-14	—	5	1	214
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	46	21	—	112	-13	—	5	1	211
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	52	21	—	111	-12	—	0	1	205
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-2	(s)	—	1	-2	—	2	(s)	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-4	0	—	1	(s)	—	3	0	-5
Other Liquids	57	—	244	—	7	6	—	321	2	-22
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	57	—	20	—	0	(s)	—	75	2	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	60	—	1	-3	—	89	0	-26
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	—	164	—	7	9	—	162	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-4	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	8	1,901	879	—	2,832	-109	—	—	26	5,703
Finished Motor Gasoline	8	998	339	—	1,612	28	—	—	2	2,928
Reformulated	—	619	197	—	341	-9	—	—	(s)	1,165
Oxygenated	86	(s)	0	—	0	-2	—	—	(s)	88
Other	-78	379	142	—	1,271	38	—	—	1	1,675
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	3	-1	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	108	76	—	468	10	—	—	5	637
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	108	76	—	468	10	—	—	5	637
Kerosene	—	12	2	—	4	-9	—	—	(s)	27
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	442	217	—	662	-129	—	—	4	1,446
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	194	114	—	394	-30	—	—	1	731
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	248	103	—	268	-99	—	—	4	715
Residual Fuel Oil	—	110	196	—	39	-31	—	—	5	372
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	13	8	—	3	1	—	—	0	24
Special Naphthas	—	2	2	—	3	(s)	—	—	1	7
Lubricants	—	17	7	—	29	-1	—	—	4	51
Waxes	—	1	1	—	(s)	2	—	—	1	-1
Petroleum Coke	—	54	0	—	0	1	—	—	4	49
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	81	30	—	8	21	—	—	(s)	98
Still Gas	—	60	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	60
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Total	118	1,946	2,654	43	2,948	-96	0	1,875	34	5,895

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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, May 1999
(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 14,325	—	24,017	1,698	70,936	3,090	0	107,249	637	0	73,047
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,042	5,182	2,951	—	-1,226	5,545	—	2,099	505	7,800	33,237
Pentanes Plus	1,142	—	29	—	407	-90	—	956	87	625	2,231
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,900	5,182	2,922	—	-1,633	5,635	—	1,143	418	7,175	31,006
Ethane/Ethylene	3,293	0	723	—	-2,569	512	—	0	0	935	3,988
Propane/Propylene	3,075	3,585	1,881	—	461	3,845	—	0	100	5,057	20,282
Normal Butane/Butylene	937	1,454	126	—	-89	1,056	—	139	318	915	5,075
Isobutane/Isobutylene	595	143	192	—	564	222	—	1,004	0	268	1,661
Other Liquids	-3,019	—	0	—	2,558	-1,149	—	1,041	25	-378	30,573
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,104	—	0	—	0	81	—	998	25	0	3,076
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	32	-1,153	—	1,563	0	-378	15,021
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-4,123	—	0	—	2,526	-73	—	-1,524	(s)	0	12,462
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-4	—	4	0	0	14
Finished Petroleum Products	5,039	109,856	333	—	27,996	6,660	—	—	440	136,124	117,719
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,039	56,263	75	—	15,748	3,089	—	—	24	74,011	45,107
Reformulated	—	8,741	0	—	2,580	518	—	—	(s)	10,803	1,724
Oxygenated	9,158	1,387	0	—	0	-39	—	—	0	10,584	285
Other	-4,119	46,135	75	—	13,168	2,610	—	—	24	52,624	43,098
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	122	2	—	49	-59	—	—	0	232	420
Jet Fuel	—	6,939	0	—	4,830	886	—	—	0	10,883	8,318
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	6,939	0	—	4,830	886	—	—	0	10,883	8,318
Kerosene	—	137	0	—	0	79	—	—	0	58	1,118
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	26,385	84	—	6,740	1,745	—	—	5	31,459	33,807
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	18,965	69	—	5,622	1,576	—	—	1	23,079	23,350
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	7,420	15	—	1,118	169	—	—	4	8,380	10,457
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,827	62	—	-411	131	—	—	22	1,325	2,616
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,529	32	—	94	-47	—	—	0	1,702	365
Special Naphthas	—	677	32	—	273	-37	—	—	29	990	339
Lubricants	—	718	27	—	410	141	—	—	61	953	1,599
Waxes	—	118	4	—	0	9	—	—	33	80	67
Petroleum Coke	—	4,365	0	—	0	-86	—	—	214	4,237	3,837
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	6,111	14	—	263	788	—	—	50	5,550	19,860
Still Gas	—	4,310	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,310	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	355	1	—	0	21	—	—	1	334	266
Total	25,387	115,038	27,301	1,698	100,264	14,146	0	110,389	1,608	143,545	254,576

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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-May 1999
(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 70,710	—	106,582	11,701	317,545	2,154	0	494,285	10,098	0	73,047
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	43,006	17,813	15,071	—	1,294	-7,885	—	13,288	1,906	69,875	33,237
Pentanes Plus	5,332	—	147	—	2,678	-231	—	4,233	198	3,957	2,231
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	37,674	17,813	14,924	—	-1,384	-7,654	—	9,055	1,708	65,918	31,006
Ethane/Ethylene	15,079	0	2,281	—	-8,946	-856	—	0	0	9,270	3,988
Propane/Propylene	14,981	15,697	11,102	—	5,798	-6,713	—	0	421	53,870	20,282
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,980	1,682	711	—	-358	-10	—	4,457	1,288	1,280	5,075
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,634	434	830	—	2,122	-75	—	4,598	0	1,497	1,661
Other Liquids	-3,136	—	2	—	10,090	5,420	—	3,525	104	-2,093	30,573
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	6,337	—	0	—	0	956	—	5,277	104	0	3,076
Unfinished Oils	—	—	2	—	173	3,096	—	-827	0	-2,094	15,021
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-9,473	—	0	—	9,917	1,368	—	-924	(s)	0	12,462
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	-1	0	1	14
Finished Petroleum Products	13,922	516,653	1,655	—	121,951	12,249	—	—	1,355	640,577	117,719
Finished Motor Gasoline	13,922	267,006	400	—	69,316	2,744	—	—	120	347,780	45,107
Reformulated	—	44,185	0	—	5,773	815	—	—	2	49,141	1,724
Oxygenated	44,498	6,481	0	—	-39	-134	—	—	0	51,074	285
Other	-30,575	216,340	400	—	63,582	2,063	—	—	119	247,565	43,098
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	606	3	—	304	-90	—	—	0	1,003	420
Jet Fuel	—	32,698	4	—	17,679	-1,284	—	—	1	51,664	8,318
Naphtha-Type	—	0	4	—	0	0	—	—	1	3	0
Kerosene-Type	—	32,698	0	—	17,679	-1,284	—	—	0	51,661	8,318
Kerosene	—	2,987	1	—	85	-93	—	—	3	3,163	1,118
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	122,319	599	—	32,444	367	—	—	33	154,962	33,807
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	87,868	495	—	26,280	-523	—	—	16	115,150	23,350
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	34,451	104	—	6,164	890	—	—	17	39,812	10,457
Residual Fuel Oil	—	8,042	62	—	-1,513	281	—	—	65	6,245	2,616
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	6,564	200	—	354	131	—	—	0	6,987	365
Special Naphthas	—	3,634	177	—	889	-102	—	—	63	4,739	339
Lubricants	—	2,967	148	—	1,325	14	—	—	357	4,069	1,599
Waxes	—	538	44	—	0	-12	—	—	126	468	67
Petroleum Coke	—	20,912	0	—	0	81	—	—	329	20,502	3,837
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	26,973	14	—	1,068	10,221	—	—	255	17,579	19,860
Still Gas	—	19,851	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	19,851	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,556	3	—	0	-9	—	—	4	1,564	266
Total	124,502	534,466	123,310	11,701	450,880	11,938	0	511,098	13,464	708,359	254,576

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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, May 1999
(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 462	---	775	55	2,288	100	0	3,460	21	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	292	167	95	—	-40	179	—	68	16	252
Pentanes Plus	37	—	1	—	13	-3	—	31	3	20
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	255	167	94	—	-53	182	—	37	13	231
Ethane/Ethylene	106	0	23	—	-83	17	—	0	0	30
Propane/Propylene	99	116	61	—	15	124	—	0	3	163
Normal Butane/Butylene	30	47	4	—	-3	34	—	4	10	30
Isobutane/Isobutylene	19	5	6	—	18	7	—	32	0	9
Other Liquids	-97	—	0	—	83	-37	—	34	1	-12
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	36	—	0	—	0	3	—	32	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	1	-37	—	50	0	-12
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-133	—	0	—	81	-2	—	-49	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	163	3,544	11	—	903	215	—	—	14	4,391
Finished Motor Gasoline	163	1,815	2	—	508	100	—	—	1	2,387
Reformulated	—	282	0	—	83	17	—	—	(s)	348
Oxygenated	295	45	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	341
Other	-133	1,488	2	—	425	84	—	—	1	1,698
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	2	-2	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	224	0	—	156	29	—	—	0	351
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	224	0	—	156	29	—	—	0	351
Kerosene	—	4	0	—	0	3	—	—	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	851	3	—	217	56	—	—	(s)	1,015
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	612	2	—	181	51	—	—	(s)	744
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	239	(s)	—	36	5	—	—	(s)	270
Residual Fuel Oil	—	59	2	—	-13	4	—	—	1	43
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	49	1	—	3	-2	—	—	0	55
Special Naphthas	—	22	1	—	9	-1	—	—	1	32
Lubricants	—	23	1	—	13	5	—	—	2	31
Waxes	—	4	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	3
Petroleum Coke	—	141	0	—	0	-3	—	—	7	137
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	197	(s)	—	8	25	—	—	2	179
Still Gas	—	139	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	139
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	11
Total	819	3,711	881	55	3,234	456	0	3,561	52	4,630

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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-May 1999
(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 468	—	706	77	2,103	14	0	3,273	67	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	285	118	100	—	9	-52	—	88	13	463
Pentanes Plus	35	—	1	—	18	-2	—	28	1	26
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	249	118	99	—	-9	-51	—	60	11	437
Ethane/Ethylene	100	0	15	—	-59	-6	—	0	0	61
Propane/Propylene	99	104	74	—	38	-44	—	0	3	357
Normal Butane/Butylene	33	11	5	—	-2	(s)	—	30	9	8
Isobutane/Isobutylene	17	3	5	—	14	(s)	—	30	0	10
Other Liquids	-21	—	(s)	—	67	36	—	23	1	-14
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	42	—	0	—	0	6	—	35	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	1	21	—	-5	0	-14
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-63	—	0	—	66	9	—	-6	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	92	3,422	11	—	808	81	—	—	9	4,242
Finished Motor Gasoline	92	1,768	3	—	459	18	—	—	1	2,303
Reformulated	—	293	0	—	38	5	—	—	(s)	325
Oxygenated	295	43	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	0	338
Other	-202	1,433	3	—	421	14	—	—	1	1,640
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	2	-1	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	217	(s)	—	117	-9	—	—	(s)	342
Naphtha-Type	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	217	0	—	117	-9	—	—	0	342
Kerosene	—	20	(s)	—	1	-1	—	—	(s)	21
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	810	4	—	215	2	—	—	(s)	1,026
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	582	3	—	174	-3	—	—	(s)	763
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	228	1	—	41	6	—	—	(s)	264
Residual Fuel Oil	—	53	(s)	—	-10	2	—	—	(s)	41
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	43	1	—	2	1	—	—	0	46
Special Naphthas	—	24	1	—	6	-1	—	—	(s)	31
Lubricants	—	20	1	—	9	(s)	—	—	2	27
Waxes	—	4	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	3
Petroleum Coke	—	138	0	—	0	1	—	—	2	136
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	179	(s)	—	7	68	—	—	2	116
Still Gas	—	131	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	131
Miscellaneous Products	—	10	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	10
Total	825	3,540	817	77	2,986	79	0	3,385	89	4,691

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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, May 1999
(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 100,029	—	183,989	4,983	-66,477	2,170	0	220,354	0	0	745,374
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	37,421	17,216	1,422	—	3,688	6,868	—	5,722	438	46,719	66,223
Pentanes Plus	5,809	—	531	—	5	575	—	2,357	0	3,413	8,195
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	31,612	17,216	891	—	3,683	6,293	—	3,365	438	43,306	58,028
Ethane/Ethylene	14,305	900	0	—	4,629	-44	—	0	0	19,878	13,641
Propane/Propylene	10,490	11,312	377	—	-1,310	1,549	—	0	372	18,948	21,262
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,496	4,452	324	—	604	4,715	—	1,056	66	2,039	17,846
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,321	552	190	—	-240	73	—	2,309	0	2,441	5,279
Other Liquids	6,658	—	4,537	—	-3,142	415	—	14,880	1,171	-8,413	71,305
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5,186	—	0	—	0	361	—	3,960	865	0	5,921
Unfinished Oils	—	—	4,537	—	-60	-58	—	12,948	0	-8,413	49,847
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,472	—	0	—	-3,082	137	—	-2,053	306	0	15,522
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-25	—	25	0	0	15
Finished Petroleum Products	-1,409	237,670	8,535	—	-123,547	-4,745	—	—	14,839	111,155	131,374
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1,409	112,345	0	—	-71,139	-1,175	—	—	2,896	38,076	48,061
Reformulated	—	22,296	0	—	-12,533	-409	—	—	0	10,172	10,376
Oxygenated	632	76	0	—	-883	87	—	—	0	-262	110
Other	-2,040	89,973	0	—	-57,723	-853	—	—	2,896	28,166	37,575
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	423	0	—	-246	64	—	—	0	113	471
Jet Fuel	—	25,917	0	—	-20,342	-1,315	—	—	863	6,027	15,102
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	0	12	—	—	41	-52	13
Kerosene-Type	—	25,916	0	—	-20,342	-1,327	—	—	822	6,079	15,089
Kerosene	—	914	0	—	-26	114	—	—	43	731	828
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	47,043	0	—	-27,808	-1,777	—	—	3,147	17,865	29,280
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	31,653	0	—	-19,806	-1,015	—	—	647	12,215	18,635
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	15,390	0	—	-8,002	-762	—	—	2,500	5,650	10,645
Residual Fuel Oil	—	9,959	2,861	—	-1,093	134	—	—	3,084	8,509	16,375
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	9,777	5,329	—	-297	-159	—	—	0	14,968	3,322
Special Naphthas	—	1,154	194	—	-380	-36	—	—	9	995	1,574
Lubricants	—	3,950	13	—	-1,670	-270	—	—	569	1,994	6,309
Waxes	—	319	3	—	-2	21	—	—	39	260	381
Petroleum Coke	—	10,803	0	—	0	27	—	—	4,162	6,614	3,254
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	4,485	127	—	-544	-234	—	—	26	4,276	5,199
Still Gas	—	9,488	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,488	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,093	8	—	0	-139	—	—	(s)	1,240	1,218
Total	142,699	254,886	198,483	4,983	-189,478	4,708	0	240,956	16,448	149,461	1,014,276

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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-May 1999
(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 480,682	—	866,756	13,889	-293,787	5,984	10	1,061,543	3	0	745,374
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	181,081	69,943	8,644	—	820	-4,607	—	27,554	3,961	233,580	66,223
Pentanes Plus	27,060	—	4,734	—	-590	2,515	—	9,342	0	19,347	8,195
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	154,021	69,943	3,910	—	1,410	-7,122	—	18,212	3,961	214,233	58,028
Ethane/Ethylene	69,849	4,387	434	—	16,953	-2,571	—	0	0	94,194	13,641
Propane/Propylene	51,160	51,965	2,389	—	-17,083	-9,116	—	0	3,120	94,427	21,262
Normal Butane/Butylene	11,781	11,284	635	—	2,344	4,129	—	8,191	841	12,883	17,846
Isobutane/Isobutylene	21,231	2,307	452	—	-804	436	—	10,021	0	12,729	5,279
Other Liquids	24,934	—	28,805	—	-11,640	6,451	—	40,125	4,808	-9,285	71,305
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	21,597	—	0	—	0	451	—	17,364	3,782	0	5,921
Unfinished Oils	—	—	27,460	—	-257	4,183	—	32,335	0	-9,315	49,847
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	3,337	—	1,345	—	-11,383	1,854	—	-9,581	1,026	0	15,522
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-37	—	7	0	30	15
Finished Petroleum Products	-3,030	1,129,552	40,054	—	-578,913	-3,683	—	—	62,802	528,543	131,374
Finished Motor Gasoline	-3,030	526,025	0	—	-329,646	-2,855	—	—	13,902	182,302	48,061
Reformulated	—	98,637	0	—	-57,257	1,099	—	—	0	40,281	10,376
Oxygenated	3,069	384	0	—	-2,036	109	—	—	(s)	1,307	110
Other	-6,099	427,004	0	—	-270,353	-4,063	—	—	13,901	140,714	37,575
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,772	0	—	-868	121	—	—	0	783	471
Jet Fuel	—	126,216	2	—	-95,787	991	—	—	2,310	27,130	15,102
Naphtha-Type	—	4	0	—	0	12	—	—	253	-261	13
Kerosene-Type	—	126,212	2	—	-95,787	979	—	—	2,057	27,391	15,089
Kerosene	—	3,282	0	—	-711	-745	—	—	43	3,273	828
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	224,216	237	—	-137,134	-2,010	—	—	12,368	76,961	29,280
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	146,410	0	—	-90,022	-25	—	—	4,276	52,137	18,635
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	77,806	237	—	-47,112	-1,985	—	—	8,091	24,825	10,645
Residual Fuel Oil	—	49,434	5,477	—	-4,449	1,046	—	—	10,317	39,099	16,375
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	53,348	33,192	—	-765	167	—	—	0	85,608	3,322
Special Naphthas	—	4,791	669	—	-1,401	-48	—	—	86	4,021	1,574
Lubricants	—	17,803	49	—	-5,891	-1,377	—	—	2,649	10,689	6,309
Waxes	—	1,647	26	—	-6	-176	—	—	205	1,638	381
Petroleum Coke	—	53,961	0	—	0	211	—	—	20,833	32,917	3,254
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	18,106	375	—	-2,255	1,051	—	—	87	15,088	5,199
Still Gas	—	43,840	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	43,840	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	5,111	27	—	0	-59	—	—	4	5,193	1,218
Total	683,667	1,199,495	944,259	13,889	-883,520	4,145	10	1,129,222	71,575	752,838	1,014,276

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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, May 1999
(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 3,227	—	5,935	161	-2,144	70	0	7,108	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,207	555	46	—	119	222	—	185	14	1,507
Pentanes Plus	187	—	17	—	(s)	19	—	76	0	110
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,020	555	29	—	119	203	—	109	14	1,397
Ethane/Ethylene	461	29	0	—	149	-1	—	0	0	641
Propane/Propylene	338	365	12	—	-42	50	—	0	12	611
Normal Butane/Butylene	81	144	10	—	19	152	—	34	2	66
Isobutane/Isobutylene	139	18	6	—	-8	2	—	74	0	79
Other Liquids	215	—	146	—	-101	13	—	480	38	-271
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	167	—	0	—	0	12	—	128	28	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	146	—	-2	-2	—	418	0	-271
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	47	—	0	—	-99	4	—	-66	10	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-45	7,667	275	—	-3,985	-153	—	—	479	3,586
Finished Motor Gasoline	-45	3,624	0	—	-2,295	-38	—	—	93	1,228
Reformulated	—	719	0	—	-404	-13	—	—	0	328
Oxygenated	20	2	0	—	-28	3	—	—	0	-8
Other	-66	2,902	0	—	-1,862	-28	—	—	93	909
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	14	0	—	-8	2	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	836	0	—	-656	-42	—	—	28	194
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	-2
Kerosene-Type	—	836	0	—	-656	-43	—	—	27	196
Kerosene	—	29	0	—	-1	4	—	—	1	24
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,518	0	—	-897	-57	—	—	102	576
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,021	0	—	-639	-33	—	—	21	394
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	496	0	—	-258	-25	—	—	81	182
Residual Fuel Oil	—	321	92	—	-35	4	—	—	99	274
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	315	172	—	-10	-5	—	—	0	483
Special Naphthas	—	37	6	—	-12	-1	—	—	(s)	32
Lubricants	—	127	(s)	—	-54	-9	—	—	18	64
Waxes	—	10	(s)	—	(s)	1	—	—	1	8
Petroleum Coke	—	348	0	—	0	1	—	—	134	213
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	145	4	—	-18	-8	—	—	1	138
Still Gas	—	306	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	306
Miscellaneous Products	—	35	(s)	—	0	-4	—	—	(s)	40
Total	4,603	8,222	6,403	161	-6,112	152	0	7,773	531	4,821

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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-May 1999
(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 3,183	—	5,740	92	-1,946	40	(s)	7,030	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,199	463	57	—	5	-31	—	182	26	1,547
Pentanes Plus	179	—	31	—	-4	17	—	62	0	128
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,020	463	26	—	9	-47	—	121	26	1,419
Ethane/Ethylene	463	29	3	—	112	-17	—	0	0	624
Propane/Propylene	339	344	16	—	-113	-60	—	0	21	625
Normal Butane/Butylene	78	75	4	—	16	27	—	54	6	85
Isobutane/Isobutylene	141	15	3	—	-5	3	—	66	0	84
Other Liquids	165	—	191	—	-77	43	—	266	32	-61
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	143	—	0	—	0	3	—	115	25	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	182	—	-2	28	—	214	0	-62
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	22	—	9	—	-75	12	—	-63	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	-20	7,480	265	—	-3,834	-24	—	—	416	3,500
Finished Motor Gasoline	-20	3,484	0	—	-2,183	-19	—	—	92	1,207
Reformulated	—	653	0	—	-379	7	—	—	0	267
Oxygenated	20	3	0	—	-13	1	—	—	(s)	9
Other	-40	2,828	0	—	-1,790	-27	—	—	92	932
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	12	0	—	-6	1	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	836	(s)	—	-634	7	—	—	15	180
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	2	-2
Kerosene-Type	—	836	(s)	—	-634	6	—	—	14	181
Kerosene	—	22	0	—	-5	-5	—	—	(s)	22
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,485	2	—	-908	-13	—	—	82	510
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	970	0	—	-596	(s)	—	—	28	345
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	515	2	—	-312	-13	—	—	54	164
Residual Fuel Oil	—	327	36	—	-29	7	—	—	68	259
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	353	220	—	-5	1	—	—	0	567
Special Naphthas	—	32	4	—	-9	(s)	—	—	1	27
Lubricants	—	118	(s)	—	-39	-9	—	—	18	71
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	357	0	—	0	1	—	—	138	218
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	120	2	—	-15	7	—	—	1	100
Still Gas	—	290	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	290
Miscellaneous Products	—	34	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	34
Total	4,528	7,944	6,253	92	-5,851	27	(s)	7,478	474	4,986

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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, May 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 9,555	—	4,219	5,899	-2,713	1,451	0	15,509	0	0	13,804
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,906	324	138	—	-4,486	78	—	317	1	486	1,344
Pentanes Plus	755	—	40	—	-412	3	—	99	0	281	214
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,151	324	98	—	-4,074	75	—	218	1	205	1,130
Ethane/Ethylene	1,781	0	0	—	-2,060	-3	—	0	0	-276	208
Propane/Propylene	1,473	280	90	—	-1,175	90	—	0	1	577	410
Normal Butane/Butylene	561	121	4	—	-515	-2	—	68	0	105	350
Isobutane/Isobutylene	336	-77	4	—	-324	-10	—	150	0	-201	162
Other Liquids	342	—	0	—	0	296	—	128	1	-83	5,171
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	102	—	0	—	0	53	—	48	1	0	339
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	86	0	-83	3,131
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	240	—	0	—	0	246	—	-6	0	0	1,701
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-129	16,105	227	—	2,062	916	—	—	9	17,339	12,706
Finished Motor Gasoline	-129	7,786	27	—	706	226	—	—	(s)	8,163	5,222
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,105	84	0	—	0	28	—	—	0	1,161	158
Other	-1,235	7,702	27	—	706	198	—	—	(s)	7,002	5,064
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	14	0	—	15	12	—	—	0	17	33
Jet Fuel	—	768	0	—	904	-38	—	—	0	1,710	773
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	768	0	—	904	-38	—	—	0	1,710	773
Kerosene	—	36	0	—	0	-17	—	—	0	53	93
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	4,529	200	—	437	559	—	—	0	4,607	3,142
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	3,729	100	—	447	519	—	—	0	3,757	2,705
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	800	100	—	-10	40	—	—	0	850	437
Residual Fuel Oil	—	389	0	—	0	41	—	—	0	348	469
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	23	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	23	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	8	-8	0
Waxes	—	117	0	—	0	-10	—	—	0	127	32
Petroleum Coke	—	510	0	—	0	55	—	—	0	455	71
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,248	0	—	0	87	—	—	1	1,160	2,854
Still Gas	—	628	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	628	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	57	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	56	17
Total	14,673	16,429	4,584	5,899	-5,137	2,741	0	15,954	11	17,742	33,025

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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-May 1999
(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 47,691	—	26,463	11,549	-13,636	1,406	0	70,661	0	0	13,804
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	21,569	870	1,368	—	-19,060	-69	—	2,177	16	2,623	1,344
Pentanes Plus	3,885	—	386	—	-2,088	2	—	806	0	1,375	214
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17,684	870	982	—	-16,972	-71	—	1,371	16	1,248	1,130
Ethane/Ethylene	6,249	0	0	—	-8,007	-2	—	0	0	-1,756	208
Propane/Propylene	6,971	1,239	909	—	-5,404	-77	—	0	8	3,784	410
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,887	-126	64	—	-2,146	35	—	713	8	-77	350
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,577	-243	9	—	-1,415	-27	—	658	0	-703	162
Other Liquids	1,305	—	0	—	0	198	—	1,694	34	-621	5,171
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	525	—	0	—	0	76	—	415	34	0	339
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	483	—	138	0	-621	3,131
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	780	—	0	—	0	-361	—	1,141	0	0	1,701
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-243	76,264	1,003	—	8,891	1,445	—	—	78	84,393	12,706
Finished Motor Gasoline	-243	37,349	71	—	2,046	540	—	—	10	38,673	5,222
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	5,370	1,926	0	—	39	5	—	—	9	7,322	158
Other	-5,613	35,423	71	—	2,007	535	—	—	2	31,351	5,064
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	46	3	—	53	-2	—	—	0	104	33
Jet Fuel	—	3,909	0	—	5,045	-22	—	—	0	8,976	773
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	3,909	0	—	5,045	-22	—	—	0	8,976	773
Kerosene	—	334	0	—	-32	-37	—	—	0	339	93
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	20,506	929	—	1,779	89	—	—	0	23,125	3,142
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	16,754	440	—	1,808	167	—	—	0	18,835	2,705
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	3,752	489	—	-29	-78	—	—	0	4,290	437
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,818	0	—	0	2	—	—	0	1,816	469
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	91	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	91	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	2	-2	0
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	43	-43	0
Waxes	—	521	0	—	0	-16	—	—	17	520	32
Petroleum Coke	—	2,517	0	—	0	-157	—	—	0	2,674	71
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	5,874	0	—	0	1,051	—	—	5	4,818	2,854
Still Gas	—	3,019	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,019	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	280	0	—	0	-3	—	—	0	283	17
Total	70,321	77,134	28,834	11,549	-23,805	2,980	0	74,532	127	86,395	33,025

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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, May 1999
(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 308	—	136	190	-88	47	0	500	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	158	10	4	—	-145	3	—	10	(s)	16
Pentanes Plus	24	—	1	—	-13	(s)	—	3	0	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	134	10	3	—	-131	2	—	7	(s)	7
Ethane/Ethylene	57	0	0	—	-66	(s)	—	0	0	-9
Propane/Propylene	48	9	3	—	-38	3	—	0	(s)	19
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	4	(s)	—	-17	(s)	—	2	0	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	11	-2	(s)	—	-10	(s)	—	5	0	-6
Other Liquids	11	—	0	—	0	10	—	4	(s)	-3
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	—	0	—	0	2	—	2	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	3	0	-3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	8	—	0	—	0	8	—	(s)	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-4	520	7	—	67	30	—	—	(s)	559
Finished Motor Gasoline	-4	251	1	—	23	7	—	—	(s)	263
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	36	3	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	37
Other	-40	248	1	—	23	6	—	—	(s)	226
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	25	0	—	29	-1	—	—	0	55
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	25	0	—	29	-1	—	—	0	55
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	146	6	—	14	18	—	—	0	149
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	120	3	—	14	17	—	—	0	121
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	26	3	—	(s)	1	—	—	0	27
Residual Fuel Oil	—	13	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	11
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	4
Petroleum Coke	—	16	0	—	0	2	—	—	0	15
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	40	0	—	0	3	—	—	(s)	37
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	473	530	148	190	-166	88	0	515	(s)	572

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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-May 1999
(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 316	—	175	76	-90	9	0	468	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	143	6	9	—	-126	(s)	—	14	(s)	17
Pentanes Plus	26	—	3	—	-14	(s)	—	5	0	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	117	6	7	—	-112	(s)	—	9	(s)	8
Ethane/Ethylene	41	0	0	—	-53	(s)	—	0	0	-12
Propane/Propylene	46	8	6	—	-36	-1	—	0	(s)	25
Normal Butane/Butylene	19	-1	(s)	—	-14	(s)	—	5	(s)	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-2	(s)	—	-9	(s)	—	4	0	-5
Other Liquids	9	—	0	—	0	1	—	11	(s)	-4
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	—	0	—	0	1	—	3	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	3	—	1	0	-4
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	5	—	0	—	0	-2	—	8	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-2	505	7	—	59	10	—	—	1	559
Finished Motor Gasoline	-2	247	(s)	—	14	4	—	—	(s)	256
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	36	13	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	48
Other	-37	235	(s)	—	13	4	—	—	(s)	208
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	26	0	—	33	(s)	—	—	0	59
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	26	0	—	33	(s)	—	—	0	59
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	136	6	—	12	1	—	—	0	153
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	111	3	—	12	1	—	—	0	125
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	25	3	—	(s)	-1	—	—	0	28
Residual Fuel Oil	—	12	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	12
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	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	17	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	18
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	39	0	—	0	7	—	—	(s)	32
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	466	511	191	76	-158	20	0	494	1	572

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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, May 1999
(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 60,860	—	17,282	-937	-1,687	2,910	0	70,505	2,104	0	65,164
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,636	2,163	1	—	0	553	—	2,145	137	1,965	4,041
Pentanes Plus	1,299	—	0	—	0	4	—	937	0	358	33
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,337	2,163	1	—	0	549	—	1,208	137	1,607	4,008
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	2	0
Propane/Propylene	376	1,273	1	—	0	176	—	0	135	1,339	980
Normal Butane/Butylene	336	759	0	—	0	445	—	808	2	-160	2,600
Isobutane/Isobutylene	623	131	0	—	0	-72	—	400	0	426	428
Other Liquids	4,529	—	3,757	—	256	169	—	9,121	85	-833	32,508
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,583	—	1,944	—	0	1,374	—	4,068	85	0	3,168
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1,569	—	0	-410	—	2,812	0	-833	21,748
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	946	—	244	—	256	-795	—	2,241	0	0	7,590
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	-725	84,006	4,557	—	4,422	2,805	—	—	7,199	82,257	56,976
Finished Motor Gasoline	-725	40,369	1,295	—	3,099	1,531	—	—	103	42,405	21,852
Reformulated	—	29,731	520	—	278	111	—	—	7	30,411	11,669
Oxygenated	2,211	369	0	—	883	177	—	—	(s)	3,286	842
Other	-2,936	10,269	775	—	1,938	1,243	—	—	96	8,708	9,341
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	0	—	0	63	—	—	0	-60	501
Jet Fuel	—	10,817	2,536	—	532	1,141	—	—	92	12,652	9,487
Naphtha-Type	—	19	0	—	0	-17	—	—	0	36	38
Kerosene-Type	—	10,798	2,536	—	532	1,158	—	—	92	12,616	9,449
Kerosene	—	100	0	—	0	-4	—	—	5	99	103
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	13,475	565	—	572	274	—	—	2,361	11,977	11,691
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	10,293	304	—	451	456	—	—	688	9,904	8,503
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	3,182	261	—	121	-182	—	—	1,673	2,073	3,188
Residual Fuel Oil	—	7,475	103	—	0	-185	—	—	1,628	6,135	5,724
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	416	0	—	0	50	—	—	0	366	368
Special Naphthas	—	27	0	—	0	3	—	—	307	-283	33
Lubricants	—	777	0	—	219	131	—	—	181	684	1,360
Waxes	—	105	16	—	0	44	—	—	16	61	324
Petroleum Coke	—	4,040	42	—	0	-8	—	—	2,486	1,604	2,115
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,868	0	—	0	-213	—	—	19	2,062	3,192
Still Gas	—	4,386	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,386	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	148	0	—	0	-22	—	—	1	169	226
Total	67,300	86,169	25,597	-937	2,991	6,437	0	81,771	9,524	83,388	158,689

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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-May 1999
(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 301,495	—	81,502	2,318	-9,560	7,862	0	356,456	11,436	0	65,164
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	13,450	9,462	24	—	0	-263	—	12,303	986	9,910	4,041
Pentanes Plus	7,136	—	0	—	0	-26	—	5,587	(s)	1,575	33
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,314	9,462	24	—	0	-237	—	6,716	986	8,335	4,008
Ethane/Ethylene	16	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	16	0
Propane/Propylene	1,775	6,246	24	—	0	-1,129	—	0	635	8,539	980
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,107	2,250	0	—	0	835	—	4,668	350	-1,496	2,600
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,416	966	0	—	0	57	—	2,048	0	1,277	428
Other Liquids	20,831	—	14,172	—	468	1,004	—	31,493	344	2,630	32,508
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	12,661	—	7,227	—	0	-917	—	20,461	344	0	3,168
Unfinished Oils	—	—	5,944	—	0	1,618	—	1,696	0	2,630	21,748
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	8,170	—	1,001	—	468	323	—	9,316	(s)	0	7,590
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-20	—	20	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	-7,096	412,308	14,087	—	20,371	719	—	—	33,749	405,202	56,976
Finished Motor Gasoline	-7,096	197,968	4,592	—	14,899	-88	—	—	858	209,592	21,852
Reformulated	—	140,522	1,104	—	40	-127	—	—	81	141,712	11,669
Oxygenated	10,741	2,199	0	—	2,036	838	—	—	156	13,982	842
Other	-17,837	55,247	3,488	—	12,823	-799	—	—	621	53,899	9,341
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	279	0	—	0	-170	—	—	0	449	501
Jet Fuel	—	58,669	7,365	—	2,377	204	—	—	568	67,639	9,487
Naphtha-Type	—	81	0	—	0	5	—	—	0	76	38
Kerosene-Type	—	58,588	7,365	—	2,377	199	—	—	568	67,563	9,449
Kerosene	—	578	0	—	0	-23	—	—	16	585	103
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	65,241	1,235	—	2,909	-352	—	—	10,303	59,434	11,691
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	49,870	497	—	2,378	-226	—	—	2,687	50,284	8,503
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	15,371	738	—	531	-126	—	—	7,616	9,150	3,188
Residual Fuel Oil	—	33,183	579	—	0	-236	—	—	7,505	26,493	5,724
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,636	73	—	0	11	—	—	0	1,698	368
Special Naphthas	—	196	0	—	0	-16	—	—	1,089	-877	33
Lubricants	—	3,008	0	—	186	-32	—	—	633	2,593	1,360
Waxes	—	403	70	—	0	76	—	—	78	319	324
Petroleum Coke	—	21,868	173	—	0	303	—	—	12,603	9,135	2,115
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	7,733	0	—	0	1,003	—	—	87	6,643	3,192
Still Gas	—	20,800	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20,800	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	746	0	—	0	39	—	—	8	699	226
Total	328,680	421,770	109,785	2,318	11,279	9,322	0	400,252	46,515	417,742	158,689

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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, May 1999
(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 1,963	—	557	-30	-54	94	0	2,274	68	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	85	70	(s)	—	0	18	—	69	4	63
Pentanes Plus	42	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	30	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43	70	(s)	—	0	18	—	39	4	52
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	12	41	(s)	—	0	6	—	0	4	43
Normal Butane/Butylene	11	24	0	—	0	14	—	26	(s)	-5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	20	4	0	—	0	-2	—	13	0	14
Other Liquids	146	—	121	—	8	5	—	294	3	-27
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	116	—	63	—	0	44	—	131	3	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	51	—	0	-13	—	91	0	-27
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	31	—	8	—	8	-26	—	72	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-23	2,710	147	—	143	90	—	—	232	2,653
Finished Motor Gasoline	-23	1,302	42	—	100	49	—	—	3	1,368
Reformulated	—	959	17	—	9	4	—	—	(s)	981
Oxygenated	71	12	0	—	28	6	—	—	(s)	106
Other	-95	331	25	—	63	40	—	—	3	281
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	0	2	—	—	0	-2
Jet Fuel	—	349	82	—	17	37	—	—	3	408
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	1
Kerosene-Type	—	348	82	—	17	37	—	—	3	407
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	435	18	—	18	9	—	—	76	386
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	332	10	—	15	15	—	—	22	319
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	103	8	—	4	-6	—	—	54	67
Residual Fuel Oil	—	241	3	—	0	-6	—	—	53	198
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	13	0	—	0	2	—	—	0	12
Special Naphthas	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	10	-9
Lubricants	—	25	0	—	7	4	—	—	6	22
Waxes	—	3	1	—	0	1	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke	—	130	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	80	52
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	60	0	—	0	-7	—	—	1	67
Still Gas	—	141	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	141
Miscellaneous Products	—	5	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	5
Total	2,171	2,780	826	-30	96	208	0	2,638	307	2,690

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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-May 1999
(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 1,997	—	540	15	-63	52	0	2,361	76	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	89	63	(s)	—	0	-2	—	81	7	66
Pentanes Plus	47	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	37	(s)	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42	63	(s)	—	0	-2	—	44	7	55
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	12	41	(s)	—	0	-7	—	0	4	57
Normal Butane/Butylene	14	15	0	—	0	6	—	31	2	-10
Isobutane/Isobutylene	16	6	0	—	0	(s)	—	14	0	8
Other Liquids	138	—	94	—	3	7	—	209	2	17
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	84	—	48	—	0	-6	—	136	2	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	39	—	0	11	—	11	0	17
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	54	—	7	—	3	2	—	62	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-47	2,731	93	—	135	5	—	—	224	2,683
Finished Motor Gasoline	-47	1,311	30	—	99	-1	—	—	6	1,388
Reformulated	—	931	7	—	(s)	-1	—	—	1	938
Oxygenated	71	15	0	—	13	6	—	—	1	93
Other	-118	366	23	—	85	-5	—	—	4	357
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	389	49	—	16	1	—	—	4	448
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Kerosene-Type	—	388	49	—	16	1	—	—	4	447
Kerosene	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	432	8	—	19	-2	—	—	68	394
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	330	3	—	16	-1	—	—	18	333
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	102	5	—	4	-1	—	—	50	61
Residual Fuel Oil	—	220	4	—	0	-2	—	—	50	175
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	11	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	11
Special Naphthas	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	7	-6
Lubricants	—	20	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	4	17
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke	—	145	1	—	0	2	—	—	83	60
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	51	0	—	0	7	—	—	1	44
Still Gas	—	138	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	138
Miscellaneous Products	—	5	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Total	2,177	2,793	727	15	75	62	0	2,651	308	2,767

^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.

— = Not Applicable.

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	March 1999		January-March 1999	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 809	E 26	E 2,334	E 26
Florida	E 497	E 16	E 1,395	E 15
New York	E 16	E 1	E 42	E (s)
Pennsylvania	E 160	E 5	E 460	E 5
Virginia	1	(s)	E 1	E (s)
West Virginia	E 135	E 4	E 361	E 4
Adjustment ^a	(s)	(s)	74	1
PAD District II	E 14,707	E 474	E 42,221	E 469
Illinois	E 1,061	E 34	E 3,063	E 34
Indiana	174	6	481	5
Kansas	1,891	61	E 6,505	E 72
Kentucky	204	7	579	6
Michigan	E 796	E 26	E 2,127	E 24
Missouri	E 4	E (s)	E 15	E (s)
Nebraska	216	7	644	7
North Dakota	2,807	91	E 8,320	E 92
Ohio	E 604	E 19	E 1,989	E 22
Oklahoma	6,198	200	16,644	185
South Dakota	94	3	268	3
Tennessee	E 24	E 1	E 71	E 1
Adjustment ^a	635	20	1,515	17
PAD District III	E 98,941	E 3,192	E 283,334	E 3,148
Alabama	959	31	2,831	31
Arkansas	E 622	E 20	E 1,826	E 20
Louisiana ^b	E 11,191	E 361	E 31,952	E 355
Mississippi	1,482	48	4,287	48
New Mexico	E 5,369	E 173	E 15,159	E 168
Texas ^b	E 39,340	E 1,269	E 114,269	E 1,270
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 39,761	E 1,283	E 112,331	E 1,248
Adjustment ^a	217	7	662	7
PAD District IV	E 9,831	E 317	E 28,751	E 319
Colorado	E 1,687	E 54	E 4,881	E 54
Montana	E 1,397	E 45	E 4,098	E 46
Utah	E 1,451	E 47	E 4,409	E 49
Wyoming	5,205	168	14,459	161
Adjustment ^a	92	3	904	10
PAD District V	E 63,201	E 2,039	E 182,981	E 2,033
Alaska ^b	E 35,148	E 1,134	E 102,147	E 1,135
South Alaska	942	30	2,796	31
North Slope	34,206	1,103	99,352	1,104
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Arizona	6	(s)	15	(s)
California ^b	E 24,176	E 780	E 68,026	E 756
Nevada	62	2	E 180	E 2
Federal Offshore PAD District V	E 3,808	E 123	E 10,828	E 120
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	2	(s)	1,785	20
U.S. Total^b	E 187,490	E 6,048	E 539,621	E 5,996

^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 - 6,047; California: State - E1,774; Louisiana: State - E1,787; Texas: State - 57; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E53,234.

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

E = Estimated.

NA = Not Available.

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, May 1999
(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	128	663	791	520	350	8,172	9,042
Pentanes Plus	14	75	89	87	81	974	1,142
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	114	588	702	433	269	7,198	7,900
Ethane	45	212	257	128	0	3,165	3,293
Propane	42	254	296	183	170	2,722	3,075
Normal Butane	27	83	110	69	99	769	937
Isobutane	0	39	39	53	0	542	595
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	13	40	53	91	72	2,000	2,163
Pentanes Plus	0	8	8	11	22	441	474
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	13	32	45	80	50	1,559	1,689
Ethane	0	0	0	17	0	251	268
Propane	8	18	26	34	33	1,051	1,118
Normal Butane	5	9	14	14	17	160	191
Isobutane	0	5	5	15	0	97	112

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	17,893	4,559	8,867	549	5,553	37,421	4,906	2,636	54,796
Pentanes Plus	2,915	603	1,473	174	644	5,809	755	1,299	9,094
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14,978	3,956	7,394	375	4,909	31,612	4,151	1,337	45,702
Ethane	6,902	1,789	3,106	84	2,424	14,305	1,781	2	19,638
Propane	5,071	1,068	2,585	145	1,621	10,490	1,473	376	15,710
Normal Butane	2,051	-1,114	894	91	574	2,496	561	336	4,440
Isobutane	954	2,213	809	55	290	4,321	336	623	5,914
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	163	2,176	1,233	96	82	3,750	337	191	6,494
Pentanes Plus	59	577	375	59	9	1,079	125	25	1,711
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	104	1,599	858	37	73	2,671	212	166	4,783
Ethane	8	322	0	6	0	336	3	0	607
Propane	60	346	277	17	50	750	120	136	2,150
Normal Butane	28	512	289	11	3	843	70	18	1,136
Isobutane	8	419	292	3	20	742	19	12	890

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,
May 1999**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Cominodity	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	46,615	3,081	49,696	73,511	11,364	22,374	107,249
Natural Gas Liquids	91	0	91	782	219	1,098	2,099
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	87	154	715	956
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	91	0	91	695	65	383	1,143
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	0	0	0	13	0	126	139
Isobutane	91	0	91	682	65	257	1,004
Other Liquids	13,370	-109	13,261	706	833	-498	1,041
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,465	0	2,465	676	248	74	998
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	5	0	28	33
Oxygenates	W	W	2,465	671	248	46	965
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	882
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	2,398	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	4,495	-76	4,419	2,760	-523	-674	1,563
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	6,526	-33	6,493	-2,734	1,108	102	-1,524
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-116	0	-116	4	0	0	4
Total Input to Refineries	60,076	2,972	63,048	74,999	12,416	22,974	110,389
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,495	99	1,594	2,411	360	726	3,497
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,591	100	1,691	2,473	421	725	3,619
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	93.9	99.8	94.3	97.5	85.6	100.1	96.6
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	646	19	665	861	95	215	1,171
Catalytic Hydrocracking	56	0	56	140	0	4	144
Delayed and Fluid Coking	83	0	83	208	44	80	332
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.93	1.10	0.94	1.17	1.91	0.76	1.16
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	32.82	34.28	32.91	33.29	31.07	35.74	33.56
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,591	100	1,691	2,473	421	725	3,619
Operating	1,511	100	1,611	2,473	421	725	3,619
Idle	80	0	80	0	0	0	0
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	54	0	0	54

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1999 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	18,090	104,373	89,261	5,704	2,926	220,354	15,509	70,505	463,313
Natural Gas Liquids	918	3,130	1,163	226	285	5,722	317	2,145	10,374
Pentanes Plus	497	1,457	58	183	162	2,357	99	937	4,349
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	421	1,673	1,105	43	123	3,365	218	1,208	6,025
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	399	436	220	0	1	1,056	68	808	2,071
Isobutane	22	1,237	885	43	122	2,309	150	400	3,954
Other Liquids	271	11,629	3,300	-4	-316	14,880	128	9,121	38,431
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	159	2,744	1,036	0	21	3,960	48	4,068	11,539
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	152	381	465	0	0	998	5	693	1,729
Oxygenates	7	2,363	571	W	W	2,962	43	3,375	9,810
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	920
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	74
MTBE	W	2,160	W	W	W	2,685	W	3,326	8,486
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	330
Unfinished Oils (net)	149	10,211	2,447	44	97	12,948	86	2,812	21,828
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-59	-1,326	-186	-48	-434	-2,053	-6	2,241	5,151
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	22	0	3	0	0	25	0	0	-87
Total Input to Refineries	19,279	119,132	93,724	5,926	2,895	240,956	15,954	81,771	512,118
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	587	3,382	2,911	175	94	7,150	506	2,505	15,253
Operable Capacity (daily average)	575	3,610	2,937	202	95	7,418	528	3,015	16,271
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	102.0	93.7	99.1	86.8	99.8	96.4	95.9	83.1	93.7
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	202	1,418	1,019	27	23	2,689	140	672	5,337
Catalytic Hydrocracking	45	257	215	0	0	517	5	325	1,048
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	428	424	9	0	867	37	390	1,710
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.81	1.55	1.57	1.70	0.50	1.49	1.34	1.20	1.30
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.52	31.36	29.41	31.40	39.65	31.26	34.09	25.37	31.13
Operable Capacity (daily average)	575	3,610	2,937	202	95	7,418	528	3,015	16,271
Operating	573	3,583	2,937	202	95	7,389	528	2,836	15,984
Idle	2	27	0	0	0	29	0	179	288
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	33,813	33,875

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

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

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1999**
(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	2,003	63	2,066	4,189	374	619	5,182
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	1,633	30	1,663	2,821	240	524	3,585
Propane	W	W	W	2,312	W	W	2,977
Propylene	W	W	W	509	W	W	608
Normal Butane/Butylene	446	36	482	1,158	128	168	1,454
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-76	-3	-79	210	6	-73	143
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	31,967	1,120	33,087	37,708	6,725	11,830	56,263
Reformulated	20,303	0	20,303	7,007	1,734	0	8,741
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	1,348	39	1,387
Other	11,664	1,120	12,784	30,701	3,643	11,791	46,135
Finished Aviation Gasoline	-10	0	-10	54	22	46	122
Jet Fuel	3,323	50	3,373	4,878	973	1,088	6,939
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	3,323	50	3,373	4,878	973	1,088	6,939
Commercial	3,323	35	3,358	4,723	900	958	6,581
Military	0	15	15	155	73	130	358
Kerosene	290	43	333	78	0	59	137
Distillate Fuel Oil	14,963	769	15,732	17,041	2,572	6,772	26,385
0.05 percent sulfur and under	6,942	671	7,613	12,672	1,350	4,943	18,965
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	8,021	98	8,119	4,369	1,222	1,829	7,420
Residual Fuel Oil	2,762	39	2,801	1,419	277	131	1,827
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,245	28	1,273	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,119	11	2,130	357	0	53	410
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	-602	0	-602	1,062	277	78	1,417
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	403	0	403	715	0	0	715
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	758	0	56	814
Special Naphthas	40	30	70	599	0	78	677
Lubricants	277	226	503	453	0	265	718
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	277	226	503	453	0	265	718
Waxes	0	0	0	70	0	48	118
Petroleum Coke	1,663	29	1,692	2,963	558	844	4,365
Marketable	667	0	667	1,814	371	618	2,803
Catalyst	996	29	1,025	1,149	187	226	1,562
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,630	514	3,144	4,351	962	798	6,111
Still Gas	1,876	99	1,975	3,025	383	902	4,310
Miscellaneous Products	34	27	61	248	51	56	355
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	34	27	61	248	51	56	355
Total	62,221	3,009	65,230	78,549	12,897	23,592	115,038
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,145	-37	-2,182	-3,550	-481	-618	-4,649

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1999 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,101	10,215	5,664	124	112	17,216	324	2,163	26,951
Ethane/Ethylene	30	732	138	0	0	900	0	0	900
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	732
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	168
Propane/Propylene	721	6,169	4,259	97	66	11,312	280	1,273	18,113
Propane	W	3,191	2,511	W	W	6,303	W	W	11,905
Propylene	W	2,978	1,748	W	W	5,009	W	W	6,208
Normal Butane/Butylene	383	2,865	1,128	30	46	4,452	121	759	7,268
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7,440
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-172
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-33	449	139	-3	0	552	-77	131	670
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	567
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	103
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,418	56,326	42,456	1,631	1,514	112,345	7,786	40,369	249,850
Reformulated	915	17,805	3,576	0	0	22,296	0	29,731	81,071
Oxygenated	0	0	19	0	57	76	84	369	1,916
Other	9,503	38,521	38,861	1,631	1,457	89,973	7,702	10,269	166,863
Finished Aviation Gasoline	103	149	171	0	0	423	14	3	552
Jet Fuel	1,645	11,418	12,391	244	219	25,917	768	10,817	47,814
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	19	20
Kerosene-Type	1,644	11,418	12,391	244	219	25,916	768	10,798	47,794
Commercial	1,310	9,667	11,880	184	0	23,041	618	9,591	43,189
Military	334	1,751	511	60	219	2,875	150	1,207	4,605
Kerosene	9	855	-32	80	2	914	36	100	1,520
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,306	21,789	18,749	1,423	776	47,043	4,529	13,475	107,164
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,449	16,608	10,091	756	749	31,653	3,729	10,293	72,253
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	857	5,181	8,658	667	27	15,390	800	3,182	34,911
Residual Fuel Oil	203	5,120	4,397	222	17	9,959	389	7,475	22,451
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	121	5	548	0	0	674	89	149	2,185
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	18	668	653	196	17	1,552	106	1,169	5,367
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	64	4,447	3,196	26	0	7,733	194	6,157	14,899
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	107	3,570	505	0	-2	4,180	0	158	5,456
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	147	2,640	2,810	0	0	5,597	23	258	6,692
Special Naphthas	92	751	143	168	0	1,154	0	27	1,928
Lubricants	W	1,837	W	W	W	3,950	0	777	5,948
Naphthenic	W	251	W	W	W	856	0	317	1,173
Paraffinic	W	1,586	W	W	W	3,094	0	460	4,775
Waxes	0	128	107	84	0	319	117	105	659
Petroleum Coke	297	5,622	4,783	61	40	10,803	510	4,040	21,410
Marketable	24	3,530	3,563	42	0	7,159	285	3,028	13,942
Catalyst	273	2,092	1,220	19	40	3,644	225	1,012	7,468
Asphalt and Road Oil	596	1,375	1,348	1,014	152	4,485	1,248	1,868	16,856
Still Gas	769	4,847	3,592	186	94	9,488	628	4,386	20,787
Miscellaneous Products	56	456	581	0	0	1,093	57	148	1,714
Fuel Use	0	0	253	0	0	253	0	-23	230
Nonfuel Use	56	456	328	0	0	840	57	171	1,484
Total	19,901	127,098	99,026	5,937	2,924	254,886	16,429	86,169	537,752
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-622	-7,966	-5,302	-11	-29	-13,930	-475	-4,398	-25,634

^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,
May 1999**
(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	16,080	380	16,460	9,372	2,001	2,749	14,122
Petroleum Products	57,454	2,761	60,215	41,526	11,844	13,276	66,646
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	6	44	155	205
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,720	14	1,734	2,519	448	1,067	4,034
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	459	4	463	1,445	39	332	1,816
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,081	7	1,088	839	353	602	1,794
Isobutane/Isobutylene	180	3	183	233	56	133	422
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,802	10	1,812	309	119	15	443
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	31	0	0	31
Oxygenates	W	W	1,812	278	119	15	412
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	265
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,399	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,563	587	10,150	9,471	1,618	3,932	15,021
Naphthas and Lighter	1,751	167	1,918	2,656	226	1,389	4,271
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,536	5	2,541	1,865	82	402	2,349
Heavy Gas Oils	3,163	369	3,532	3,149	1,306	1,266	5,721
Residuum	2,113	46	2,159	1,801	4	875	2,680
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	9,381	19	9,400	6,854	1,225	1,236	9,315
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	164	0	164	14	0	0	14
Finished Motor Gasoline	11,639	279	11,918	5,157	1,092	2,176	8,425
Reformulated	7,587	0	7,587	234	3	0	237
Oxygenated	0	16	16	0	220	0	220
Other	4,052	263	4,315	4,923	869	2,176	7,968
Finished Aviation Gasoline	17	0	17	30	35	57	122
Jet Fuel	1,986	20	2,006	2,303	140	571	3,014
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,986	20	2,006	2,303	140	571	3,014
Kerosene	192	48	240	124	70	118	312
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,405	281	12,686	6,169	1,288	1,946	9,403
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,736	235	2,971	3,704	617	1,068	5,389
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9,669	46	9,715	2,465	671	878	4,014
Residual Fuel Oil	5,404	29	5,433	1,652	160	126	1,938
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	668	25	693	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,010	4	3,014	474	0	4	478
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,726	0	1,726	1,178	160	122	1,460
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	548	0	548	316	0	0	316
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	49	0	0	49
Special Naphthas	55	29	84	288	0	42	330
Lubricants	409	307	716	456	0	0	456
Waxes	0	308	308	27	0	40	67
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	437	0	437	609	2,994	234	3,837
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,728	780	2,508	5,098	2,590	1,527	9,215
Miscellaneous Products	4	50	54	75	21	34	130
Total Stocks, All Oils	73,534	3,141	76,675	50,898	13,845	16,025	80,768

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1999 (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	1,012	31,849	21,670	1,393	431	56,355	2,479	25,572	114,988
Petroleum Products	10,725	72,042	53,304	4,747	1,576	142,394	12,578	64,558	346,391
Pentanes Plus	94	90	8	5	4	201	21	0	427
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,605	4,532	4,059	36	45	11,277	411	1,373	18,829
Ethane/Ethylene	141	597	0	0	0	738	0	0	740
Propane/Propylene	1,479	1,554	572	11	5	3,621	107	137	6,144
Normal Butane/Butylene	765	2,000	2,827	10	21	5,623	203	893	9,601
Isobutane/Isobutylene	220	381	660	15	19	1,295	101	343	2,344
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	61	1,607	550	17	12	2,247	108	2,229	6,839
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	36
Oxygenates	61	1,607	549	W	W	2,246	108	2,225	6,803
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	421
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	837
MTBE	W	1,158	W	W	W	1,658	W	2,206	5,428
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	117
Unfinished Oils	2,666	26,142	19,563	948	528	49,847	3,131	21,748	99,897
Naphthas and Lighter	1,194	6,920	3,950	304	228	12,596	982	3,702	23,469
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	209	3,968	3,350	230	84	7,841	371	4,640	17,742
Heavy Gas Oils	641	10,179	9,197	377	216	20,610	1,136	10,243	41,242
Residuum	622	5,075	3,066	37	0	8,800	642	3,163	17,444
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,088	7,822	4,824	115	345	14,194	1,701	6,721	41,331
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	5	0	10	0	0	15	0	2	195
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,279	9,669	6,371	312	155	17,786	2,519	11,311	51,959
Reformulated	103	3,610	313	0	0	4,026	0	6,663	18,513
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	271
Other	1,176	6,059	6,058	312	155	13,760	2,519	4,613	33,175
Finished Aviation Gasoline	81	157	187	0	0	425	23	242	829
Jet Fuel	555	3,630	3,069	165	38	7,457	409	4,670	17,556
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	33	34
Kerosene-Type	554	3,630	3,069	165	38	7,456	409	4,637	17,522
Kerosene	21	213	204	26	5	469	87	78	1,186
Distillate Fuel Oil	803	7,475	5,004	515	204	14,001	1,430	5,691	43,211
0.05 percent sulfur and under	510	5,270	2,136	291	122	8,329	1,125	4,121	21,935
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	293	2,205	2,868	224	82	5,672	305	1,570	21,276
Residual Fuel Oil	210	3,218	2,908	164	14	6,514	469	3,962	18,316
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	37	3	17	0	0	57	25	616	1,391
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	359	234	110	14	717	273	675	5,157
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	173	2,856	2,657	54	0	5,740	171	2,671	11,768
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	22	933	332	0	33	1,320	0	203	2,387
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	77	1,432	493	0	0	2,002	0	165	2,216
Special Naphthas	103	1,156	52	98	0	1,409	0	33	1,856
Lubricants	27	2,223	1,849	880	0	4,979	0	874	7,025
Waxes	0	142	208	31	0	381	32	324	1,112
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	797	2,457	0	0	3,254	71	2,115	9,714
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,001	614	675	1,435	193	3,918	2,164	2,629	20,434
Miscellaneous Products	27	190	481	0	0	698	2	188	1,072
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,737	103,891	74,974	6,140	2,007	198,749	15,057	90,130	461,379

^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
May 1999**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.9	2.1	3.8	5.5	3.4	2.9	4.8
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	44.8	38.4	44.4	51.1	47.5	48.6	50.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6.5	1.7	6.2	6.4	9.0	5.0	6.4
Kerosene	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	29.3	25.6	29.1	22.3	23.7	31.2	24.2
Residual Fuel Oil	5.4	1.3	5.2	1.9	2.6	0.6	1.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.6
Lubricants	0.5	7.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.7
Waxes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.3	1.0	3.1	3.9	5.1	3.9	4.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	5.1	17.1	5.8	5.7	8.9	3.7	5.6
Still Gas	3.7	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.0
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.2	-1.2	-4.0	-4.7	-4.4	-2.8	-4.3

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	6.0	8.9	6.2	2.2	3.7	7.4	2.1	3.0	5.6
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	51.5	45.2	44.1	25.3	54.3	44.9	47.6	43.5	45.9
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.0	10.0	13.5	4.2	7.2	11.1	4.9	14.7	9.9
Kerosene	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.6	19.0	20.4	24.8	25.7	20.2	29.0	18.4	22.1
Residual Fuel Oil	1.1	4.5	4.8	3.9	0.6	4.3	2.5	10.2	4.6
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	3.1	0.6	0.0	-0.1	1.8	0.0	0.2	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	2.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.4	1.4
Special Naphthas	0.5	0.7	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
Lubricants	0.3	1.6	1.5	12.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.1	1.2
Waxes	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	1.6	4.9	5.2	1.1	1.3	4.6	3.3	5.5	4.4
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.3	1.2	1.5	17.6	5.0	1.9	8.0	2.5	3.5
Still Gas	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.2	3.1	4.1	4.0	6.0	4.3
Miscellaneous Products	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.4	-7.0	-5.8	-0.2	-1.0	-6.0	-3.0	-6.0	-5.3

^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,
May 1999
(Thousand Barrels)**

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	1,691	432	5,011	7,134
Delaware	0	0	199	199
Florida	371	0	903	1,274
Georgia	0	0	225	225
Maine	83	0	0	83
Maryland	0	240	319	559
Massachusetts	250	0	0	250
New Hampshire	0	0	268	268
New Jersey	660	0	2,011	2,671
New York	327	192	197	716
North Carolina	0	0	337	337
Pennsylvania	0	0	223	223
South Carolina	0	0	75	75
Vermont	0	0	9	9
Virginia	0	0	245	245
PAD District II	62	0	0	62
Michigan	62	0	0	62
PAD District III	345	1,046	1,470	2,861
Louisiana	0	0	714	714
Mississippi	0	0	390	390
Texas	345	1,046	366	1,757
PAD District V	103	0	0	103
Hawaii	103	0	0	103
U.S. Total	2,201	1,478	6,481	10,160

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

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
May 1999
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil ^{a,b}	43,470	50,876	157,450	3,899	17,282	272,977	8,806
Natural Gas Liquids	198	2,951	1,422	138	1	4,710	152
Pentanes Plus	0	29	531	40	0	600	19
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	198	2,922	891	98	1	4,110	133
Ethane	0	176	0	0	0	176	6
Ethylene	0	547	0	0	0	547	18
Propane	187	1,686	377	90	1	2,341	76
Propylene	0	195	0	0	0	195	6
Normal Butane	11	126	324	4	0	465	15
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	192	190	4	0	386	12
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	8,995	0	4,537	0	3,757	17,289	558
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	657	0	0	0	1,944	2,601	84
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	657	0	0	0	1,944	2,601	84
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	7	7	(s)
MTBE	657	0	0	0	1,937	2,594	84
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	1,514	0	4,537	0	1,569	7,620	246
Naphthas and Lighter	1,058	0	961	0	0	2,019	65
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	456	0	1,661	0	0	2,117	68
Residuum	0	0	1,915	0	1,569	3,484	112
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	6,824	0	0	0	244	7,068	228
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	28,189	333	8,535	227	4,557	41,841	1,350
Finished Motor Gasoline	12,563	75	0	27	1,295	13,960	450
Reformulated	6,404	0	0	0	520	6,924	223
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,159	75	0	27	775	7,036	227
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	2	0	0	0	2	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,955	0	0	0	2,536	4,491	145
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,955	0	0	0	2,536	4,491	145
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,482	0	0	0	1,732	3,214	104
Other	473	0	0	0	804	1,277	41
Kerosene	6	0	0	0	0	6	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,040	84	0	200	565	5,889	190
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	30	30	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	30	30	1
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,040	84	0	200	535	5,859	189
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,202	69	0	100	274	3,645	118
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,838	15	0	100	261	2,214	71
Residual Fuel Oil	7,134	62	2,861	0	103	10,160	328
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7,134	62	2,861	0	103	10,160	328
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,691	62	345	0	103	2,201	71
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	432	0	1,046	0	0	1,478	48
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	5,011	0	1,470	0	0	6,481	209
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	84	32	1,369	0	0	1,485	48
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,960	0	0	3,960	128
Special Naphthas	12	32	194	0	0	238	8
Lubricants	255	27	13	0	0	295	10
Waxes	15	4	3	0	16	38	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	42	42	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,125	14	127	0	0	1,266	41
Miscellaneous Products	0	1	8	0	0	9	(s)
Total	80,852	54,160	171,944	4,264	25,597	336,817	10,865

^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-May 1999
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	227,950	234,041	742,767	22,993	81,502	1,309,253	8,671
Natural Gas Liquids	3,244	15,071	8,644	1,368	24	28,351	188
Pentanes Plus	0	147	4,734	386	0	5,267	35
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,244	14,924	3,910	982	24	23,084	153
Ethane	0	621	434	0	0	1,055	7
Ethylene	0	1,660	0	0	0	1,660	11
Propane	3,193	9,977	2,389	909	24	16,492	109
Propylene	0	1,125	0	0	0	1,125	7
Normal Butane	51	711	635	64	0	1,461	10
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	830	452	9	0	1,291	9
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	36,791	2	28,805	0	14,172	79,770	528
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	3,068	0	0	0	7,227	10,295	68
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	3,068	0	0	0	7,227	10,295	68
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	33	33	(s)
MTBE	3,068	0	0	0	7,194	10,262	68
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	9,012	2	27,460	0	5,944	42,418	281
Naphthas and Lighter	1,547	2	5,909	0	0	7,458	49
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	2,794	0	55	2,849	19
Heavy Gas Oils	6,706	0	11,954	0	40	18,700	124
Residuum	759	0	6,803	0	5,849	13,411	89
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	24,711	0	1,345	0	1,001	27,057	179
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	132,712	1,655	40,054	1,003	14,087	189,511	1,255
Finished Motor Gasoline	51,188	400	0	71	4,592	56,251	373
Reformulated	29,693	0	0	0	1,104	30,797	204
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	21,495	400	0	71	3,488	25,454	169
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	3	0	3	0	6	(s)
Jet Fuel	11,528	4	2	0	7,365	18,899	125
Naphtha-Type	0	4	0	0	0	4	(s)
Kerosene-Type	11,528	0	2	0	7,365	18,895	125
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	6,912	0	0	0	4,366	11,278	75
Other	4,616	0	2	0	2,999	7,617	50
Kerosene	261	1	0	0	0	262	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	32,725	599	237	929	1,235	35,725	237
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	3	0	1	152	156	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	3	0	1	56	60	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	96	96	1
Other	32,725	596	237	928	1,083	35,569	236
0.05 percent sulfur and under	17,142	492	0	439	441	18,514	123
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	15,583	104	237	489	642	17,055	113
Residual Fuel Oil	29,583	62	5,477	0	579	35,701	236
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	29,583	62	5,477	0	579	35,701	236
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	7,559	62	975	0	314	8,910	59
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	4,641	0	2,065	0	0	6,706	44
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	17,383	0	2,437	0	265	20,085	133
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	723	200	10,223	0	73	11,219	74
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	532	0	22,969	0	0	23,501	156
Special Naphthas	320	177	669	0	0	1,166	8
Lubricants	1,129	148	49	0	0	1,326	9
Waxes	106	44	26	0	70	246	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	173	173	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,603	14	375	0	0	4,992	33
Miscellaneous Products	14	3	27	0	0	44	(s)
Total	400,697	250,769	820,270	25,364	109,785	1,606,885	10,642

^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
May 1999
(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	76,259	210	961	727	1,369	0	194	1,052	0	0
Algeria	3,332	210	961	447	86	0	0	987	0	0
Iraq	22,310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	7,046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	43,571	0	0	280	1,283	0	194	65	0	0
Other OPEC	56,855	377	1,746	706	2,313	1,281	529	1,928	0	0
Indonesia	2,360	0	91	0	0	0	0	103	0	0
Nigeria	17,740	0	1,036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	36,755	377	619	706	2,313	1,281	529	1,825	0	0
Non OPEC	139,863	3,523	4,913	5,635	10,278	3,210	5,166	7,180	6	238
Angola	8,554	0	0	0	0	229	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,898	0	0	27	56	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	1,132	0	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	368	0	0	0	0	346	0	0
Belgium	0	0	348	617	280	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	273	230	0	0	250	0	90
Brunei	2,353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	35,122	3,219	505	86	2,058	378	2,146	796	6	81
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	13,234	0	0	0	0	100	0	268	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,827	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	3,982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	621	0	0	267	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	4,993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,046	0	0
Guatemala	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	535	385	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	270	318	260	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	158	274	506	0	0	0	22
Malaysia	1,730	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	37,583	0	83	0	0	0	0	1,398	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	189	796	533	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	672	0	0	574	304	433	0	0
Norway	7,556	304	354	0	327	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	580	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	237	0	0	345	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,229	0	228	265	0	108	253	366	0	0
Singapore	0	0	350	0	248	250	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	276	279	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
United Kingdom	14,837	0	168	1,615	636	0	0	0	0	45
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,251	44	3,828	473	2,203	1,407	0	0
Other	0	0	0	676	390	274	0	0	0	0
Total	272,977	4,110	7,620	7,068	13,960	4,491	5,889	10,160	6	238
Persian Gulf^c	72,927	0	0	280	1,283	0	194	65	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
May 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	2,525	0	0	1,697	8,735	84,994	2,460	282	2,742
Algeria	0	2,525	0	0	531	5,747	9,079	107	185	293
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,310	720	0	720
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,046	227	0	227
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,166	2,988	46,559	1,406	96	1,502
Other OPEC	240	198	0	795	0	10,113	66,968	1,834	326	2,160
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	194	2,554	76	6	82
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,036	18,776	572	33	606
Venezuela	240	198	0	795	0	8,883	45,638	1,186	287	1,472
Non OPEC	1,245	1,237	295	471	1,595	44,992	184,855	4,512	1,451	5,963
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	229	8,783	276	7	283
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	83	2,981	93	3	96
Australia	0	324	0	0	0	571	1,703	37	18	55
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	714	714	0	23	23
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	1,245	0	40	40
Brazil	17	0	0	0	49	909	909	0	29	29
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,353	76	0	76
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	13	0	13
Canada	80	0	98	95	923	10,471	45,593	1,133	338	1,471
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	52	52	52	0	2	2
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	368	13,602	427	12	439
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,827	59	0	59
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,982	128	0	128
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	267	888	20	9	29
France	0	0	13	0	125	224	224	0	7	7
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,993	161	0	161
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	1,050	1,050	0	34	34
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	667	22	0	22
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	920	920	0	30	30
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	292	292	0	9	9
Japan	0	0	0	0	11	859	859	0	28	28
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	1,049	1,049	0	34	34
Malaysia	0	334	0	0	0	353	2,083	56	11	67
Mexico	606	0	0	157	4	2,248	39,831	1,212	73	1,285
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	240	1,758	1,758	0	57	57
Netherlands Antilles	415	0	0	0	0	2,398	2,398	0	77	77
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	985	8,541	244	32	276
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	580	19	0	19
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	582	582	0	19	19
Puerto Rico	127	0	184	0	0	311	311	0	10	10
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	1,220	2,449	40	39	79
Singapore	0	0	0	0	66	914	914	0	29	29
Spain	0	32	0	219	0	806	806	0	26	26
Sweden	0	302	0	0	0	627	627	0	20	20
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	200	751	18	6	24
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,464	17,301	479	79	558
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	26	9,232	9,232	0	298	298
Other	0	245	0	0	6	1,591	1,591	0	51	51
Total	1,485	3,960	295	1,266	3,292	63,840	336,817	8,806	2,059	10,865
Persian Gulf^b	0	0	0	0	1,166	2,988	75,915	2,352	96	2,449

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaïre.

^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
May 1999
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	5,180	0	222	727	1,369	0	194	987	0	0
Algeria	1,045	0	222	447	86	0	0	987	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,135	0	0	280	1,283	0	194	0	0	0
Other OPEC	13,768	0	0	706	2,313	814	529	1,825	0	0
Nigeria	9,443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,325	0	0	706	2,313	814	529	1,825	0	0
Non OPEC	24,522	198	1,292	5,391	8,881	1,141	4,317	4,322	6	12
Angola	4,736	0	0	0	0	229	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,255	0	0	27	56	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	346	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	617	280	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	273	230	0	0	250	0	0
Cameroon	414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	4,965	198	0	0	1,950	0	1,557	734	6	12
Colombia	1,805	0	0	0	0	100	0	268	0	0
Ecuador	737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	621	0	0	267	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,572	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	535	385	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	669	0	45	0	0	0	0	684	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	189	796	533	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	339	304	433	0	0
Norway	3,843	0	0	0	327	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	237	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	265	0	0	253	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	276	279	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
United Kingdom	3,905	0	168	1,615	636	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	890	44	3,828	473	2,203	1,407	0	0
Other	0	0	0	676	140	0	0	0	0	0
Total	43,470	198	1,514	6,824	12,563	1,955	5,040	7,134	6	12
Persian Gulf^c	4,135	0	0	280	1,283	0	194	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
May 1999 (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	217	3,716	8,896	167	120	287
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,742	2,787	34	56	90
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	217	1,974	6,109	133	64	197
Other OPEC	0	0	0	795	0	6,982	20,750	444	225	669
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,443	305	0	305
Venezuela	0	0	0	795	0	6,982	11,307	140	225	365
Non OPEC	84	0	255	330	455	26,684	51,206	791	861	1,652
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	229	4,965	153	7	160
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	83	1,338	40	3	43
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	346	346	0	11	11
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	897	897	0	29	29
Brazil	0	0	0	0	49	802	802	0	26	26
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	13	0	13
Canada	4	0	71	81	5	4,618	9,583	160	149	309
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	368	2,173	58	12	70
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	737	24	0	24
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	267	888	20	9	29
France	0	0	0	0	125	125	125	0	4	4
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,572	51	0	51
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	920	920	0	30	30
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	30	0	759	1,428	22	24	46
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	240	1,758	1,758	0	57	57
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,076	1,076	0	35	35
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	327	4,170	124	11	135
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	237	237	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	80	0	184	0	0	264	264	0	9	9
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	518	518	0	17	17
Spain	0	0	0	219	0	774	774	0	25	25
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	6	6
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,419	6,324	126	78	204
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	26	8,871	8,871	0	286	286
Other	0	0	0	0	3	819	819	0	26	26
Total	84	0	255	1,125	672	37,382	80,852	1,402	1,206	2,608
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	217	1,974	6,109	133	64	197

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^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
May 1999
(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	11,622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	4,039	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6,632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	7,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	6,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	31,601	2,922	0	0	75	0	84	62	0	32
Angola	1,895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	24,337	2,922	0	0	75	0	84	62	0	32
Colombia	1,524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,578	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	50,876	2,922	0	0	75	0	84	62	0	32
Persian Gulf^c	11,622	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
May 1999 (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	11,622	375	0	375
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,039	130	0	130
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	951	31	0	31
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,632	214	0	214
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,653	247	0	247
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,228	40	0	40
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,425	207	0	207
Non OPEC	32	0	27	14	36	3,284	34,885	1,019	106	1,125
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,895	61	0	61
Canada	32	0	27	14	36	3,284	27,621	785	106	891
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,524	49	0	49
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,175	38	0	38
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	571	18	0	18
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	17	0	17
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,578	51	0	51
Total	32	0	27	14	36	3,284	54,160	1,641	106	1,747
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,622	375	0	375

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^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
May 1999
(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	54,788	210	651	0	0	0	0	65	0	0
Algeria	2,287	210	651	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	16,302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	5,551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	30,648	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0
Other OPEC	33,074	377	1,655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	7,069	0	1,036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	26,005	377	619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	69,588	304	2,231	0	0	0	0	2,796	0	194
Angola	1,923	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Brunei	1,372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	505	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Colombia	9,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,827	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	3,421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,046	0	0
Guatemala	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	34,740	0	38	0	0	0	0	714	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	3,142	304	354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	708	0	228	0	0	0	0	366	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	9,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	157,450	891	4,537	0	0	0	0	2,861	0	194
Persian Gulf^c	52,501	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	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
May 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	2,525	0	0	531	3,982	58,770	1,767	128	1,896
Algeria	0	2,525	0	0	531	3,917	6,204	74	126	200
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,302	526	0	526
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,551	179	0	179
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	65	30,713	989	2	991
Other OPEC	240	198	0	0	0	2,470	35,544	1,067	80	1,147
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,036	8,105	228	33	261
Venezuela	240	198	0	0	0	1,434	27,439	839	46	885
Non OPEC	1,129	1,237	13	127	11	8,042	77,630	2,245	259	2,504
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,923	62	0	62
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,263	41	0	41
Australia	0	324	0	0	0	324	324	0	10	10
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	348	348	0	11	11
Brazil	17	0	0	0	0	107	107	0	3	3
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,372	44	0	44
Canada	44	0	0	0	0	586	586	0	19	19
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,905	320	0	320
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,827	59	0	59
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	371	12	0	12
France	0	0	13	0	0	99	99	0	3	3
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,421	110	0	110
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	1,046	1,046	0	34	34
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	667	22	0	22
Japan	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	334	0	0	0	334	334	0	11	11
Mexico	606	0	0	127	0	1,485	36,225	1,121	48	1,169
Netherlands Antilles	415	0	0	0	0	1,087	1,087	0	35	35
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	658	3,800	101	21	123
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	11	0	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	345	345	0	11	11
Puerto Rico	47	0	0	0	0	47	47	0	2	2
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	594	1,302	23	19	42
Spain	0	32	0	0	0	32	32	0	1	1
Sweden	0	302	0	0	0	627	627	0	20	20
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	551	18	0	18
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	45	9,399	302	1	303
Other	0	245	0	0	3	248	248	0	8	8
Total	1,369	3,960	13	127	542	14,494	171,944	5,079	468	5,547
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	65	52,566	1,694	2	1,696

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^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
May 1999
(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	3,899	98	0	0	27	0	200	0	0	0
Canada	3,899	98	0	0	27	0	200	0	0	0
Total	3,899	98	0	0	27	0	200	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	4,669	0	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1,969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	2,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	2,360	0	91	0	0	467	0	103	0	0
Indonesia	2,360	0	91	0	0	0	0	103	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	467	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	10,253	1	1,390	244	1,295	2,069	565	0	0	0
Argentina	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	1,132	0	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,921	1	0	86	6	378	305	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	270	318	260	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	158	274	506	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,730	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	235	0	0	0	0
Peru	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	350	0	248	250	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	250	274	0	0	0	0
Total	17,282	1	1,569	244	1,295	2,536	565	103	0	0
Persian Gulf ^c	4,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1999 (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	40	365	4,264	126	12	138
Canada	0	0	0	0	40	365	4,264	126	12	138
Total	0	0	0	0	40	365	4,264	126	12	138
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	949	1,037	5,706	151	33	184
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	88	88	0	3	3
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,969	64	0	64
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	544	18	0	18
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	949	949	3,105	70	31	100
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	661	3,021	76	21	97
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	194	2,554	76	6	82
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	467	467	0	15	15
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	1,053	6,617	16,870	331	213	544
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	12	0	12
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	247	1,379	37	8	44
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	368	368	0	12	12
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	981	32	0	32
Canada	0	0	0	0	842	1,618	3,539	62	52	114
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	52	52	52	0	2	2
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,874	93	0	93
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	292	292	0	9	9
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	848	848	0	27	27
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	1,027	1,027	0	33	33
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	19	1,749	56	1	56
Mexico	0	0	0	0	4	4	1,003	32	(s)	32
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	235	235	0	8	8
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	8	0	8
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	108	108	0	3	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	66	914	914	0	29	29
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	361	361	0	12	12
Other	0	0	0	0	0	524	524	0	17	17
Total	0	0	0	0	2,002	8,315	25,597	557	268	826
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	949	949	5,618	151	31	181

^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 Formerly Zaïre.

^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-May 1999
(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	365,036	1,383	5,864	891	5,369	779	1,265	6,637	0	0
Algeria	6,527	1,383	4,370	447	86	0	0	6,572	0	0
Iraq	105,221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	35,293	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	1,494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	217,995	0	0	281	5,283	579	1,265	65	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	296,023	1,657	10,209	6,164	10,261	4,588	9,438	8,579	0	0
Indonesia	10,576	0	252	0	0	0	0	314	0	0
Nigeria	103,027	20	3,403	202	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	182,420	1,637	6,554	5,962	10,261	4,588	9,438	8,265	0	0
Non OPEC	648,194	20,044	26,345	20,002	40,621	13,532	25,022	20,485	262	1,166
Angola	50,512	0	0	0	0	689	0	0	0	0
Argentina	14,758	0	522	991	396	0	0	150	0	0
Australia	4,700	0	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	368	0	201	0	0	346	0	0
Belgium	0	0	3,180	1,268	563	0	176	109	0	0
Benin	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	273	508	0	0	577	0	289
Brunei	7,819	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	166,686	17,653	1,304	358	8,371	709	11,214	2,617	262	649
China, People's Republic of	1,564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	70,172	0	74	218	0	279	0	827	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	8,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	12,909	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	2,659	0	0	267	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,628	1,182	436	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	25,517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	733	11	375	0	0	1,342	0	0
Greece	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	3,596	0	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	1,103	703	0	0	0	0	161
Ivory Coast	0	0	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	525	318	260	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	254	601	1,113	0	0	0	22
Malaysia	2,529	0	1,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	193,978	0	1,237	665	0	451	0	2,019	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	976	1,476	940	0	0	623	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	6,198	0	0	3,327	304	2,026	0	0
Norway	29,454	1,645	1,834	0	762	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	5,618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	257	1,297	0	0	345	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,889	0	271	1,536	267	156	297	866	0	0
Singapore	0	0	766	328	791	1,930	202	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	110	319	788	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	325	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	227	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	4,357	0	0	382	0	0	300	1,006	0	0
United Kingdom	36,437	746	1,951	6,895	2,115	0	0	723	0	45
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,252	267	19,121	4,059	12,269	6,072	0	0
Other	3,504	0	622	1,854	1,614	274	0	512	0	0
Total	1,309,253	23,084	42,418	27,057	56,251	18,899	35,725	35,701	262	1,166
Persian Gulf ^e	358,509	0	1,494	444	5,283	779	1,265	65	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-May 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	1,760	15,154	0	0	9,290	48,392	413,428	2,417	320	2,738
Algeria	1,760	14,667	0	0	4,734	34,019	40,546	43	225	269
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	105,221	697	0	697
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	200	35,493	234	1	235
Qatar	0	487	0	0	0	1,981	1,981	0	13	13
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	4,556	12,029	230,024	1,444	80	1,523
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	163	163	0	1	1
Other OPEC	2,000	728	0	3,365	664	57,653	353,676	1,360	382	2,342
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	4	570	11,146	70	4	74
Nigeria	94	0	0	0	0	3,719	106,746	682	25	707
Venezuela	1,906	728	0	3,365	660	53,364	235,784	1,208	353	1,561
Non OPEC	7,459	7,619	1,326	1,627	6,077	191,587	839,781	4,293	1,269	5,561
Angola	0	225	0	0	0	914	51,426	335	6	341
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	2,059	16,817	98	14	111
Australia	0	1,004	0	0	0	1,251	5,951	31	8	39
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	915	915	0	6	6
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	5,296	5,296	0	35	35
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	1	0	1
Brazil	30	0	0	0	108	1,785	1,785	0	12	12
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,819	52	0	52
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	816	5	0	5
Canada	597	0	501	496	3,283	48,014	214,700	1,104	318	1,422
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	103	103	1,667	10	1	11
Colombia	213	0	0	0	0	1,611	71,783	465	11	475
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,168	54	0	54
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	2	0	2
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,909	85	0	85
Egypt	264	0	0	0	0	531	3,190	18	4	21
France	0	0	25	0	996	4,267	4,267	0	28	28
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,517	169	0	169
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	25	2,486	2,486	0	16	16
Greece	329	0	0	0	0	473	473	0	3	3
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	262	3,858	24	2	26
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	293	293	0	2	2
Italy	312	0	0	0	0	2,279	2,279	0	15	15
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	292	292	0	2	2
Japan	23	0	0	0	39	1,165	1,165	0	8	8
Korea, Republic of	73	0	24	0	534	2,621	2,621	0	17	17
Malaysia	0	632	0	0	0	1,802	4,331	17	12	29
Mexico	2,959	1,014	0	657	18	9,020	202,998	1,285	60	1,344
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	695	4,710	4,710	0	31	31
Netherlands Antilles	1,355	331	0	171	0	13,712	13,712	0	91	91
Norway	0	2,525	0	0	0	6,766	36,220	195	45	240
Peru	209	0	0	0	0	209	5,827	37	1	39
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	1,899	1,899	0	13	13
Puerto Rico	639	0	776	0	0	1,415	1,415	0	9	9
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	98	98	0	1	1
Russia	328	0	0	0	0	3,721	5,610	13	25	37
Singapore	0	0	0	0	66	4,083	4,083	0	27	27
Spain	0	32	0	303	0	1,552	1,552	0	10	10
Sweden	0	302	0	0	0	785	785	0	5	5
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	227	227	0	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,688	6,045	29	11	40
United Kingdom	63	532	0	0	10	13,080	49,517	241	87	328
Virgin Islands	65	0	0	0	164	44,269	44,269	0	293	293
Other	0	1,022	0	0	36	5,934	9,438	23	39	63
Total	11,219	23,501	1,326	4,992	16,031	297,632	1,606,885	8,671	1,971	10,642
Persian Gulf ^e	0	487	0	0	4,556	14,373	372,882	2,374	95	2,469

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^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-May 1999
(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	24,970	399	222	728	5,369	90	1,028	6,572	0	0
Algeria	2,091	399	222	447	86	0	0	6,572	0	0
Saudi Arabia	22,879	0	0	281	5,283	90	1,028	0	0	0
Other OPEC	71,696	20	2,200	5,200	10,261	3,207	9,438	8,154	0	0
Nigeria	42,084	20	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	29,612	0	2,200	5,005	10,261	3,207	9,438	8,154	0	0
Non OPEC	131,284	2,825	6,590	18,783	35,558	8,231	22,259	14,857	261	320
Angola	28,646	0	0	0	0	689	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,255	0	522	991	396	0	0	150	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	201	0	0	346	0	0
Belgium	0	0	258	1,268	563	0	176	109	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	273	508	0	0	459	0	126
Cameroon	414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	24,236	1,180	0	272	7,768	319	9,266	2,555	261	194
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	20,296	0	0	0	0	279	0	827	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	2,327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	3,271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	2,659	0	0	267	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	625	1,182	436	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	18,124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	156	11	375	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	1,103	703	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,809	0	214	665	0	0	0	684	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	683	1,476	940	0	0	623	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	330	0	0	2,885	304	2,026	0	0
Norway	17,623	899	0	0	762	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	257	1,297	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	1,536	267	0	253	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	110	319	788	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	382	0	0	300	1,006	0	0
United Kingdom	7,910	746	1,275	6,562	1,260	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,891	267	18,846	4,059	11,960	6,072	0	0
Other	0	0	233	1,854	448	0	0	0	0	0
Total	227,950	3,244	9,012	24,711	51,188	11,528	32,725	29,583	261	320
Persian Gulf ^e	22,879	0	0	281	5,283	90	1,028	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-May 1999 (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	689	15,097	40,067	165	100	265
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	7,726	9,817	14	51	65
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	689	7,371	30,250	152	49	200
Other OPEC	0	0	0	3,307	431	42,218	113,914	475	280	754
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	215	42,299	279	1	280
Venezuela	0	0	0	3,307	431	42,003	71,615	196	278	474
Non OPEC	723	532	1,129	1,296	2,068	115,432	246,716	869	764	1,634
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	689	29,335	190	5	194
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	2,059	3,314	8	14	22
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	547	547	0	4	4
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	2,374	2,374	0	16	16
Brazil	0	0	0	0	108	1,474	1,474	0	10	10
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	3	0	3
Canada	173	0	353	482	36	22,859	47,095	161	151	312
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	13	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,106	21,402	134	7	142
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,327	15	0	15
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	2	0	2
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,271	22	0	22
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	267	2,926	18	2	19
France	0	0	0	0	996	3,239	3,239	0	21	21
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,124	120	0	120
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	25	567	567	0	4	4
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	293	293	0	2	2
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	1,806	1,806	0	12	12
Japan	9	0	0	0	14	23	23	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	424	0	1,987	5,796	25	13	38
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	695	4,417	4,417	0	29	29
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	171	0	5,716	5,716	0	38	38
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,661	19,284	117	11	128
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	2	0	2
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	1,554	1,554	0	10	10
Puerto Rico	541	0	776	0	0	1,317	1,317	0	9	9
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	98	98	0	1	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	2,056	2,056	0	14	14
Spain	0	0	0	219	0	1,436	1,436	0	10	10
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,688	1,688	0	11	11
United Kingdom	0	532	0	0	0	10,375	18,285	52	69	121
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	164	43,259	43,259	0	286	286
Other	0	0	0	0	17	2,552	2,552	0	17	17
Total	723	532	1,129	4,603	3,188	172,747	400,697	1,510	1,144	2,654
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	689	7,371	30,250	152	49	200

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

^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-May 1999
(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	50,902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	16,274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	30,289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	39,870	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	14,538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	25,332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	143,269	14,924	2	0	400	4	599	62	1	177
Angola	7,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	110,599	14,924	2	0	400	4	599	62	1	177
Colombia	9,822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	9,518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	234,041	14,924	2	0	400	4	599	62	1	177
Persian Gulf^a	50,902	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-May 1999 (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	50,902	337	0	337
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,274	108	0	108
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,339	29	0	29
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,289	201	0	201
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,870	264	0	264
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,538	96	0	96
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,332	168	0	168
Non OPEC	200	0	148	14	197	16,728	159,997	949	111	1,060
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,079	47	0	47
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	660	4	0	4
Canada	200	0	148	14	193	16,724	127,323	732	111	843
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,822	65	0	65
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	2	0	2
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	2	0	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,518	63	0	63
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,653	11	0	11
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	3	0	3
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,711	18	0	18
Other	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Total	200	0	148	14	197	16,728	250,769	1,550	111	1,661
Persian Gulf^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,902	337	0	337

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^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-May 1999
(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	266,544	984	5,190	163	0	0	237	65	0	0
Algeria	4,436	984	3,696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	76,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	27,183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	1,494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	158,746	0	0	0	0	0	237	65	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	173,365	1,637	7,757	964	0	0	0	111	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	46,405	0	3,403	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	126,960	1,637	4,354	957	0	0	0	111	0	0
Non OPEC	302,858	1,289	14,513	218	0	2	0	5,301	0	669
Angola	14,787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	7,517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	2,922	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	163
Brunei	4,274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	543	1,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	278
Colombia	39,673	0	74	218	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	5,492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	7,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	577	0	0	0	0	1,342	0	0
Greece	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	3,596	0	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Malaysia	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	174,180	0	1,023	0	0	2	0	1,070	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	3,821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	10,178	746	1,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,735	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,368	0	271	0	0	0	0	866	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	325	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	4,357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	25,816	0	676	0	0	0	0	723	0	45
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	986	0	389	0	0	0	0	512	0	0
Total	742,767	3,910	27,460	1,345	0	2	237	5,477	0	669
Persian Gulf^c	262,108	0	1,494	163	0	0	237	65	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-May 1999 (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	1,760	15,154	0	0	4,734	28,287	294,831	1,765	187	1,953
Algeria	1,760	14,667	0	0	4,734	25,841	30,277	29	171	201
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	76,179	504	0	504
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,183	180	0	180
Qatar	0	487	0	0	0	1,981	1,981	0	13	13
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	302	159,048	1,051	2	1,053
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	163	163	0	1	1
Other OPEC	2,000	728	0	58	4	13,259	186,624	1,148	88	1,236
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	94	0	0	0	0	3,504	49,909	307	23	331
Venezuela	1,906	728	0	58	0	9,751	136,711	841	65	905
Non OPEC	6,463	7,087	49	317	49	35,957	338,815	2,006	238	2,244
Angola	0	225	0	0	0	225	15,012	98	1	99
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,517	50	0	50
Australia	0	1,004	0	0	0	1,004	1,004	0	7	7
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	2,922	2,922	0	19	19
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	1	0	1
Brazil	30	0	0	0	0	311	311	0	2	2
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,274	28	0	28
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	402	3	0	3
Canada	224	0	0	0	0	2,111	2,111	0	14	14
Colombia	213	0	0	0	0	505	40,178	263	3	266
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,492	36	0	36
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	728	5	0	5
Egypt	264	0	0	0	0	264	264	0	2	2
France	0	0	25	0	0	1,028	1,028	0	7	7
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,393	49	0	49
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	1,919	1,919	0	13	13
Greece	329	0	0	0	0	473	473	0	3	3
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	262	3,858	24	2	26
Italy	312	0	0	0	0	473	473	0	3	3
Japan	14	0	0	0	23	37	37	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	24	0	1	47	47	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	632	0	0	0	632	806	1	4	5
Mexico	2,959	1,014	0	233	0	6,301	180,481	1,154	42	1,195
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	293	293	0	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	1,355	331	0	0	0	5,507	5,507	0	36	36
Norway	0	2,525	0	0	0	5,105	15,283	67	34	101
Peru	209	0	0	0	0	209	1,944	11	1	13
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	345	345	0	2	2
Puerto Rico	98	0	0	0	0	98	98	0	1	1
Russia	328	0	0	0	0	1,465	2,833	9	10	19
Spain	0	32	0	84	0	116	116	0	1	1
Sweden	0	302	0	0	0	785	785	0	5	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,357	29	0	29
United Kingdom	63	0	0	0	10	1,517	27,333	171	10	181
Virgin Islands	65	0	0	0	0	65	65	0	(s)	(s)
Other	0	1,022	0	0	15	1,938	2,924	7	13	19
Total	10,223	22,969	49	375	4,787	77,503	820,270	4,919	513	5,432
Persian Gulf^b	0	487	0	0	0	2,446	264,554	1,736	16	1,752

^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 Formerly Zaïre.

^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-May 1999
(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	22,993	982	0	0	71	0	929	0	0	0
Canada	22,446	982	0	0	71	0	929	0	0	0
Mexico	547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	22,993	982	0	0	71	0	929	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	22,620	0	452	0	0	689	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	12,768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	3,771	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6,081	0	0	0	0	489	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	11,092	0	252	0	0	1,381	0	314	0	0
Indonesia	10,576	0	252	0	0	0	0	314	0	0
Venezuela	516	0	0	0	0	1,381	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	47,790	24	5,240	1,001	4,592	5,295	1,235	265	0	0
Argentina	5,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	4,700	0	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	2,885	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	9,405	24	236	86	132	386	420	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	1,564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	8,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	525	318	260	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	254	601	1,113	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	2,355	0	1,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	5,924	0	0	0	0	449	0	265	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,047	0	0	442	0	0	0	0
Peru	3,519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	156	44	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	766	328	791	1,930	202	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	227	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	333	855	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	361	0	275	0	309	0	0	0
Other	2,518	0	0	0	1,166	274	0	0	0	0
Total	81,502	24	5,944	1,001	4,592	7,365	1,235	579	0	0
Persian Gulf ^c	22,620	0	0	0	0	689	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-May 1999 (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	389	2,371	25,364	152	16	168
Canada	0	0	0	0	389	2,371	24,817	149	16	164
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	547	4	0	4
Total	0	0	0	0	389	2,371	25,364	152	16	168
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	3,867	5,008	27,628	150	33	183
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	452	452	0	3	3
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,768	85	0	85
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	200	3,971	25	1	26
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	3,867	4,356	10,437	40	29	69
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	229	2,176	13,268	73	14	88
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	566	11,142	70	4	74
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	229	1,610	2,126	3	11	14
Non OPEC	73	0	0	0	3,374	21,099	68,889	316	140	456
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,986	40	0	40
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	247	4,947	31	2	33
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	368	368	0	2	2
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,885	19	0	19
Canada	0	0	0	0	2,665	3,949	13,354	62	26	88
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	90	90	1,654	10	1	11
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	3	0	3
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,553	57	0	57
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	292	292	0	2	2
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	1,105	1,105	0	7	7
Korea, Republic of	73	0	0	0	533	2,574	2,574	0	17	17
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1,170	3,525	16	8	23
Mexico	0	0	0	0	18	732	6,656	39	5	44
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,489	2,489	0	16	16
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,519	23	0	23
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	1	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	66	4,083	4,083	0	27	27
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	227	227	0	2	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,188	1,188	0	8	8
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	945	945	0	6	6
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1,440	3,958	17	10	26
Total	73	0	0	0	7,470	28,283	109,785	540	187	727
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	3,867	4,556	27,176	150	30	180

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^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,
May 1999**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil ^a	1	637	0	0	2,104	2,742	88
Natural Gas Liquids	26	505	438	1	137	1,108	36
Pentanes Plus	1	87	0	0	0	88	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	25	418	438	1	137	1,019	33
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	20	100	372	1	135	628	20
Normal Butane/Butylene	5	318	66	0	2	391	13
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	55	25	1,171	1	85	1,337	43
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	53	25	865	1	85	1,029	33
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2	(s)	306	0	0	308	10
Finished Petroleum Products	684	440	14,839	9	7,199	23,171	747
Finished Motor Gasoline	64	24	2,896	(s)	103	3,088	100
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	41	0	0	41	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	83	0	822	0	92	997	32
Kerosene	(s)	0	43	0	5	48	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	277	5	3,147	0	2,361	5,789	187
Residual Fuel Oil	4	22	3,084	0	1,628	4,738	153
Special Naphthas	15	29	9	0	307	361	12
Lubricants	136	61	569	8	181	955	31
Waxes	20	33	39	0	16	108	3
Petroleum Coke	40	214	4,162	0	2,486	6,903	223
Asphalt and Road Oil	41	50	26	1	19	138	4
Miscellaneous Products	3	1	(s)	0	1	6	(s)
Total	766	1,608	16,448	11	9,524	28,358	915

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) 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-May 1999
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	801	10,098	3	0	11,436	22,339	148
Natural Gas Liquids	138	1,906	3,961	16	986	7,007	46
Pentanes Plus	8	198	0	0	(s)	206	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	129	1,708	3,961	16	986	6,800	45
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	108	421	3,120	8	635	4,292	28
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	1,288	841	8	350	2,508	17
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	365	104	4,808	34	344	5,655	37
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	336	104	3,782	34	344	4,599	30
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	29	(s)	1,026	0	(s)	1,056	7
Finished Petroleum Products	3,868	1,355	62,802	78	33,749	101,851	675
Finished Motor Gasoline	229	120	13,902	10	858	15,119	100
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2	1	253	0	0	256	2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	815	0	2,057	0	568	3,440	23
Kerosene	9	3	43	0	16	71	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	634	33	12,368	0	10,303	23,337	155
Residual Fuel Oil	691	65	10,317	0	7,505	18,579	123
Special Naphthas	85	63	86	2	1,089	1,325	9
Lubricants	608	357	2,649	43	633	4,290	28
Waxes	114	126	205	17	78	540	4
Petroleum Coke	601	329	20,833	0	12,603	34,366	228
Asphalt and Road Oil	64	255	87	5	87	497	3
Miscellaneous Products	15	4	4	0	8	31	(s)
Total	5,170	13,464	71,575	127	46,515	136,851	906

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) 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, May 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Australia	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	16	15	0	0	38	(s)
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	6	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	639	88	457	152	174	(s)	357	25
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	511	203
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	(s)	1	2	7	107
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	12	0	2	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	32	0	0	0	248	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	133	28	0	318	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	257	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	20	0	1	947
Japan	500	0	0	1	0	0	35	145
Korea, Republic of	1,603	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	493	2,770	54	3	2,455	2,696
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	234	43	0	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	692	0
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Panama	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	205	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	179	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	443	600
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Thailand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	2	0	243	0	1	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	15	15	15	(s)	21	1
Total	2,742	88	1,019	3,088	1,038	48	5,789	4,738

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, May 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	4	1	0	(s)	0	7	(s)
Australia	0	5	(s)	352	1	(s)	361	12
Bahama Islands	0	4	0	0	(s)	0	73	2
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	15	1	55	0	24	103	3
Brazil	(s)	15	(s)	681	(s)	4	701	23
Canada	43	142	53	558	90	47	2,826	91
Chile	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	0	22	1
China, People's Republic of	2	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	720	23
China, Taiwan	6	16	1	1	(s)	(s)	140	5
Colombia	(s)	3	(s)	7	(s)	(s)	11	(s)
Costa Rica	2	18	(s)	0	0	0	34	1
Denmark	0	(s)	0	181	(s)	0	182	6
Dominican Republic	(s)	15	(s)	0	6	0	302	10
Ecuador	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Egypt	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	15	(s)
El Salvador	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	138	4
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	3	(s)
France	1	2	3	204	(s)	0	210	7
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	38	1
Germany, FR	1	1	2	34	2	20	60	2
Ghana	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Guatemala	(s)	33	(s)	0	0	0	93	3
Guinea	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	1	11	(s)	0	0	(s)	492	16
Hong Kong	(s)	13	(s)	0	0	(s)	13	(s)
India	0	56	1	227	1	2	287	9
Indonesia	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	3	(s)	0	0	1	261	8
Italy	0	1	(s)	277	(s)	0	278	9
Jamaica	(s)	14	0	0	0	17	1,000	32
Japan	289	116	3	877	1	45	2,011	65
Korea, Republic of	1	2	1	204	1	34	1,849	60
Malaysia	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	1	127	36	341	18	710	9,704	313
Netherlands	2	3	(s)	686	5	2	975	31
Netherlands Antilles	0	183	0	0	0	0	875	28
New Zealand	0	1	0	94	0	(s)	95	3
Nigeria	0	11	0	0	0	0	11	(s)
Norway	0	1	(s)	67	0	0	68	2
Panama	0	11	(s)	0	0	0	217	7
Peru	0	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	3	(s)
Philippines	(s)	2	(s)	22	0	(s)	25	1
Portugal	0	0	0	414	0	0	414	13
Puerto Rico	4	12	(s)	0	(s)	1	198	6
Russia	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	5	0	48	0	(s)	54	2
Singapore	1	3	(s)	1	(s)	10	1,059	34
South Africa	(s)	39	(s)	78	0	0	117	4
Spain	(s)	(s)	(s)	558	(s)	0	559	18
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	79	0	0	89	3
Switzerland	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	20	20	1
Thailand	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Turkey	(s)	(s)	0	280	0	(s)	282	9
United Arab Emirates	(s)	9	0	80	0	0	89	3
United Kingdom	1	9	1	167	2	4	429	14
Uruguay	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	2	(s)	110	(s)	402	515	17
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	2	15	1	221	5	0	312	10
Total	361	955	108	6,903	138	1,343	28,358	915

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) 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-May 1999**
(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	2	177	0	0	34	(s)
Australia	0	0	(s)	2	0	0	3	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	90	51	1	(s)	836	76
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	6	(s)	0	0	11	1
Brazil	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1,946	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	10,899	204	1,851	519	1,129	8	1,016	975
Chile	0	0	1	315	0	0	302	3
China, People's Republic of	1,290	0	0	0	(s)	0	917	769
China, Taiwan	553	0	(s)	2	1	4	999	120
Colombia	0	0	1	210	0	0	1	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	240	12	0	259	154
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	234	0	0	1	461	96
Ecuador	0	0	167	0	0	(s)	12	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	0
Germany, FR	0	0	29	0	0	0	4	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Guatemala	0	0	1	326	25	0	521	3
Guinea	0	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	(s)	0	283	63	0	811	101
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	2	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Israel	0	0	1	0	1,028	0	252	0
Italy	0	0	184	0	0	0	1	0
Jamaica	0	0	10	1	20	0	41	3,337
Japan	2,703	0	138	1	0	1	130	278
Korea, Republic of	6,890	0	(s)	0	0	0	17	173
Malaysia	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	6	0
Mexico	3	0	3,388	12,215	434	9	7,316	7,280
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	234	43	176	687
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1,129	567
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0
Nigeria	0	0	1	0	0	0	235	0
Norway	0	0	23	0	0	0	1	0
Panama	0	0	(s)	110	0	0	1,170	1,062
Peru	0	0	206	0	0	1	2	0
Philippines	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	(s)	441	1	(s)	183	1
Russia	0	0	(s)	57	0	0	3	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,650	2,875
South Africa	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	3	0
Spain	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	4	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Sweden	0	1	0	1	0	0	9	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Thailand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turkey	0	0	373	0	0	0	2	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3
United Kingdom	0	0	26	2	721	0	14	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	1	0	(s)	0	237	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	66	168	25	1	128	4
Total	22,339	206	6,800	15,119	3,696	71	23,337	18,579

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-May 1999 (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	1	25	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	242	2
Australia	(s)	16	3	1,621	3	(s)	1,648	11
Bahama Islands	0	14	0	0	1	(s)	1,068	7
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	46	3	1,005	(s)	191	1,264	8
Brazil	4	35	2	3,071	8	36	5,101	34
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	94	0	0	94	1
Canada	89	739	264	1,920	318	344	20,276	134
Chile	1	80	3	487	1	0	1,192	8
China, People's Republic of	6	15	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	2,998	20
China, Taiwan	15	101	3	60	1	27	1,885	12
Colombia	7	68	2	203	2	(s)	495	3
Costa Rica	4	80	2	0	0	(s)	752	5
Denmark	0	1	(s)	474	(s)	(s)	475	3
Dominican Republic	2	103	1	21	6	(s)	925	6
Ecuador	(s)	15	(s)	0	0	(s)	195	1
Egypt	1	18	0	0	1	(s)	34	(s)
El Salvador	0	28	(s)	0	0	0	349	2
Finland	0	1	0	0	1	0	9	(s)
France	2	7	10	708	3	4	733	5
French Pacific Islands	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	141	1
Germany, FR	2	7	13	250	16	21	343	2
Ghana	0	2	0	146	0	0	147	1
Greece	0	7	(s)	283	0	0	291	2
Guatemala	7	77	2	0	0	23	984	7
Guinea	0	9	0	0	0	0	10	(s)
Honduras	5	46	(s)	0	0	(s)	1,310	9
Hong Kong	2	26	4	0	(s)	(s)	37	(s)
India	0	92	2	397	2	7	515	3
Indonesia	0	3	(s)	95	(s)	108	208	1
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	2	(s)
Israel	(s)	12	(s)	636	0	3	1,932	13
Italy	(s)	64	1	3,104	1	62	3,418	23
Jamaica	7	33	1	0	0	105	3,554	24
Japan	960	279	14	4,960	6	189	9,661	64
Korea, Republic of	94	26	3	591	4	137	7,936	53
Malaysia	(s)	9	(s)	5	1	(s)	23	(s)
Mexico	11	638	179	1,116	80	2,527	35,198	233
Netherlands	4	13	2	3,157	7	62	4,384	29
Netherlands Antilles	0	910	0	0	0	0	2,607	17
New Zealand	0	6	(s)	292	(s)	(s)	299	2
Nigeria	0	22	0	0	0	0	258	2
Norway	0	1	(s)	360	0	(s)	385	3
Panama	(s)	49	1	(s)	0	22	2,414	16
Peru	0	17	1	1	(s)	(s)	228	2
Philippines	2	11	2	143	(s)	(s)	158	1
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	(s)	(s)	0	613	0	(s)	614	4
Puerto Rico	49	75	(s)	0	1	2	754	5
Russia	0	9	0	0	0	0	69	(s)
Saudi Arabia	(s)	12	(s)	95	0	(s)	109	1
Singapore	2	88	1	1	1	20	6,637	44
South Africa	(s)	72	(s)	514	(s)	(s)	589	4
Spain	(s)	2	1	3,318	2	(s)	3,326	22
Suriname	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
Sweden	0	5	(s)	87	0	2	105	1
Switzerland	9	1	2	0	0	20	32	(s)
Thailand	1	17	1	365	0	1	385	3
Trinidad and Tobago	2	62	(s)	1	0	(s)	67	(s)
Turkey	(s)	35	(s)	1,679	(s)	3	2,092	14
United Arab Emirates	1	25	0	467	1	0	497	3
United Kingdom	4	21	3	301	16	18	1,126	7
Uruguay	0	6	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	6	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	19	8	558	4	1,506	2,332	15
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Other	27	85	1	1,167	8	241	1,922	13
Total	1,325	4,290	540	34,366	497	5,686	136,851	906

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) 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.

**Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country,
May 1999**
(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	2,460	7	44	0	6	34	-4	-1	191	277	2,737
Algeria	107	7	3	0	0	32	0	(s)	144	185	293
Iraq	720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	720
Kuwait	227	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	227
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,406	0	41	0	6	2	-2	(s)	47	95	1,500
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Other OPEC	1,834	12	75	41	17	62	-4	(s)	106	309	2,143
Indonesia	76	0	0	0	(s)	3	0	(s)	3	6	82
Nigeria	572	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	33	33	605
Venezuela	1,186	12	75	41	17	59	-4	(s)	70	270	1,456
Non OPEC	4,423	81	232	70	-20	79	-214	-20	439	647	5,070
Angola	276	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	283
Argentina	93	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	2	96
Australia	37	0	8	0	(s)	0	-11	(s)	10	7	43
Bahama Islands	0	-1	(s)	0	-1	11	0	(s)	12	21	21
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	9	0	(s)	(s)	-2	(s)	30	37	37
Brazil	0	0	7	0	0	8	-22	(s)	14	7	7
Brunei	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
Cameroon	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Canada	1,112	89	61	7	58	25	-17	-1	46	267	1,380
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	-16	-7	(s)	(s)	2	-22	-22
China, Taiwan	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-3	(s)	-1	(s)	-5	-5
Colombia	427	0	0	3	(s)	9	(s)	(s)	(s)	12	438
Congo (Brazzaville)	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	59
Ecuador	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	128
Egypt	20	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	9	8	28
France	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-7	(s)	7	(s)	(s)
Gabon	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	34	-1	(s)	-1	32	32
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	22	0	0	0	-2	0	0	-1	(s)	-3	19
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	-7	-2	(s)	-9	-9
Italy	0	0	12	0	0	0	-9	(s)	17	21	21
Jamaica	0	0	0	-1	(s)	-31	0	(s)	-1	-32	-32
Japan	-16	0	9	10	7	-5	-28	-4	-11	-21	-37
Korea, Republic of	-52	0	9	16	(s)	0	-7	(s)	7	26	-26
Malaysia	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	11	11	67
Mexico	1,212	-16	-89	-2	-79	-42	-11	-4	3	-241	972
Netherlands	0	0	17	-8	0	(s)	-22	(s)	38	25	25
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	19	-13	14	0	-6	35	49	49
Norway	244	10	11	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	11	30	273
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	0	0	-7	0	0	(s)	(s)	-7	-7
Peru	19	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	19
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	0	(s)	-6	0	0	6	4	4	4
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	40	0	0	3	8	12	0	(s)	16	39	79
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	9	0	0	0	-18	(s)	17	8	8
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	10	-3	(s)	10	17	17
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	18	0	0	0	(s)	6	0	(s)	(s)	6	24
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-9	(s)	(s)	-9	-9
United Kingdom	479	(s)	21	-8	(s)	0	-5	(s)	59	66	544
Virgin Islands	0	0	123	15	71	45	0	(s)	43	298	298
Other	0	-2	23	7	-39	-8	-33	-4	51	-5	-5
Total	8,717	100	351	111	3	175	-221	-21	736	1,233	9,950
Persian Gulf^d	2,352	0	41	0	6	2	-4	(s)	47	92	2,444

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^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-May 1999
(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	2,417	9	36	5	8	44	-4	(s)	218	316	2,734
Algeria	43	9	1	0	0	44	0	(s)	172	225	268
Iraq	697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	697
Kuwait	234	(s)	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	235
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	13	13	13
Saudi Arabia	1,444	0	35	4	8	(s)	-1	(s)	32	79	1,523
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-3	(s)	1	-2	-2
Other OPEC	1,960	11	68	30	59	57	-4	(s)	142	363	2,324
Indonesia	70	0	0	0	(s)	2	-1	(s)	1	2	72
Nigeria	682	(s)	0	0	-2	0	0	(s)	24	23	705
Venezuela	1,208	11	68	30	61	55	-4	(s)	117	338	1,546
Non OPEC	4,145	88	169	65	14	13	-218	-19	422	533	4,678
Angola	335	0	0	5	0	0	0	(s)	1	6	341
Argentina	98	(s)	1	0	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	10	12	110
Australia	31	(s)	2	0	(s)	0	-11	(s)	7	-3	28
Bahama Islands	0	-1	1	(s)	-6	2	0	(s)	2	-1	-1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	4	0	1	1	-7	(s)	28	27	27
Benin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brazil	0	0	3	0	-13	4	-20	(s)	4	-22	-22
Brunei	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
Cameroon	5	0	0	0	0	0	-1	(s)	0	-1	5
Canada	1,032	105	52	-3	68	11	-12	-2	37	256	1,288
China, People's Republic of	2	0	0	(s)	-6	-5	(s)	(s)	1	-11	-9
China, Taiwan	-4	(s)	(s)	(s)	-7	-1	(s)	-1	(s)	-9	-12
Colombia	465	(s)	-1	2	(s)	5	-1	(s)	3	7	472
Congo (Brazzaville)	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	54
Congo (Kinshasa)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2
Ecuador	85	-1	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	84
Egypt	18	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	4	3	21
France	0	0	3	0	(s)	0	-5	(s)	25	23	23
Gabon	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169
Germany, FR	0	(s)	2	0	(s)	9	-2	(s)	5	14	14
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	3	1	1
Guatemala	24	(s)	-2	(s)	-3	(s)	0	-1	2	-5	19
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-3	-1	(s)	-3	-3
Italy	0	-1	5	0	(s)	0	-21	(s)	10	-8	-8
Jamaica	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-22	0	(s)	-1	-24	-24
Japan	-18	-1	3	2	1	-2	-33	-2	-7	-38	-56
Korea, Republic of	-46	(s)	4	7	(s)	-1	-4	(s)	4	10	-35
Malaysia	17	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	12	12	29
Mexico	1,285	-22	-81	(s)	-48	-35	-7	-4	25	-173	1,111
Netherlands	0	0	6	-2	-1	(s)	-21	(s)	20	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	22	-5	10	0	-6	53	74	74
Norway	195	11	5	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	29	42	237
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	-1	0	-8	-7	(s)	(s)	(s)	-16	-16
Peru	37	-1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	37
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-3	(s)	-1	(s)	0	5	4	4	4
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	1
Russia	13	(s)	1	1	2	6	0	(s)	14	24	37
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	(s)	5	0	(s)	0	-22	(s)	5	-12	-12
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2	-1	(s)	3	5	5
Thailand	0	(s)	0	2	(s)	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	29	0	0	0	2	7	(s)	(s)	3	11	40
Turkey	0	-2	0	0	(s)	0	-11	(s)	(s)	-14	-14
United Kingdom	241	5	14	-5	(s)	5	-2	(s)	63	79	320
Virgin Islands	0	0	127	27	81	40	0	(s)	18	293	293
Other	23	-2	18	7	-41	-16	-30	-4	34	-33	-10
Total	8,523	108	272	101	82	113	-226	-20	782	1,213	9,735
Persian Gulf^d	2,374	(s)	35	5	8	(s)	-4	(s)	46	91	2,465

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^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,
May 1999**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	17,436	73,047	745,374	13,804	65,164	914,825
Refinery	16,460	14,122	56,355	2,479	25,572	114,988
Tank Farms and Pipelines	959	58,010	102,121	10,519	30,812	202,421
Leases	17	915	13,303	806	876	15,917
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ^a	0	0	573,595	0	0	573,595
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	7,904	7,904
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	182,941	181,529	268,902	19,221	93,525	746,118
Refinery	60,215	66,646	142,394	12,578	64,558	346,391
Bulk Terminal	92,830	73,315	75,083	3,243	21,490	265,961
Pipeline	29,843	39,405	47,675	3,063	7,286	127,272
Natural Gas Processing Plant	53	2,163	3,750	337	191	6,494
Pentanes Plus	18	2,231	8,195	214	33	10,691
Refinery	0	205	201	21	0	427
Bulk Terminal	10	982	5,337	1	8	6,338
Pipeline	0	570	1,578	67	0	2,215
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	474	1,079	125	25	1,711
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,098	31,006	58,028	1,130	4,008	99,270
Refinery	1,734	4,034	11,277	411	1,373	18,829
Bulk Terminal	1,416	18,044	32,731	44	2,469	54,704
Pipeline	1,903	7,239	11,349	463	0	20,954
Natural Gas Processing Plant	45	1,689	2,671	212	166	4,783
Ethane/Ethylene	0	3,988	13,641	208	0	17,837
Refinery	0	2	738	0	0	740
Bulk Terminal	0	1,778	9,370	0	0	11,148
Pipeline	0	1,940	3,197	205	0	5,342
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	268	336	3	0	607
Propane/Propylene	3,330	20,282	21,262	410	980	46,264
Refinery	463	1,816	3,621	107	137	6,144
Bulk Terminal	940	14,259	12,001	42	707	27,949
Pipeline	1,901	3,089	4,890	141	0	10,021
Natural Gas Processing Plant	26	1,118	750	120	136	2,150
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,578	5,075	17,846	350	2,600	27,449
Refinery	1,088	1,794	5,623	203	893	9,601
Bulk Terminal	476	1,429	8,843	2	1,689	12,439
Pipeline	0	1,661	2,537	75	0	4,273
Natural Gas Processing Plant	14	191	843	70	18	1,136
Isobutane/Isobutylene	190	1,661	5,279	162	428	7,720
Refinery	183	422	1,295	101	343	2,344
Bulk Terminal	0	578	2,517	0	73	3,168
Pipeline	2	549	725	42	0	1,318
Natural Gas Processing Plant	5	112	742	19	12	890
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,249	3,076	5,921	339	3,168	14,753
Refinery	1,812	443	2,247	108	2,229	6,839
Bulk Terminal	437	2,605	3,546	213	419	7,220
Pipeline	0	28	128	18	520	694
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	31	1	0	4	36
Refinery	0	31	1	0	4	36
Fuel Ethanol	160	2,861	1,110	151	454	4,736
Refinery	W	265	W	W	W	421
Bulk Terminal ^b	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 ^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	837
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	837

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
May 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,720	W	3,948	W	2,706	8,726
Refinery	1,399	W	1,658	W	2,206	5,428
Bulk Terminal ^b	W	W	2,162	W	3	2,645
Pipeline	W	W	128	W	497	653
Other Oxygenates ^c	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal ^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	10,150	15,021	49,847	3,131	21,748	99,897
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	1,918	4,271	12,596	982	3,702	23,469
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,541	2,349	7,841	371	4,640	17,742
Heavy Gas Oils	3,532	5,721	20,610	1,136	10,243	41,242
Residuum	2,159	2,680	8,800	642	3,163	17,444
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	11,020	12,462	15,522	1,701	7,590	48,295
Refinery	9,400	9,315	14,184	1,701	6,721	41,331
Bulk Terminal	1,574	1,058	1,061	0	167	3,860
Pipeline	46	2,089	267	0	702	3,104
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	164	14	15	0	2	195
Refinery	164	14	15	0	2	195
Finished Motor Gasoline	56,283	45,107	48,061	5,222	21,852	176,525
Refinery	11,918	8,425	17,786	2,519	11,311	51,959
Bulk Terminal	29,360	21,031	11,788	1,312	8,102	71,593
Pipeline	15,005	15,651	18,487	1,391	2,439	52,973
Reformulated	20,966	1,724	10,376	0	11,669	44,735
Refinery	7,587	237	4,026	0	6,663	18,513
Bulk Terminal	10,273	1,057	2,060	0	4,019	17,409
Pipeline	3,106	430	4,290	0	987	8,813
Oxygenated	82	285	110	158	842	1,477
Refinery	16	220	0	0	35	271
Bulk Terminal	66	65	0	158	370	659
Pipeline	0	0	110	0	437	547
Other	35,235	43,098	37,575	5,064	9,341	130,313
Refinery	4,315	7,968	13,760	2,519	4,613	33,175
Bulk Terminal	19,021	19,909	9,728	1,154	3,713	53,525
Pipeline	11,899	15,221	14,087	1,391	1,015	43,613
Finished Aviation Gasoline	146	420	471	33	501	1,571
Refinery	17	122	425	23	242	829
Bulk Terminal	129	298	23	10	259	719
Pipeline	0	0	23	0	0	23
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	13	0	38	51
Refinery	0	0	1	0	33	34
Bulk Terminal	0	0	12	0	5	17
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	12,454	8,318	15,089	773	9,449	46,083
Refinery	2,006	3,014	7,456	409	4,637	17,522
Bulk Terminal	4,960	1,466	1,618	191	3,435	11,670
Pipeline	5,488	3,838	6,015	173	1,377	16,891

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
May 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	2,619	1,118	828	93	103	4,761
Refinery	240	312	469	87	78	1,186
Bulk Terminal	2,111	802	112	0	13	3,038
Pipeline	268	4	247	6	12	537
Distillate Fuel Oil	56,874	33,807	29,280	3,142	11,691	134,794
Refinery	12,686	9,403	14,001	1,430	5,691	43,211
Bulk Terminal	37,055	14,420	5,708	776	4,053	62,012
Pipeline	7,133	9,984	9,571	936	1,947	29,571
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	18,687	23,350	18,635	2,705	8,503	71,880
Refinery	2,971	5,389	8,329	1,125	4,121	21,935
Bulk Terminal	11,642	10,373	4,029	694	2,705	29,443
Pipeline	4,074	7,588	6,277	886	1,677	20,502
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	38,187	10,457	10,645	437	3,188	62,914
Refinery	9,715	4,014	5,672	305	1,570	21,276
Bulk Terminal	25,413	4,047	1,679	82	1,348	32,569
Pipeline	3,059	2,396	3,294	50	270	9,069
Residual Fuel Oil^d	15,353	2,616	16,375	469	5,724	40,537
Refinery	5,433	1,938	6,514	469	3,962	18,316
Bulk Terminal	9,920	678	9,861	0	1,473	21,932
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	289	289
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	3,324	162	192	25	616	4,319
Refinery	693	0	57	25	616	1,391
Bulk Terminal	2,631	162	135	0	0	2,928
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	6,159	678	4,337	273	767	12,214
Refinery	3,014	478	717	273	675	5,157
Bulk Terminal	3,145	200	3,620	0	92	7,057
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	5,870	1,776	11,846	171	4,052	23,715
Refinery	1,726	1,460	5,740	171	2,671	11,768
Bulk Terminal	4,144	316	6,106	0	1,381	11,947
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	548	316	1,320	0	203	2,387
Refinery	548	316	1,320	0	203	2,387
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	49	2,002	0	165	2,216
Refinery	0	49	2,002	0	165	2,216
Special Naphthas	101	339	1,574	0	33	2,047
Refinery	84	330	1,409	0	33	1,856
Bulk Terminal	17	9	165	0	0	191
Lubricants	2,276	1,599	6,309	0	1,360	11,544
Refinery	716	456	4,979	0	874	7,025
Bulk Terminal	1,560	1,143	1,330	0	486	4,519
Waxes	308	67	381	32	324	1,112
Refinery	308	67	381	32	324	1,112
Petroleum Coke	437	3,837	3,254	71	2,115	9,714
Refinery	437	3,837	3,254	71	2,115	9,714
Asphalt and Road Oil	6,759	19,860	5,199	2,854	3,192	37,864
Refinery	2,508	9,215	3,918	2,164	2,629	20,434
Bulk Terminal	4,251	10,645	1,281	690	563	17,430
Miscellaneous Products	84	266	1,218	17	226	1,811
Refinery	54	130	698	2	188	1,072
Bulk Terminal	30	134	510	6	38	718
Pipeline	0	2	10	9	0	21
Total Stocks, All Oils	200,377	254,576	1,014,276	33,025	158,689	1,660,943

^a Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

^b Includes stocks held by merchant producers.

^c 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).

^d 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, May 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil			Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
PAD District I	41,278	17,860	82	23,336	2,351	49,741	14,613	35,128	15,353	1,429
Connecticut	1,336	1,336	0	0	32	6,405	575	5,830	113	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,910	1,192	0	718	105	3,563	678	2,885	1,664	W
Florida	6,460	0	0	6,460	11	2,526	1,633	893	1,154	82
Georgia	1,768	21	0	1,747	21	1,491	943	548	222	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,771	896	0	875	390	1,872	588	1,284	578	W
Massachusetts	752	752	0	0	116	3,952	466	3,486	569	W
New Jersey	10,763	8,731	0	2,032	287	12,910	2,912	9,998	6,116	W
New York	3,857	1,750	66	2,041	409	4,817	1,410	3,407	2,281	W
North Carolina	2,560	68	0	2,492	122	1,571	830	741	353	W
Pennsylvania	5,453	1,387	0	4,066	683	5,795	2,524	3,271	1,311	W
Rhode Island	866	866	0	0	W	1,810	288	1,522	W	W
South Carolina	1,488	28	0	1,460	70	804	551	253	W	W
Virginia	2,059	833	0	1,226	75	2,092	1,098	994	343	W
West Virginia	235	0	16	219	W	133	117	16	W	W
PAD District II	29,456	1,294	285	27,877	1,114	23,823	15,762	8,061	2,616	17,193
Illinois	3,192	436	0	2,756	114	3,388	2,453	935	995	642
Indiana	6,019	392	9	5,618	344	5,103	3,243	1,860	520	W
Iowa	1,222	0	0	1,222	W	1,154	917	237	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,999	60	0	2,939	0	2,094	1,562	532	12	12,511
Kentucky	1,569	164	0	1,405	26	996	437	559	W	W
Michigan	2,428	0	0	2,428	162	1,545	1,201	344	88	1,944
Minnesota	1,422	0	220	1,202	W	1,272	965	307	81	W
Missouri	1,220	57	0	1,163	W	688	570	118	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	510	0	2	508	W	846	529	317	W	W
Ohio	3,855	0	0	3,855	240	2,576	1,508	1,068	191	W
Oklahoma	1,811	0	3	1,808	W	1,409	907	502	160	219
Tennessee	1,632	0	51	1,581	36	1,371	709	662	272	W
Wisconsin	1,577	185	0	1,392	W	1,381	761	620	59	W
PAD District III	29,574	6,086	0	23,488	581	19,709	12,358	7,351	16,375	16,372
Alabama	1,096	12	0	1,084	39	955	665	290	159	26
Arkansas	707	0	0	707	W	516	301	215	W	W
Louisiana	6,909	313	0	6,596	216	5,079	2,423	2,656	7,558	1,482
Mississippi	3,101	0	0	3,101	1	1,642	857	785	W	2,660
New Mexico	374	0	0	374	W	275	187	88	14	W
Texas	17,387	5,761	0	11,626	320	11,242	7,925	3,317	8,338	12,128
PAD District IV	3,831	0	158	3,673	87	2,206	1,819	387	469	269
Colorado	1,041	0	158	883	W	454	395	59	W	W
Idaho	393	0	0	393	W	242	165	77	W	W
Montana	1,009	0	0	1,009	W	556	556	0	70	41
Utah	743	0	0	743	W	562	338	224	55	105
Wyoming	645	0	0	645	W	392	365	27	W	76
PAD District V	19,413	10,682	405	8,326	91	9,744	6,826	2,918	5,435	980
Alaska	509	0	0	509	W	766	58	708	W	W
Arizona	1,271	125	167	979	W	491	421	70	W	W
California	12,074	10,504	238	1,332	86	5,371	4,652	719	2,843	426
Hawaii	689	0	0	689	W	642	167	475	W	W
Nevada	326	0	0	326	W	121	100	21	W	W
Oregon	1,520	53	0	1,467	W	740	499	241	272	W
Washington	3,024	0	0	3,024	W	1,613	929	684	969	52
U.S. Total	123,552	35,922	930	86,700	4,224	105,223	51,378	53,845	40,248	36,243

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, May 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	0	329	0	270	853	581	0	0	70,068
Petroleum Products	9,264	47	0	2,381	7,343	3,196	0	98,349	30,879
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	422
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	946	5,000	44	0	1,078	2,961
Unfinished Oils	8	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	60
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	20	38	0	0	183	0	0	358	2,689
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,301	0	0	639	964	1,290	0	57,248	12,047
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	330	0	0	9,675	2,910
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,301	0	0	639	634	1,290	0	47,573	9,137
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	182	64
Jet Fuel	224	0	0	103	0	1,035	0	14,197	5,709
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	224	0	0	103	0	1,035	0	14,197	5,709
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,660	0	0	447	593	812	0	22,272	5,724
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,145	0	0	258	469	812	0	15,173	4,808
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	515	0	0	189	124	0	0	7,099	916
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	25	386	0	0	1,479	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	51	0	0	9	0	0	0	245	52
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	273
Lubricants	0	9	0	54	29	0	0	996	493
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	122	0	0	0	159	385
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9,264	376	0	2,651	8,196	3,777	0	98,349	100,947

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	264	2,572	722	0	0	0	1,951	0
Petroleum Products	493	3,631	2,105	2,961	1,047	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	173	239	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,396	2,722	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	396	2,412	293	0	687	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	883	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	396	1,251	293	0	687	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	43	393	35	0	139	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	43	393	35	0	139	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	54	351	208	0	221	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	54	240	208	0	211	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	111	0	0	10	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	219	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	493	3,895	4,677	3,683	1,047	0	0	1,951	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,
May 1999
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	0	329	168	853	581	0	70,068
Petroleum Products	9,147	0	984	6,450	3,196	73,543	26,526
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	188	0	0	422
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	946	5,000	44	884	2,961
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	183	0	0	2,570
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,301	0	0	809	1,290	43,630	10,010
Reformulated	0	0	0	330	0	9,647	2,311
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,301	0	0	479	1,290	33,983	7,699
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	15	0	48
Jet Fuel	224	0	34	0	1,035	11,359	5,671
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	224	0	34	0	1,035	11,359	5,671
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,622	0	4	270	812	17,656	4,844
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,145	0	4	211	812	11,837	4,503
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	477	0	0	59	0	5,819	341
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9,147	329	1,152	7,303	3,777	73,543	96,594

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,572	722	0	1,951	0
Petroleum Products	493	2,878	2,105	2,961	1,047	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	173	239	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,396	2,722	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	396	2,134	293	0	687	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	883	0	0	0	0	0
Other	396	1,251	293	0	687	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	43	393	35	0	139	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	43	393	35	0	139	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	54	351	208	0	221	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	54	240	208	0	211	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	111	0	0	10	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	493	2,878	4,677	3,683	1,047	1,951	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, May 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	102	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	117	47	0	1,397	893	0	24,806	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	0
Unfinished Oils	8	0	0	36	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	20	38	0	0	0	0	358	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	639	155	0	13,618	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	639	155	0	13,590	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	69	0	0	2,838	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	69	0	0	2,838	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	38	0	0	443	323	0	4,616	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	254	258	0	3,336	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	38	0	0	189	65	0	1,280	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	25	386	0	1,479	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	25	386	0	1,479	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	51	0	0	9	0	0	245	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	0
Lubricants	0	9	0	54	29	0	996	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	122	0	0	159	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	117	47	0	1,499	893	0	24,806	0

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	264	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	1,029	23,777	4,353	753	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	194	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	60	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	335	23	119	256	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	13,618	2,037	278	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	28	599	278	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	13,590	1,438	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	81	101	16	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	2,838	38	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	2,838	38	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	73	4,543	880	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	50	3,286	305	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	23	1,257	575	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,479	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	1,479	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	245	52	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	31	76	273	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	507	489	493	219	0	0	0
Waxes	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	159	385	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,029	23,777	4,353	1,017	0	0	0

^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, May 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	270	329	-59	72,640	1,704	70,936
Petroleum Products	100,730	9,311	91,419	42,248	12,920	29,328
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	595	188	407
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,024	0	2,024	4,357	5,990	-1,633
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	687	3,256	-2,569
Propane/Propylene	2,024	0	2,024	2,603	2,142	461
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	430	519	-89
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	637	73	564
Unfinished Oils	36	8	28	68	36	32
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	358	58	300	2,709	183	2,526
Finished Motor Gasoline	57,887	6,301	51,586	18,641	2,893	15,748
Reformulated	9,675	0	9,675	2,910	330	2,580
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	48,212	6,301	41,911	15,731	2,563	13,168
Finished Aviation Gasoline	182	0	182	64	15	49
Jet Fuel	14,300	224	14,076	5,968	1,138	4,830
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	14,300	224	14,076	5,968	1,138	4,830
Kerosene	26	0	26	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	22,719	2,660	20,059	8,592	1,852	6,740
0.05 percent sulfur and under	15,431	2,145	13,286	7,161	1,539	5,622
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	7,288	515	6,773	1,431	313	1,118
Residual Fuel Oil	1,504	0	1,504	0	411	-411
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	254	51	203	103	9	94
Special Naphthas	107	0	107	273	0	273
Lubricants	1,050	9	1,041	493	83	410
Waxes	2	0	2	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	281	0	281	385	122	263
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	101,000	9,640	91,360	114,888	14,624	100,264

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	3,855	70,332	-66,477	581	3,294	-2,713	264	1,951	-1,687
Petroleum Products	10,351	133,352	-123,001	3,689	6,113	-2,424	4,678	0	4,678
Pentanes Plus	427	422	5	0	412	-412	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,722	4,039	3,683	44	4,118	-4,074	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	4,825	196	4,629	0	2,060	-2,060	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,781	3,091	-1,310	42	1,217	-1,175	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	829	225	604	2	517	-515	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	287	527	-240	0	324	-324	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	60	-60	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	221	3,303	-3,082	0	0	0	256	0	256
Finished Motor Gasoline	964	72,103	-71,139	1,686	980	706	3,099	0	3,099
Reformulated	330	12,863	-12,533	0	0	0	278	0	278
Oxygenated	0	883	-883	0	0	0	883	0	883
Other	634	58,357	-57,723	1,686	980	706	1,938	0	1,938
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	246	-246	15	0	15	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	20,342	-20,342	1,078	174	904	532	0	532
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	20,342	-20,342	1,078	174	904	532	0	532
Kerosene	0	26	-26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	593	28,401	-27,808	866	429	437	572	0	572
0.05 percent sulfur and under	469	20,275	-19,806	866	419	447	451	0	451
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	124	8,126	-8,002	0	10	-10	121	0	121
Residual Fuel Oil	386	1,479	-1,093	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	297	-297	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	380	-380	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	38	1,708	-1,670	0	0	0	219	0	219
Waxes	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	544	-544	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14,206	203,684	-189,478	4,270	9,407	-5,137	4,942	1,951	2,991

^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 Statistic 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-820	"Biennial 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 electronically 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, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the September 1996 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for the current year compared with the previous year.

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect preliminary data on production 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-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 260 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 320 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 175 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 component products (fractionator). Approximately 585 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; and (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other nonrefinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenate. Approximately 85 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 and oxygenate stocks.) 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, shipments, 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 and stocks

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, lique-

fied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

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

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

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

Stocks

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

Movements

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

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

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

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182,

"Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the California Department of Conservation. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

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

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR). 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 WPSR. 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* (PSM) 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.

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,

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

Date of Data	Month of Production																	
Availability	1-98	2-98	3-98	4-98	5-98	6-98	7-98	8-98	9-98	10-98	11-98	12-98	1-99	2-99	3-99	4-99	5-99	6-99
Reported State Data																		
3-14-98	1289	0																
4-14-98	1743	1246	0															
5-14-98	4470	1702	1235	0														
6-14-98	4662	4254	1638	1213	0													
7-14-98	5793	4527	4242	1644	1222	0												
8-14-98	5886	4532	4439	4002	1593	1184	0											
9-14-98	5956	5775	5633	5488	4910	1529	1159	0										
10-14-98	5958	5777	5660	5491	5181	4028	1512	1136	0									
11-14-98	5957	5775	5683	5595	5439	5331	4005	1309	1108	0								
12-14-98	5957	5775	5687	5669	5489	5404	4044	3731	1331	1236	0							
1-14-99	6319	5775	5687	5668	5512	5453	5383	3954	3858	1361	1171	0						
2-14-99	6362	5816	5754	5762	5686	5568	5507	5481	4073	4077	1475	1171	0					
3-14-99	6362	5959	5755	5797	5686	5602	5531	5550	4159	4078	4047	1460	1167	0				
4-14-99	6215	6027	5971	6031	5915	5831	5783	5768	5243	5512	4361	4159	1380	1107	0			
5-14-99	6541	6476	6408	6483	6347	6267	6194	6203	5789	6143	6140	6043	3665	1352	1144	0		
6-14-99	6554	6489	6415	6482	6367	6265	6092	6212	5762	6118	6109	6017	3925	2661	1685	1137	0	
7-14-99	6536	6486	6412	6479	6362	6260	6187	6172	5756	6058	6041	6018	4018	3950	1756	1519	1185	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production																		
7-14-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	11	19	23	28	33
Production Estimates																		
Estimate	1-98	2-98	3-98	4-98	5-98	6-98	7-98	8-98	9-98	10-98	11-98	12-98	1-99	2-99	3-99	4-99	5-99	6-99
Original ^c	6389	6407	6406	6412	6375	6333	6349	6331	6299	6396	6399	6403	5950	5862	5888	5798	5839	5844
Interim ^d	6438	6538	6465	6484	6384	6290	6322	6276	6069	6270	6189	5938	5954	5984	6048	5977	5985	
Revised.....	6515	6449	6399	6483	6363	6252	6193	6193	5918	6152	6072							
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	5765	5894	5763	5858	5690	5550	5516	5418	5184	5306	5070	5192	5119	5327	5161	5072	5078	
Revised....	5880	5910	5770	5852	5716	5550	5519	5417	5157	5217	5234	5151	5254	5126	5170	5105		
Final ^e	6541	6476	6408	6483	6347	6267	6194	6203	5789	6143	6140	6043						

^a Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

^e Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1998, DOE/EIA 0340(98)/2.

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

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

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

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

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

Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

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

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

An estimate for the total amount of gasohol produced with the ethanol is given as 10 times the estimated fuel ethanol blended (this assumes a 10 percent ethanol blend). This amount is added to the column labeled field production of "oxygenated gasoline" and subtracted from the field production of "other" finished gasoline. The PAD District level detail was obtained by allocating the national level estimates according to the percent of gasohol sales from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States*, 1994.

Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

Prior to 1993, the EIA published a "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components. Since these compo-

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

**Table B2. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment, 1994 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1994													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	90	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied.....	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601
1995													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	66	66	79	74	58	81	49	36	57	72	91	58	65
Motor Gas Blending	8	37	56	86	131	113	46	110	35	89	28	29	64
Product Supplied	7,163	7,481	7,788	7,651	7,894	8,220	7,888	8,187	7,786	7,781	7,866	7,742	7,789
1996													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	58	53	49	37	27	14	9	20	23	36	44	38	34
Motor Gas Blending	39	23	-16	14	5	66	2	-18	2	40	53	31	20
Product Supplied.....	7,254	7,552	7,729	7,869	7,998	8,089	8,135	8,216	7,641	8,038	7,875	7,775	7,849
1997													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	39	50	51	46	48	38	59	37	47	69	50	61	50
Motor Gas Blending	-20	61	-27	87	73	113	89	95	115	107	165	80	78
Product Supplied.....	7,301	7,668	7,796	8,064	8,139	8,288	8,496	8,233	8,023	8,141	7,965	8,065	8,017
1998													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	66	55	61	55	42	50	49	58	62	71	55	75	58
Motor Gas Blending	84	39	117	140	142	246	111	88	171	89	145	205	132
Product Supplied.....	7,618	7,711	8,004	8,312	8,279	8,520	8,680	8,568	8,310	8,378	8,167	8,451	8,253
1999													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	56	51	48	48	51								
Motor Gas Blending	31	-110	-92	51	18								
Product Supplied.....	7,630	8,091	8,081	8,389	8,233								

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

Source: • Fuel Ethanol Adjustment — 1994 -1997, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes I and II (Table 3, Motor gasoline field production minus motor gasoline blending component field production); 1998 —, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), (Table 4). • Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment — 1994 - 1997, EIA, *PSA*, Volumes I and II (Table 3; Motor gasoline blending component field adjustment) 1997 —, EIA, *PSM* (Table 4).

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1999

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, 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs.....	15,625	-81	15,538	-76	15,391	-63	—	—	—	—	—	—	-73
Crude Oil.....	14,483	10	14,430	-8	14,495	-18	—	—	—	—	—	—	-5
Pentanes Plus	140	0	128	0	132	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
LPGs.....	315	-2	258	0	228	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	210	-2	161	0	108	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	106	(s)	97	0	120	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	364	-2	345	-2	362	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Unfinished Oils.....	319	-3	237	-1	-84	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	8	-84	144	-66	263	-35	—	—	—	—	—	—	-62
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	-4	0	-3	0	-5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Production	18,587	-90	18,515	-194	18,319	-87	—	—	—	—	—	—	-121
Pentanes Plus	279	(s)	287	0	304	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
LPGs.....	1,885	-3	1,986	(s)	2,141	-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Ethane/Ethylene	592	0	622	0	650	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Propane/Propylene.....	1,041	1	1,047	0	1,023	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	69	(s)	112	(s)	277	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	183	-4	204	0	191	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	308	-1	353	-22	329	-18	—	—	—	—	—	—	-13
Motor Gas Blend. Comp	-31	-67	110	-86	92	-37	—	—	—	—	—	—	-62
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,896	-11	7,608	-80	7,492	-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	-31
Reformulated.....	2,370	-26	2,366	-20	2,451	-38	—	—	—	—	—	—	-28
Oxygenated.....	661	12	586	5	552	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Other	4,865	2	4,657	-65	4,489	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	-22
Finished Aviation Gasoline	22	0	16	0	15	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,603	1	1,576	-1	1,519	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,603	1	1,576	-1	1,518	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene	119	(s)	61	0	36	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,200	(s)	3,276	-1	3,196	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Residual Fuel Oil	778	-6	746	-1	684	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	254	(s)	269	0	226	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	225	-1	196	0	194	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Special Naphthas	58	(s)	58	0	55	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	172	0	161	0	163	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Waxes.....	22	-1	25	-2	17	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Petroleum Coke.....	720	(s)	717	0	714	-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	389	2	419	-1	474	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Still Gas	634	-4	601	(s)	618	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Miscellaneous Products.....	53	0	50	(s)	51	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Imports	10,181	98	10,336	140	10,589	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
Crude Oil.....	8,308	14	8,387	0	8,757	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Pentanes Plus	76	0	42	0	19	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
LPGs.....	154	37	121	41	179	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Ethane/Ethylene	14	23	(s)	28	24	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Propane/Propylene.....	121	14	110	14	142	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Normal Butane/Butylene	10	0	3	0	7	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	8	0	7	0	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	88	0	67	17	46	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Unfinished Oils.....	328	-31	274	-31	239	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-20
Motor Gas Blend. Comp	152	11	131	0	116	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	289	0	347	37	327	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Reformulated.....	195	0	238	21	176	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Other	94	0	109	16	151	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel.....	111	9	152	5	85	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	111	9	152	5	85	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Kerosene	3	0	2	0	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	286	0	265	39	248	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Residual Fuel Oil	191	57	224	31	254	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	56	0	94	0	111	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	84	0	180	0	155	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Special Naphthas	8	0	8	0	11	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Lubricants	16	0	3	0	4	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Waxes.....	1	0	2	0	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	29	0	37	0	33	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Miscellaneous Products.....	(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. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)....	1,639,206	5,212	1,625,479	5,611	1,608,113	5,805	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,543
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	324,571	4,057	325,432	4,893	336,045	6,013	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,988
Pentanes Plus.....	8,344	86	9,103	2	9,540	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
LPGs	91,223	122	81,940	-75	75,486	-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Ethane/Ethylene	20,518	148	17,740	-59	17,522	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Propane/Propylene	47,535	58	43,331	-13	35,859	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	16,204	-114	13,664	-4	15,004	-60	—	—	—	—	—	—	-59
Isobutane/Isobutylene	6,966	30	7,205	1	7,101	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates..	13,799	47	15,011	-21	14,643	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Unfinished Oils	91,006	60	92,624	1	103,047	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	46,975	978	49,520	429	47,760	363	—	—	—	—	—	—	590
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	196	0	186	0	230	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	185,158	-232	178,425	288	167,797	-390	—	—	—	—	—	—	-111
Reformulated	46,444	-369	43,669	-125	41,652	-268	—	—	—	—	—	—	-254
Oxygenated	1,050	0	920	0	1,515	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Other.....	137,664	137	133,836	413	124,630	-122	—	—	—	—	—	—	143
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	1,992	0	1,993	0	1,657	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	45,266	-30	44,990	-5	40,776	-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	-33
Naphtha-Type Jet	39	0	46	0	46	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	45,227	-30	44,944	-5	40,730	-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	-33
Kerosene	6,831	3	5,992	0	5,030	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	147,874	-163	142,302	-33	125,737	-130	—	—	—	—	—	—	-109
Residual Fuel Oil.....	43,752	129	41,883	-46	39,571	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,160	0	2,637	0	2,817	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,757	-5	2,324	0	2,153	-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	-4
Special Naphthas.....	2,313	-2	2,214	0	2,072	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Lubricants	13,411	0	12,685	-10	11,750	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Waxes.....	912	231	990	219	1,008	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	150
Petroleum Coke	10,757	0	10,761	0	10,274	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	27,212	-67	30,589	-32	36,810	-87	—	—	—	—	—	—	-62
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,746	-2	1,928	1	1,960	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Product Supplied.....	18,850	29	19,240	30	19,489	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Crude Oil.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Pentanes Plus.....	218	5	173	3	175	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
LPGs	2,460	-10	2,115	48	2,268	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Ethane/Ethylene	631	11	722	35	681	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Propane/Propylene	1,677	(s)	1,266	16	1,387	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	55	-14	21	-4	119	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	-5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	97	-6	105	1	80	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Unfinished Oils.....	6	-33	-20	-28	-13	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	-21
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	6	-1	4	0	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,630	-9	8,091	-62	8,081	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	-17
Reformulated	2,494	-14	2,700	-8	2,693	-33	—	—	—	—	—	—	-19
Oxygenated	655	12	589	5	531	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Other.....	4,481	-7	4,801	-59	4,857	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	-17
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	17	0	16	0	25	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	1,670	11	1,729	3	1,716	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Naphtha-Type Jet	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,670	11	1,729	3	1,717	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Kerosene	125	(s)	93	(s)	68	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,637	2	3,624	33	3,820	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
0.05% & under	2,201	-6	2,205	6	2,390	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Greater than 0.05%	1,436	7	1,419	28	1,430	-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Residual Fuel Oil.....	849	72	967	36	941	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	308	(s)	346	0	331	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	319	(s)	355	(s)	354	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Special Naphthas.....	59	(s)	60	(s)	59	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	155	1	163	(s)	165	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes.....	23	-9	21	-1	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Petroleum Coke	452	(s)	528	0	510	-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Asphalt and Road Oil	225	4	332	-3	304	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Still Gas.....	634	-4	601	(s)	618	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Miscellaneous Products.....	55	1	43	(s)	50	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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, June 1999

Products	June 1999		May 1999		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production.....	2,496	83	2,894	93	17,469	97
Stocks	4,382	--	4,624	--	--	--
MTBE						
Production.....	6,635	221	6,774	219	37,864	209
Stocks	8,222	--	8,500	--	--	--

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												
1998	96	85	86	85	81	83	85	87	98	103	97	100
1999	102	99	102	99	93	83						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	2,633	2,519	2,360	2,423	2,732	2,829	2,951	2,991	3,169	3,195	3,300	2,814
1999	2,973	3,240	3,722	4,222	4,624	4,382						
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	110	99	86	32	32	139	230	298	101	94	84	78
1999	68	56	46	46	45	1						
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1998	95	84	85	84	81	82	84	87	97	102	96	99
1999	101	99	101	98	93	83						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	1,633	1,661	1,588	1,607	1,697	1,478	1,344	1,377	1,578	1,747	1,841	1,483
1999	1,649	1,897	2,460	2,822	2,861	2,642						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	394	225	271	382	565	612	717	608	610	554	602	625
1999	767	796	802	938	1,111	1,155						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	108	91	94	97	103	118	130	163	179	163	122	97
1999	99	90	94	100	152	160						
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	387	443	321	306	334	482	530	545	701	637	651	531
1999	389	400	320	316	454	425						

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1998	188	176	201	209	195	204	220	217	210	202	220	221
1999	216	212	178	210	219	221						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	8,690	8,725	8,976	9,025	8,400	8,762	8,544	7,695	8,117	7,408	7,880	9,283
1999	8,833	10,063	9,418	7,430	8,500	8,222						
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	1,676	1,514	1,794	1,464	2,058	1,657	1,734	1,341	1,275	1,476	1,876	1,515
1999	1,677	1,959	2,251	1,686	1,583	1,957						
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1998	164	153	179	184	173	176	191	188	181	173	190	193
1999	181	187	161	186	193	192						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	3,712	4,084	3,871	4,132	3,150	3,854	3,174	2,950	3,295	3,159	3,233	3,982
1999	4,442	4,696	4,549	3,634	3,430	3,633						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W						
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	3,009	2,869	3,090	3,101	2,891	2,938	3,231	3,104	3,216	2,513	2,530	3,559
1999	2,443	3,087	2,322	1,901	3,242	2,416						

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
1992	98	94	89	79	90	90	101	91	104	118	128	125
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155	142	157	146	148	144
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	166	160	164	150	144
1995	149	144	121	168	169	182	181	171	163	167	174	171
1996	173	172	182	183	194	202	197	179	186	187	183	184
1997	161	192	182	186	194	209	201	217	200	206	211	205
1998	188	176	201	209	195	204	220	217	210	202	220	221
1999	216	212	178	210	219	221						
Merchant Plants												
1992	65	62	58	48	55	53	63	53	61	76	81	77
1993	63	66	67	87	75	70	89	79	87	76	81	75
1994	63	76	66	73	72	50	73	89	90	81	84	69
1995	76	68	61	86	85	91	90	88	79	90	97	92
1996	94	92	93	95	109	123	111	96	101	98	94	87
1997	72	106	99	92	93	104	106	113	99	108	109	108
1998	97	77	104	107	94	106	114	108	100	100	117	114
1999	105	111	83	114	114	110						
Captive Plants												
1992	33	32	31	31	35	37	38	38	43	42	47	48
1993	52	48	45	50	57	55	67	62	70	70	67	69
1994	60	64	63	67	67	65	81	78	70	83	66	75
1995	73	76	60	83	84	91	91	83	84	76	78	79
1996	79	80	89	89	84	79	85	83	85	89	89	97
1997	89	86	83	94	102	105	95	104	101	98	102	97
1998	91	99	97	102	101	99	106	109	111	102	104	107
1999	110	101	94	97	104	111						

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

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 may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

- the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

- the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

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

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

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

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

Blending Components. See Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 2 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 2 diesel

fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 540 and 640 °F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 4.3 centistokes at 100° F.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas

processing plants, new supply of other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Isobutane. See **Butane**.

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

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

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

Isopentane. See **Natural Gasoline and Isopentane**.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lower Operational Inventory (LOI). The lower operational inventory is the lower end of the demonstrated operational inventory range updated for known and definable changes in the petroleum delivery system. While not implying shortages, operational problems, or price increases, the LOI is indicative of a situation where inventory-related supply flexibility could be constrained or nonexistent. The significance of these constraints depends on local refinery capability to meet demand and the availability and deliverability of products from other regions or foreign sources.

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

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

components and included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) ($\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COCH}_3$. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

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

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

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

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

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

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

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

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a

saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), 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, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC. Prior to January 1, 1993, Ecuador was a member of OPEC. Prior to January 1995, Gabon was a member of OPEC.

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

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

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

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

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

Other Finished. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

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

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

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

Oxygenated Gasoline. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pipeline (Petroleum). Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and

intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Propane (C₃H₈). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C₃H₆). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reformulated Gasoline. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specification D396. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month.

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 consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained or derived from petroleum fractions, or through a Fischer-Tropsch type process, in which the straight chained paraffin series predominates. This includes all marketable wax, whether crude or refined, with a congealing point (ASTM D 938) between 100° and 200° F and a maximum oil content (ASTM D 3235) of 50 weight

percent. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

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.