Petroleum Supply Annual

1994 Volume 1

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May 1995

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Released for printing: May 22, 1995
GPO Stock No: 061-003-00910-7

Cover: Artist's rendition of a graphic display with a profile of a drilling rig.

Printed with soy ink on recycled paper

Petroleum Supply Annual 1994

Volume 1

May 1995

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

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA) contains information on the supply and disposition of crude oil and petroleum products. The publication reflects data that were collected from the petroleum industry during 1994 through annual and monthly surveys. The PSA is divided into two volumes. This first volume contains four sections: Summary Statistics, Detailed Statistics, Refinery Capacity, and Oxygenate Capacity each with final annual data. The second volume contains final statistics for each month of 1994, and replaces data previously published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). The tables in Volumes 1 and 2 are similarly numbered to facilitate comparison between them. Below is a description of each section in Volume 1 of the PSA.

Summary Statistics

This section contains a summary of the data presented each month in the PSM and in Volume 2 of the PSA. It includes a description of the major events in the petroleum industry during 1994 including trends in supply, consumption, and production. Graphs and tables are provided which show 14 years of data depicting the balance between supply, disposition and ending stocks for various commodities including crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, propane/propylene, and liquefied petroleum gases.

Detailed Statistics

The tables contained in this section provide 1994 detailed statistics on supply and disposition, refinery operations, imports and exports, stocks, and transportation of crude oil and petroleum products. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas -- the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five Petroleum Administration for Defense (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.

Refinery Capacity

This section describes major activities within the refinery industry during 1994. The tables are compiled from the Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report." Of particular note are listings of facilities and associated capacities in each State. In addition, summaries of corporate refinery capacities, refinery storage facilities in selected States, and refinery shutdowns, sales and mergers during 1994 are provided.

Oxygenate Capacity

This section highlights major activities within the oxygenate industry during 1994. The tables are compiled from the Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report." Current production capacity by facility are provided for the following oxygenates: fuel ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA) and other oxygenates. In addition, projections for the following year are provided on a PAD District basis.

Appendices

Three appendices are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

- 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 (1993 Revised Crude Oil Production) - Updated monthly and annual crude oil production statistics received after the publication of the 1993 PSA.

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Summary Statistics

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

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

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change ^a		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic ^c	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^d	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^d and Petroleum Products
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	9 290	9 -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	^g 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	^g 214	^g -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 January	9,176	7,361	1,688	540	-757	17,012	1,610
February	9,175	7,389	1,696	171	-951	16,893	1,588
March	9,123	7,348	1,694	-250	-291	16,825	1,571
April	9,072	7,293	1,693	315	92	16,764	1,583
May	8,949	7,169	1,695	-144	770	16,485	1,602
June	8,968	7,167	1,701	-581	604	16,978	1,603
July	8,961	7,131	1,683	244	290	17,143	1,620
August	8,678	6,922	1,638	-124	161	16,929	1,621
September	8,843	7,030	1,660	-160	653	16,876	1,636
October	9,025	7,126	1,722	411	-258	17,448	1,640
November	8,975	7,024	1,754	-227	77	17,091	1,636
December	9,019	7,103	1,744	-212	-1,203	17,928	^g 1,592
Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	--
1993 January	9,254	6,961	1,737	295	^g 560	16,173	^g 1,618
February	8,907	6,943	1,777	219	-796	17,334	1,602
March	8,987	6,974	1,793	212	-602	17,575	1,590
April	8,897	6,881	1,802	523	356	16,781	1,617
May	8,800	6,847	1,732	147	915	16,508	1,650
June	8,747	6,795	1,753	2	573	17,096	1,667
July	8,657	6,688	1,741	6	497	17,357	1,682
August	8,720	6,758	1,747	-505	299	17,332	1,676
September	8,652	6,712	1,732	-439	86	17,650	1,665
October	8,893	6,839	1,768	328	403	17,323	1,688
November	8,847	6,912	1,670	251	-320	17,780	1,686
December	8,668	6,858	1,579	-53	-1,198	17,953	1,647
Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	70	17,237	--
1994 January	8,694	6,817	1,615	90	-906	18,072	1,622
February	8,611	6,770	1,633	-97	-1,190	18,337	1,586
March	8,675	6,746	1,668	324	-379	17,313	1,584
April	8,524	6,612	1,679	-68	284	17,489	1,591
May	8,614	6,688	1,711	-253	954	17,181	1,612
June	8,586	6,611	1,733	-104	497	17,815	1,624
July	8,550	6,501	1,753	148	824	17,485	1,654
August	8,526	6,544	1,760	-129	291	18,117	1,659
September	8,670	6,609	1,792	227	579	17,490	1,684
October	8,683	6,658	1,748	255	-607	17,719	1,673
November	8,758	6,628	1,815	102	380	17,315	1,687
December	8,842	6,760	1,807	-292	-813	18,319	1,653
Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	-2	17,718	--

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

^g In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports ^f
	Total	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1981 Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983 Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 January	7,712	5,956	1,756	1,144	118	1,026	6,568
February	6,827	5,079	1,748	852	22	829	5,975
March	7,068	5,321	1,747	912	105	807	6,156
April	8,092	6,127	1,966	937	23	914	7,155
May	7,823	6,060	1,763	885	106	779	6,939
June	7,946	6,171	1,775	957	107	850	6,989
July	8,479	6,796	1,683	929	53	876	7,550
August	8,260	6,457	1,803	789	133	657	7,470
September	8,178	6,218	1,960	848	68	780	7,330
October	8,505	6,696	1,810	902	106	796	7,603
November	7,872	6,121	1,751	995	111	885	6,877
December	7,839	5,937	1,901	1,237	107	1,130	6,602
Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 January	8,004	6,292	1,712	1,135	129	1,006	6,869
February	7,948	6,156	1,792	1,033	166	867	6,915
March	8,285	6,488	1,797	970	139	831	7,315
April	8,768	6,928	1,840	1,067	73	994	7,701
May	8,663	6,809	1,854	1,082	112	970	7,581
June	8,805	7,201	1,604	900	150	750	7,905
July	9,219	7,289	1,930	1,001	62	938	8,218
August	8,429	6,641	1,789	829	55	774	7,600
September	8,531	6,581	1,950	902	107	795	7,629
October	9,197	7,181	2,015	881	62	819	8,316
November	8,903	6,997	1,906	980	67	913	7,923
December	8,645	6,838	1,807	1,250	63	1,188	7,394
Average	8,620	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 January	7,993	5,945	2,048	927	110	817	7,066
February	8,539	6,313	2,226	882	116	766	7,657
March	8,574	6,372	2,202	936	40	896	7,638
April	8,968	6,955	2,013	868	120	749	8,100
May	9,213	7,198	2,015	929	118	812	8,284
June	9,305	7,358	1,947	867	107	760	8,438
July	9,779	7,857	1,922	877	84	793	8,902
August	9,510	7,488	2,022	913	72	841	8,597
September	9,693	7,868	1,825	891	61	830	8,802
October	8,788	7,136	1,651	997	138	859	7,791
November	8,707	7,034	1,674	1,000	102	898	7,707
December	8,863	7,193	1,670	1,208	118	1,090	7,655
Average	8,996	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054

Footnotes continued.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • 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, 1981 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, 1981 - Present

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Tables S4 - S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present

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

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,¹ 1981 - Present

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

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

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

Year/Month		Supply						Disposition
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^c	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)
1989	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)
1990	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)
1991	Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)
1992	January	7,361	1,789	5,956	0	5,956	290	0
	February	7,389	1,808	5,079	0	5,079	229	(s)
	March	7,348	1,785	5,321	0	5,321	287	(s)
	April	7,293	1,741	6,127	0	6,127	189	0
	May	7,169	1,682	6,060	0	6,060	421	0
	June	7,167	1,703	6,171	34	6,138	259	(s)
	July	7,131	1,655	6,796	0	6,796	332	0
	August	6,922	1,635	6,457	18	6,439	65	(s)
	September	7,030	1,700	6,218	16	6,202	385	0
	October	7,126	1,696	6,696	49	6,647	290	(s)
	November	7,024	1,674	6,121	0	6,121	296	(s)
	December	7,103	1,705	5,937	0	5,937	61	(s)
	Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)
1993	January	6,961	1,654	6,292	0	6,292	118	(s)
	February	6,943	1,628	6,156	0	6,156	162	(s)
	March	6,974	1,639	6,488	32	6,455	101	0
	April	6,881	1,587	6,928	112	6,817	333	(s)
	May	6,847	1,568	6,809	0	6,809	443	0
	June	6,795	1,520	7,201	0	7,201	293	0
	July	6,688	1,441	7,289	0	7,289	236	0
	August	6,758	1,528	6,641	0	6,641	3	0
	September	6,712	1,471	6,581	34	6,547	224	(s)
	October	6,839	1,610	7,181	0	7,181	109	0
	November	6,912	1,670	6,997	0	6,997	106	0
	December	6,858	1,671	6,838	0	6,838	-98	0
	Average	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	(s)
1994	January	6,817	1,658	5,945	0	5,945	734	0
	February	6,770	1,597	6,313	0	6,313	77	0
	March	6,746	1,583	6,372	99	6,273	242	(s)
	April	6,612	1,504	6,955	31	6,925	302	(s)
	May	6,688	1,578	7,198	0	7,198	260	0
	June	6,611	1,517	7,358	17	7,341	393	(s)
	July	6,501	1,495	7,857	0	7,857	226	0
	August	6,544	1,500	7,488	0	7,488	409	0
	September	6,609	1,514	7,868	0	7,868	54	0
	October	6,658	1,604	7,136	0	7,136	136	0
	November	6,628	1,518	7,034	0	7,034	516	0
	December	6,760	1,636	7,193	0	7,193	-165	0
	Average	6,662	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	(s)

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

^d Previously published as crude used directly.

^e Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)			
		Stock Change ^b		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR	Other Primary
		SPR	Other						
1981	Average	336	^e -46	12,470	228	^d 58	594	230	363
1982	Average	174	-38	11,774	236	^d 59	^e 644	294	^e 350
1983	Average	234	^e -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984	Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985	Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986	Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987	Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988	Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989	Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990	Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991	Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992	January	(s)	540	12,923	118	26	910	569	341
	February	0	171	12,486	22	17	915	569	346
	March	(s)	-250	13,083	105	18	907	569	339
	April	0	315	13,260	23	11	917	569	348
	May	(s)	-145	13,679	106	10	912	569	344
	June	34	-615	14,059	107	12	895	570	325
	July	(s)	244	13,953	53	9	902	570	333
	August	20	-144	13,426	133	8	898	570	328
	September	43	-204	13,714	68	11	893	571	322
	October	69	342	13,584	106	10	906	574	333
	November	15	-243	13,547	111	10	899	574	325
	December	22	-234	13,194	107	12	893	575	318
	Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	--	--	--
1993	January	19	276	12,938	129	10	902	575	327
	February	18	201	12,865	166	10	908	576	332
	March	58	154	13,200	139	11	915	578	337
	April	136	387	13,538	73	9	930	582	349
	May	13	134	13,829	112	10	935	582	353
	June	21	-20	14,129	150	8	935	583	352
	July	19	-13	14,136	62	9	935	583	352
	August	24	-529	13,844	55	8	920	584	335
	September	52	-491	13,841	107	8	906	586	321
	October	19	309	13,729	62	10	917	586	330
	November	18	233	13,686	67	10	924	587	337
	December	9	-62	13,571	63	16	922	587	335
	Average	34	47	13,613	98	10	--	--	--
1994	January	4	87	13,286	110	10	925	587	338
	February	(s)	-97	13,130	116	12	923	587	335
	March	99	226	12,985	40	10	933	590	342
	April	31	-98	13,809	120	9	931	591	339
	May	(s)	-253	14,272	118	9	923	591	332
	June	16	-120	14,351	107	7	920	592	328
	July	(s)	148	14,344	84	8	924	592	333
	August	(s)	-129	14,491	72	7	920	592	329
	September	0	227	14,234	61	9	927	592	335
	October	0	255	13,529	138	8	935	592	343
	November	(s)	102	13,968	102	7	938	592	346
	December	(s)	-292	13,951	118	10	929	592	337
	Average	13	5	13,866	99	9	--	--	--

Footnotes continued.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait ^b		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	January	206	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	218	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	215	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	April	182	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	May	202	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	June	144	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
	July	179	37	0	0	58	23	0	0
	August	261	45	0	0	66	33	0	0
	September	184	19	0	0	70	33	0	0
	October	186	8	0	0	137	109	0	0
	November	171	0	0	0	117	117	0	0
	December	203	9	0	0	165	149	0	0
	Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993	January	153	28	0	0	144	129	0	0
	February	256	0	0	0	251	229	0	0
	March	185	7	0	0	316	300	0	0
	April	258	26	0	0	279	279	0	0
	May	228	3	0	0	222	222	0	0
	June	169	32	0	0	235	235	0	0
	July	246	6	0	0	368	362	0	0
	August	241	28	0	0	467	451	0	0
	September	192	0	0	0	445	431	0	0
	October	317	80	0	0	530	526	0	0
	November	222	52	0	0	486	470	0	0
	December	169	25	0	0	484	484	0	0
	Average	220	24	0	0	353	344	0	0
1994	January	224	8	0	0	309	309	0	0
	February	226	20	0	0	423	423	0	0
	March	278	0	0	0	476	476	0	0
	April	245	30	0	0	261	238	0	0
	May	261	0	0	0	362	362	0	0
	June	178	2	0	0	255	255	0	0
	July	301	38	0	0	345	345	0	0
	August	282	39	0	0	306	306	0	0
	September	237	20	0	0	361	361	0	0
	October	217	38	0	0	165	148	0	0
	November	203	20	0	0	249	240	0	0
	December	259	39	0	0	240	227	0	0
	Average	243	21	0	0	312	307	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources						Total Arab OPEC	
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992	January	0	0	2,017	1,900	18	0	2,241	1,937
	February	0	0	1,776	1,687	0	0	1,995	1,745
	March	0	0	1,707	1,568	0	0	1,922	1,605
	April	0	0	1,734	1,524	0	0	1,916	1,543
	May	0	0	1,764	1,584	0	0	1,966	1,591
	June	0	0	1,744	1,610	0	0	1,888	1,621
	July	8	0	1,713	1,599	0	0	1,958	1,659
	August	0	0	1,594	1,473	7	0	1,929	1,551
	September	0	0	1,593	1,477	0	0	1,847	1,529
	October	0	0	1,593	1,482	4	0	1,920	1,599
	November	0	0	1,608	1,540	17	0	1,913	1,657
	December	0	0	1,793	1,725	28	0	2,188	1,882
	Average	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993	January	0	0	1,688	1,571	0	0	1,984	1,728
	February	0	0	1,626	1,480	0	0	2,133	1,709
	March	6	0	1,479	1,349	0	0	1,987	1,655
	April	0	0	1,644	1,515	17	17	2,198	1,837
	May	0	0	1,524	1,361	59	59	2,034	1,646
	June	0	0	1,540	1,413	66	66	2,010	1,746
	July	0	0	1,283	1,171	19	0	1,917	1,538
	August	0	0	1,151	1,036	0	0	1,859	1,515
	September	0	0	1,329	1,181	0	0	1,966	1,612
	October	0	0	1,115	969	0	0	1,961	1,574
	November	0	0	1,281	1,152	1	0	1,989	1,673
	December	0	0	1,330	1,205	0	0	1,983	1,713
	Average	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,000	1,661
1994	January	0	0	1,320	1,175	0	0	1,854	1,492
	February	0	0	1,071	1,023	0	0	1,719	1,467
	March	0	0	1,132	1,055	0	0	1,887	1,531
	April	0	0	1,586	1,428	4	0	2,097	1,696
	May	0	0	1,438	1,394	0	0	2,062	1,757
	June	0	0	1,395	1,277	0	0	1,829	1,535
	July	0	0	1,414	1,310	53	53	2,113	1,745
	August.....	0	0	1,363	1,271	0	0	1,950	1,615
	September	0	0	1,486	1,364	40	40	2,125	1,786
	October	0	0	1,601	1,500	38	23	2,020	1,709
	November	0	0	1,477	1,357	0	0	1,929	1,617
	December	0	0	1,526	1,388	15	15	2,040	1,669
	Average	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,970	1,636

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador ^c		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^f (s)	^f (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	January	56	56	91	91	125	117	0	0
	February	61	48	105	105	39	39	0	0
	March	26	26	25	25	85	83	0	0
	April	53	46	186	186	54	49	0	0
	May	51	51	135	135	155	133	0	0
	June	105	101	129	129	109	102	0	0
	July	111	111	143	143	65	65	0	0
	August	99	93	108	108	91	85	0	0
	September	97	97	165	158	57	38	0	0
	October	42	36	167	167	54	43	0	0
	November	53	53	114	114	36	23	0	0
	December	24	24	120	120	60	60	0	0
	Average	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993	January	76	70	90	89	37	37	0	0
	February	14	14	88	88	52	51	0	0
	March	59	59	126	123	67	64	0	0
	April	74	62	127	127	76	76	0	0
	May	56	56	169	169	82	82	0	0
	June	75	75	107	107	97	67	0	0
	July	96	96	168	166	55	55	0	0
	August	121	121	152	152	95	80	0	0
	September	49	49	211	211	51	40	0	0
	October	146	135	242	242	131	82	0	0
	November	115	106	143	136	74	34	0	0
	December	84	84	191	191	156	114	0	0
	Average	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	January	(c)	(c)	144	144	140	81	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	212	208	103	59	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	91	91	112	50	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	288	288	88	88	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	187	187	94	76	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	223	223	155	155	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	216	216	178	178	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	142	142	119	112	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	194	194	61	61	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	235	235	96	89	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	254	254	71	56	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	154	154	113	95	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^{c,d}	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC ^c			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	January	593	566	1,119	787	1,984	1,617	4,224	3,554
	February	322	303	1,028	655	1,555	1,150	3,549	2,895
	March	441	409	1,106	793	1,684	1,336	3,606	2,941
	April	798	788	1,079	722	2,169	1,791	4,085	3,334
	May	773	773	1,038	745	2,152	1,837	4,118	3,428
	June	740	740	1,059	738	2,141	1,809	4,029	3,430
	July	900	883	1,163	912	2,382	2,114	4,339	3,772
	August	815	795	1,102	841	2,215	1,922	4,144	3,473
	September	774	754	1,333	953	2,426	2,001	4,274	3,531
	October	827	813	1,497	1,073	2,587	2,133	4,507	3,732
	November	626	608	1,343	921	2,173	1,719	4,086	3,376
	December	549	532	1,164	763	1,917	1,499	4,105	3,381
	Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993	January	729	729	1,397	1,038	2,330	1,962	4,314	3,690
	February	927	913	1,296	925	2,377	1,990	4,510	3,699
	March	928	892	1,173	835	2,354	1,973	4,341	3,628
	April	892	871	1,314	1,023	2,483	2,158	4,682	3,995
	May	760	741	1,264	992	2,331	2,040	4,365	3,686
	June	848	827	1,292	999	2,418	2,075	4,428	3,821
	July	893	888	1,384	1,068	2,596	2,273	4,513	3,811
	August	562	549	1,383	1,135	2,313	2,037	4,172	3,552
	September	514	496	1,273	1,050	2,097	1,845	4,063	3,457
	October	603	593	1,276	993	2,398	2,045	4,359	3,619
	November	636	612	1,322	1,108	2,290	1,997	4,279	3,670
	December	598	569	1,230	952	2,260	1,910	4,242	3,624
	Average	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,354	2,026	4,354	3,687
1994	January	310	274	1,211	901	1,806	1,400	3,660	2,892
	February	576	557	1,224	946	2,115	1,770	3,834	3,237
	March	441	402	1,261	932	1,903	1,474	3,790	3,006
	April	631	621	1,303	1,035	2,311	2,033	4,408	3,728
	May	732	730	1,334	1,022	2,347	2,014	4,409	3,771
	June	842	837	1,469	1,088	2,689	2,303	4,518	3,838
	July	703	694	1,296	1,029	2,393	2,116	4,506	3,861
	August.....	1,037	1,010	1,255	982	2,552	2,245	4,503	3,861
	September	578	578	1,428	1,106	2,261	1,939	4,386	3,725
	October	569	559	1,385	1,101	2,284	1,984	4,304	3,693
	November	485	478	1,432	1,084	2,242	1,872	4,171	3,488
	December	739	739	1,405	1,183	2,411	2,171	4,451	3,840
	Average	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,277	1,944	4,247	3,580

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China, People's Republic of	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	January	360	360	11	11	63	0	18	0	1,045	786	144	144
	February	246	246	10	10	47	0	12	0	1,147	834	80	69
	March	339	339	0	0	76	0	(s)	0	1,100	832	75	75
	April	381	381	39	22	67	0	17	0	1,121	835	86	69
	May	264	264	0	0	46	0	18	0	1,013	779	129	114
	June	286	286	21	21	57	0	28	0	970	736	110	95
	July	443	443	20	20	22	0	25	0	1,044	798	68	64
	August	335	323	21	21	8	0	10	0	1,038	762	66	66
	September	248	248	0	0	8	0	21	0	1,131	839	80	75
	October	395	395	11	11	1	0	10	0	1,063	761	61	61
	November	458	458	53	49	20	0	32	0	1,037	784	86	86
	December	279	279	38	38	19	0	50	0	1,122	816	97	90
	Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	January	354	354	(s)	0	18	0	3	0	1,052	778	60	60
	February	348	348	0	0	26	0	22	0	1,095	782	44	44
	March	408	408	0	0	38	0	27	0	1,033	770	79	73
	April	344	344	0	0	16	0	56	0	1,052	783	0	0
	May	299	299	13	13	8	0	41	0	1,128	874	40	40
	June	209	209	34	34	7	0	19	0	1,117	911	48	46
	July	402	402	40	40	31	0	48	0	1,264	991	24	24
	August	258	258	33	27	41	0	32	0	1,247	966	38	38
	September	282	282	0	0	37	0	59	0	1,319	1,023	91	89
	October	440	440	53	47	53	0	15	0	1,370	1,030	61	61
	November	307	307	0	0	29	0	61	0	1,236	917	68	68
	December	379	379	53	53	30	0	10	0	1,255	964	61	61
	Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994	January	338	338	12	0	28	0	11	0	1,242	905	81	78
	February	295	282	0	0	79	0	12	0	1,374	994	44	44
	March	291	265	11	11	52	0	10	0	1,326	987	112	104
	April	284	284	0	0	39	0	42	0	1,194	930	70	67
	May	354	331	32	32	58	0	96	0	1,160	905	80	80
	June	278	278	11	11	14	0	62	0	1,206	973	37	36
	July	304	299	44	44	18	0	53	0	1,237	994	92	92
	August	358	347	13	13	20	0	38	0	1,357	1,059	64	64
	September	455	448	35	35	17	0	21	0	1,300	1,031	63	63
	October	286	286	22	22	15	0	18	0	1,238	982	18	18
	November	328	328	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,251	988	79	79
	December	402	380	0	0	6	0	8	8	1,388	1,054	40	40
	Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	983	65	64

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Colombia		Ecuador ^c		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	1	0	—	—	11	0	36	33	522	469	30	(s)
1982	Average	5	0	—	—	18	(s)	20	18	685	645	35	(s)
1983	Average	10	0	—	—	18	(s)	4	3	826	766	65	3
1984	Average	8	0	—	—	45	(s)	1	0	748	659	65	3
1985	Average	23	0	—	—	60	(s)	3	1	816	715	58	0
1986	Average	87	57	—	—	76	0	12	11	699	621	54	0
1987	Average	148	115	—	—	54	1	13	12	655	602	60	0
1988	Average	134	106	—	—	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989	Average	172	136	—	—	34	3	39	39	767	716	49	0
1990	Average	182	140	—	—	58	2	41	40	755	689	55	0
1991	Average	163	123	—	—	47	3	24	24	807	759	29	0
1992	January	158	111	—	—	51	0	0	0	764	721	31	0
	February	114	92	—	—	48	0	0	0	838	807	9	0
	March	101	74	—	—	44	0	0	0	846	809	34	0
	April	150	129	—	—	75	0	0	0	857	795	8	0
	May	57	46	—	—	57	0	5	5	788	764	27	0
	June	135	114	—	—	69	0	8	8	905	883	25	0
	July	103	93	—	—	36	0	40	40	830	788	21	0
	August	156	142	—	—	94	0	22	22	857	790	45	0
	September	190	179	—	—	81	0	17	17	755	720	39	0
	October	153	132	—	—	37	0	17	17	829	783	18	0
	November	127	84	—	—	33	0	8	8	762	700	26	0
	December	66	34	—	—	37	0	4	4	930	888	33	0
	Average	126	102	—	—	55	0	10	10	830	787	26	0
1993	January	188	167	—	—	56	0	0	0	858	820	11	0
	February	148	137	—	—	34	0	0	0	807	748	18	0
	March	161	129	—	—	43	0	11	10	844	798	10	0
	April	178	165	—	—	14	0	8	8	832	796	0	0
	May	147	90	—	—	26	0	21	10	917	846	10	0
	June	176	143	—	—	25	0	0	0	987	959	10	0
	July	204	184	—	—	25	0	11	11	943	878	21	0
	August	131	101	—	—	50	0	14	14	862	809	17	0
	September	224	170	—	—	32	0	28	28	929	867	22	0
	October	192	182	—	—	40	0	14	10	1,013	951	0	0
	November	164	143	—	—	30	0	0	0	1,116	1,041	(s)	0
	December	134	85	—	—	0	0	28	28	909	837	6	0
	Average	171	141	—	—	31	0	11	10	919	863	10	0
1994	January	182	149	128	128	8	0	11	11	971	945	37	0
	February	184	131	96	96	35	0	19	15	967	926	43	0
	March	188	167	37	37	16	0	13	0	1,067	1,014	43	0
	April	241	197	52	52	13	0	3	0	987	963	24	0
	May	105	75	85	85	19	0	0	0	975	934	79	0
	June	112	101	72	72	12	0	10	10	1,040	974	38	0
	July	127	127	144	144	35	0	36	36	926	889	35	0
	August	181	181	115	115	52	0	13	7	894	852	33	0
	September	144	144	63	63	34	0	9	0	1,043	963	34	0
	October	215	215	110	110	21	0	0	0	940	881	18	0
	November	134	134	97	97	17	0	0	0	1,037	981	1	0
	December	124	124	96	96	9	0	6	0	963	944	4	0
	Average	161	146	91	91	22	0	10	6	984	939	32	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^e		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	5	(s)	1	(s)	133	102
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(s)	112	92
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(s)	2	(s)	96	83
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0	94	87
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1	113	98
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0	125	93
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0	106	75
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0	97	71
1989	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0	94	73
1990	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0	96	76
1991	Average	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0	88	72
1992	January	40	0	25	17	32	0	17	0	35	0	108	79
	February	82	0	11	0	23	0	3	0	16	0	109	76
	March	49	0	11	0	18	0	0	0	37	0	105	85
	April	73	0	155	147	14	0	0	0	35	0	79	75
	May	59	0	210	200	22	0	0	0	30	0	69	54
	June	83	0	234	225	36	0	0	0	46	0	94	74
	July	49	0	186	179	11	0	72	32	18	0	103	78
	August	65	0	142	134	38	0	62	31	29	0	106	54
	September	60	0	103	102	37	0	53	0	56	0	84	56
	October	90	0	190	177	29	0	9	0	32	0	108	71
	November	56	0	111	104	26	0	0	0	36	0	85	62
	December	80	0	140	133	28	0	0	0	17	0	91	71
	Average	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0	95	70
1993	January	73	0	70	70	37	0	0	0	44	0	59	48
	February	80	0	62	61	21	0	0	0	19	0	72	58
	March	61	0	122	115	26	0	0	0	21	0	92	71
	April	97	0	170	170	18	0	32	32	61	0	78	55
	May	81	0	222	222	38	0	32	32	42	0	68	51
	June	55	0	160	160	29	0	77	51	20	0	77	55
	July	52	0	215	215	49	0	157	134	41	0	82	53
	August	56	0	180	161	30	0	26	0	37	0	50	37
	September	101	0	113	113	28	0	57	29	54	0	70	55
	October	122	0	115	93	30	0	176	123	33	0	69	54
	November	90	0	162	155	23	0	56	32	30	0	66	55
	December	118	0	108	101	14	0	38	0	42	0	103	71
	Average	82	0	142	137	29	0	55	36	37	0	74	55
1994	January	189	0	101	96	26	0	11	0	26	0	90	60
	February	119	0	199	166	19	0	14	0	31	0	92	80
	March	112	0	108	108	21	0	34	34	37	0	68	54
	April	73	0	205	184	17	0	0	0	45	0	76	56
	May	70	0	159	159	21	0	32	32	53	0	68	58
	June	69	0	176	158	42	0	133	133	50	0	106	79
	July	121	0	276	257	43	0	82	82	25	0	69	55
	August	114	0	206	198	23	0	21	15	38	0	85	55
	September	95	0	347	336	17	0	6	0	56	0	64	56
	October	77	0	310	300	20	0	30	30	35	0	79	65
	November	96	0	214	195	6	0	0	0	22	0	59	55
	December	43	0	125	123	10	0	0	0	26	0	74	74
	Average	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	37	0	77	62

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a						Total Non-OPEC ^c		Total Imports	
		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC					
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	375	369	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	456	441	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	382	365	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	January	129	115	250	0	208	59	3,488	2,402	7,712	5,956
	February	63	0	222	0	196	50	3,278	2,184	6,827	5,079
	March	79	52	202	0	345	114	3,462	2,380	7,068	5,321
	April	157	128	234	0	458	212	4,007	2,793	8,092	6,127
	May	198	180	246	0	467	225	3,705	2,633	7,823	6,060
	June	248	206	266	0	297	95	3,917	2,741	7,946	6,171
	July	354	337	280	0	415	152	4,140	3,024	8,479	6,796
	August	295	282	263	0	464	357	4,116	2,984	8,260	6,457
	September	341	291	217	0	382	160	3,904	2,687	8,178	6,218
	October	411	411	254	0	279	144	3,998	2,964	8,505	6,696
	November	336	285	274	0	219	124	3,786	2,745	7,872	6,121
	December	148	110	273	0	283	92	3,734	2,556	7,839	5,937
	Average	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	January	229	201	252	0	325	104	3,690	2,602	8,004	6,292
	February	173	127	244	0	223	151	3,438	2,457	7,948	6,156
	March	332	298	244	0	393	186	3,944	2,859	8,285	6,488
	April	413	337	245	0	472	243	4,087	2,933	8,768	6,928
	May	522	495	279	0	363	152	4,298	3,123	8,663	6,809
	June	458	408	290	0	581	405	4,377	3,380	8,805	7,201
	July	292	247	202	0	600	299	4,705	3,477	9,219	7,289
	August	343	323	256	0	556	356	4,257	3,088	8,429	6,641
	September	286	217	184	0	552	251	4,468	3,124	8,531	6,581
	October	353	338	236	0	453	233	4,838	3,562	9,197	7,181
	November	351	340	330	0	503	270	4,624	3,327	8,903	6,997
	December	432	403	288	0	394	231	4,402	3,214	8,645	6,838
	Average	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,266	3,100	8,620	6,787
1994	January	205	161	276	0	361	181	4,333	3,053	7,993	5,945
	February	290	232	351	0	441	111	4,705	3,077	8,539	6,313
	March	459	394	325	0	453	191	4,784	3,366	8,574	6,372
	April	377	282	325	0	496	212	4,561	3,227	8,968	6,955
	May	404	345	312	0	643	390	4,805	3,427	9,213	7,198
	June	537	485	361	0	423	209	4,787	3,520	9,305	7,358
	July	678	578	294	0	635	400	5,273	3,996	9,779	7,857
	August.....	514	473	356	0	513	249	5,007	3,627	9,510	7,488
	September	736	717	360	0	409	287	5,307	4,143	9,693	7,868
	October	370	323	313	0	350	212	4,484	3,444	8,788	7,136
	November	618	507	292	0	257	159	4,536	3,545	8,707	7,034
	December	305	255	369	0	414	254	4,411	3,352	8,863	7,193
	Average	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063

^a Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^b Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

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

^d Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

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

^f A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present

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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, 1981 - Present

Note: Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

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

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
		Total Production ^b	Imports ^c	Stock Change ^{c,d}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
							Total ^e	Finished	
1981	Average	6,405	157	^f -28	2	6,588	253	203	--
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	^f 235	^f 194	--
1983	Average	6,340	247	^f -45	10	6,622	222	186	--
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	--
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	--
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	--
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	--
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	--
1989	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	--
1990	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	--
1991	Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	--
1992	January	7,013	246	304	87	6,869	229	191	--
	February	6,726	275	-22	59	6,963	230	191	--
	March	6,683	247	-278	71	7,137	220	182	--
	April	6,954	428	54	90	7,238	218	183	--
	May	7,092	392	74	82	7,328	220	186	--
	June	7,198	424	76	86	7,460	225	188	--
	July	7,195	303	-249	108	7,639	215	180	--
	August	6,817	240	-446	123	7,380	201	167	--
	September	7,071	418	60	85	7,344	206	168	--
	October	7,198	193	-41	94	7,338	204	167	--
	November	7,323	170	318	74	7,102	214	177	--
	December	7,411	202	32	184	7,396	216	178	--
	Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	--	--	--
1993	January	7,228	204	652	142	6,639	240	198	15
	February	7,144	216	149	99	7,112	245	202	14
	March	6,904	177	-417	109	7,389	230	189	15
	April	7,126	253	-168	111	7,435	225	184	15
	May	7,446	323	93	90	7,585	225	187	17
	June	7,442	251	-88	81	7,700	221	184	18
	July	7,337	300	-240	92	7,785	215	177	20
	August	7,335	283	-323	77	7,864	202	167	21
	September	7,573	267	148	85	7,607	208	171	19
	October	7,394	210	142	80	7,382	212	176	18
	November	7,652	252	245	126	7,533	222	183	16
	December	7,725	231	132	162	7,661	226	187	13
	Average	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	--	--	--
1994	January	7,097	206	227	97	6,980	236	194	11
	February	6,790	281	-281	77	7,275	227	186	11
	March	6,760	382	-341	88	7,395	213	176	13
	April	7,195	467	26	73	7,564	213	176	15
	May	7,348	446	85	64	7,644	215	179	16
	June	7,455	483	-72	88	7,922	212	177	18
	July	7,380	455	-127	78	7,884	208	173	22
	August	7,432	439	-172	70	7,975	202	168	24
	September	7,385	360	55	74	7,615	205	169	25
	October	7,151	263	-244	110	7,548	201	162	23
	November	7,849	219	496	108	7,464	218	177	20
	December	7,867	265	-23	231	7,924	215	176	17
	Average	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	--	--	--

^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. Refer to Appendix B, Explanatory Note 11 for 1992 new basis product supplied.

^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 2.

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 S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present

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

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, 1981 - Present

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

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

Year/Month	Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)		
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^c	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1981 Average	2,613	173	^d -38	5	2,829	192	-	-
1982 Average	2,606	93	-35	74	2,671	^d 179	-	-
1983 Average	2,456	174	^d -124	64	2,690	140	-	-
1984 Average	2,681	272	57	51	2,845	161	-	-
1985 Average	2,687	200	-48	67	2,868	144	-	-
1986 Average	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	-	-
1987 Average	2,731	255	-56	66	2,976	134	-	-
1988 Average	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	-	-
1989 Average	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	-	-
1990 Average	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	-	-
1991 Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	-	-
1992 January	2,818	232	-541	360	3,231	127	-	-
February	2,661	217	-619	278	3,219	109	-	-
March	2,749	238	-358	138	3,207	98	-	-
April	2,930	202	-185	278	3,039	92	-	-
May	2,933	179	139	222	2,753	96	-	-
June	2,995	157	268	205	2,679	104	-	-
July	3,067	172	328	201	2,710	115	-	-
August	2,865	229	262	127	2,705	123	-	-
September	2,983	237	168	145	2,908	128	-	-
October	3,251	263	290	169	3,056	137	-	-
November	3,240	236	316	230	2,929	146	-	-
December	3,179	229	-183	276	3,316	141	-	-
Average	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	-	-	-
1993 January	2,914	182	-318	287	3,128	131	15	115
February	2,815	224	-727	301	3,465	110	12	99
March	2,919	235	-420	154	3,420	97	11	87
April	3,047	209	71	241	2,943	99	12	88
May	2,994	153	106	355	2,685	103	12	91
June	3,093	168	241	158	2,863	110	15	95
July	3,186	130	346	296	2,674	121	21	100
August	3,100	159	243	196	2,820	128	44	84
September	3,205	137	102	267	2,973	131	48	84
October	3,432	242	453	237	2,983	145	55	90
November	3,474	214	127	342	3,218	149	64	85
December	3,382	160	-267	453	3,357	141	64	77
Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	-	-	-
1994 January	3,114	161	-754	332	3,698	117	55	62
February	3,018	276	-521	235	3,581	103	49	54
March	3,096	318	-113	220	3,307	99	51	49
April	3,249	226	106	252	3,116	103	57	46
May	3,317	202	318	289	2,912	112	61	51
June	3,285	182	237	168	3,062	120	62	58
July	3,191	164	472	220	2,663	134	69	65
August	3,187	211	142	193	3,063	139	67	71
September	3,285	193	205	140	3,133	145	66	78
October	3,203	159	40	256	3,066	146	67	79
November	3,270	166	45	211	3,180	147	70	77
December	3,232	187	-68	284	3,203	145	73	73
Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,162	-	-	-

^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 2.

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 S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present

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

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, 1981 - Present

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

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

Year/Month		Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
1981	Average	1,321	800	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	-32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983	Average	852	699	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984	Average	891	681	12	190	1,369	53
1985	Average	882	510	-7	197	1,202	50
1986	Average	889	669	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	Average	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	Average	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990	Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991	Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992	January	965	364	-144	184	1,289	45
	February	957	498	-55	176	1,334	44
	March	990	397	-77	310	1,154	41
	April	900	342	-78	265	1,055	39
	May	964	328	67	207	1,019	41
	June	894	334	-11	230	1,009	41
	July	838	280	-37	169	986	40
	August	815	347	125	96	941	44
	September	810	349	123	149	887	47
	October	818	376	-72	156	1,110	45
	November	895	411	49	216	1,041	47
	December	862	481	-127	158	1,312	43
	Average	892	375	-20	193	1,094	-
1993	January	820	385	44	133	1,028	44
	February	840	332	-74	113	1,132	42
	March	818	360	-47	152	1,073	40
	April	896	377	32	169	1,071	41
	May	908	316	54	137	1,033	43
	June	795	308	87	147	870	46
	July	762	337	-102	122	1,079	43
	August	752	387	64	120	955	44
	September	822	430	-31	110	1,173	44
	October	841	412	103	94	1,057	47
	November	899	361	48	86	1,126	48
	December	869	467	-129	98	1,367	44
	Average	835	373	4	123	1,080	-
1994	January	809	532	4	64	1,272	44
	February	852	597	-159	127	1,481	40
	March	859	426	61	175	1,050	42
	April	846	282	-65	110	1,083	40
	May	860	348	30	129	1,049	41
	June	779	247	-43	122	948	39
	July	807	230	12	83	941	40
	August	838	287	37	120	968	41
	September	800	222	117	141	764	44
	October	755	190	-45	134	856	43
	November	835	248	19	182	881	44
	December	871	173	-58	115	988	42
	Average	826	314	-6	125	1,021	-

^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 2.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present

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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, 1981 - Present

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

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

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)	
		Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total
		Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type	
1981	Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41
1982	Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	^c 37
1983	Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	^c 31
1984	Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	39
1985	Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	42
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	35
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	40
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	50
1989	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	44
1990	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	41
1991	Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	52
1992	January	1,352	1,200	39	-127	44	1,473	1,314	49
	February	1,311	1,164	56	-73	42	1,398	1,250	44
	March	1,347	1,215	56	31	7	1,365	1,218	43
	April	1,286	1,131	74	-68	18	1,409	1,262	44
	May	1,393	1,214	93	114	26	1,346	1,198	42
	June	1,374	1,234	86	-21	45	1,436	1,308	45
	July	1,473	1,328	81	59	62	1,433	1,280	45
	August	1,471	1,339	111	-32	28	1,585	1,438	46
	September	1,448	1,296	93	78	20	1,442	1,313	45
	October	1,408	1,265	105	-12	44	1,480	1,315	48
	November	1,456	1,319	90	-41	59	1,528	1,411	47
	December	1,462	1,336	102	-101	112	1,553	1,410	43
	Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	39
1993	January	1,437	1,308	89	-64	134	1,456	1,369	43
	February	1,440	1,316	110	53	17	1,480	1,337	42
	March	1,463	1,332	76	-15	101	1,453	1,335	41
	April	1,391	1,265	88	-23	88	1,413	1,299	43
	May	1,427	1,302	75	42	60	1,401	1,288	45
	June	1,547	1,407	111	83	45	1,530	1,362	47
	July	1,485	1,359	94	42	71	1,466	1,338	43
	August	1,358	1,257	100	-98	42	1,514	1,413	41
	September	1,338	1,241	106	-69	16	1,497	1,357	40
	October	1,329	1,242	143	-27	20	1,479	1,389	41
	November	1,386	1,301	105	8	29	1,453	1,357	41
	December	1,459	1,382	105	-13	85	1,493	1,441	38
	Average	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	40
1994	January	1,456	1,394	116	29	40	1,504	1,460	47
	February	1,374	1,331	138	-43	35	1,519	1,473	44
	March	1,322	1,272	120	-80	14	1,507	1,444	43
	April	1,437	1,395	138	20	12	1,544	1,469	44
	May	1,451	1,403	112	108	9	1,446	1,402	45
	June	1,451	1,400	130	-2	11	1,573	1,518	44
	July	1,472	1,422	98	34	11	1,526	1,456	44
	August	1,538	1,498	91	33	10	1,585	1,536	45
	September	1,444	1,419	149	47	31	1,515	1,461	44
	October	1,434	1,409	110	-27	18	1,552	1,520	44
	November	1,442	1,433	93	(s)	19	1,515	1,494	44
	December	1,543	1,533	114	86	33	1,538	1,526	44
	Average	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	46

^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 2.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present

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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, 1981 - Present

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

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981	Average	745	70	^c 18	5	18	773	76
1982	Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798	^c 54
1983	Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	751	^c 48
1984	Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833	58
1985	Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986	Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987	Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988	Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989	Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990	Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991	Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992	January	949	90	-282	(s)	72	1,249	39
	February	955	86	-200	(s)	27	1,214	33
	March	940	68	-15	(s)	26	997	33
	April	961	80	120	0	24	896	36
	May	977	72	253	(s)	23	773	44
	June	978	66	206	(s)	27	811	50
	July	964	68	176	(s)	35	821	56
	August	946	85	117	(s)	25	889	59
	September	931	71	51	(s)	25	927	61
	October	933	104	-88	(s)	30	1,095	58
	November	964	99	-243	0	33	1,273	51
	December	977	131	-385	0	45	1,448	39
	Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	--
1993	January	968	79	-212	1	31	1,227	32
	February	964	82	-255	(s)	37	1,264	25
	March	966	85	-109	(s)	32	1,129	22
	April	980	108	238	(s)	40	809	29
	May	951	96	266	0	30	750	37
	June	967	75	265	0	23	754	45
	July	963	118	256	0	26	800	53
	August	960	116	178	0	27	871	59
	September	969	132	92	0	17	992	61
	October	954	107	-11	0	13	1,059	61
	November	963	138	-126	0	17	1,209	57
	December	953	102	-195	0	25	1,225	51
	Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	--
1994	January	889	141	-566	0	19	1,577	34
	February	905	128	-308	0	30	1,311	25
	March	939	87	13	0	29	984	25
	April	978	83	188	0	20	852	31
	May	976	90	306	0	20	741	41
	June	978	117	247	0	20	827	48
	July	977	151	221	0	22	885	55
	August.....	980	135	107	0	28	980	58
	September	1,008	133	77	0	20	1,044	60
	October	954	164	-175	0	24	1,269	55
	November	1,002	137	-43	0	27	1,155	54
	December	1,034	127	-233	0	29	1,366	46
	Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	--

^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 2.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present

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

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, 1981 - Present

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

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981	Average	1,571	244	^c 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^c 94
1983	Average	1,642	190	^c -4	253	73	1,509	^c 101
1984	Average	1,697	195	^c -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985	Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986	Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987	Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988	Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989	Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990	Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991	Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992	January	1,820	142	-452	384	80	1,950	78
	February	1,917	126	-365	326	33	2,051	68
	March	2,033	97	153	247	43	1,687	72
	April	2,102	127	401	233	45	1,549	84
	May	2,106	106	489	245	44	1,433	100
	June	2,102	104	334	257	59	1,556	110
	July	2,090	106	345	255	52	1,544	120
	August	2,016	148	369	233	55	1,507	132
	September	1,886	114	37	299	45	1,620	133
	October	1,892	171	-242	369	39	1,898	125
	November	1,854	148	-541	403	43	2,097	109
	December	1,849	176	-660	453	49	2,184	89
	Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	--
1993	January	1,845	126	-492	444	39	1,980	73
	February	1,929	138	-309	363	55	1,958	65
	March	2,103	124	53	256	47	1,871	66
	April	2,172	161	472	250	69	1,542	81
	May	2,116	153	540	254	50	1,425	97
	June	2,141	111	489	247	41	1,476	112
	July	2,125	175	391	246	54	1,609	124
	August	2,105	168	442	269	45	1,517	138
	September	1,984	210	204	312	35	1,644	144
	October	1,899	200	-154	381	21	1,851	139
	November	1,789	181	-527	469	21	2,007	123
	December	1,710	166	-545	440	40	1,942	106
	Average	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	--
1994	January	1,717	194	-923	396	28	2,410	78
	February	1,807	192	-463	343	44	2,075	65
	March	1,969	146	42	232	37	1,804	66
	April	2,093	116	323	218	29	1,639	76
	May	2,120	135	478	243	32	1,503	91
	June	2,156	178	480	251	41	1,562	105
	July	2,169	229	353	246	40	1,759	116
	August	2,170	198	296	236	37	1,799	125
	September	2,073	206	104	264	56	1,854	128
	October	1,926	230	-259	322	40	2,054	120
	November	1,927	199	-228	401	35	1,919	113
	December	1,998	169	-452	399	41	2,179	99
	Average	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	--

^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 2.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)	
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
1981	Average	2,771	188	^c -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982	Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	^c 216
1983	Average	2,437	382	^c -6	712	236	1,877	^c 217
1984	Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985	Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990	Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991	Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992	January	2,702	734	203	787	272	2,175	214
	February	2,642	575	183	883	240	1,911	219
	March	2,752	713	238	730	239	2,258	227
	April	2,900	793	-31	1,043	217	2,464	226
	May	2,929	665	-113	910	199	2,598	222
	June	3,126	669	-42	787	225	2,826	221
	July	3,207	740	-156	996	284	2,822	216
	August	3,068	729	-116	884	227	2,802	212
	September	3,114	748	188	675	336	2,663	218
	October	2,923	701	-182	954	295	2,557	212
	November	2,915	697	-24	989	264	2,383	212
	December	2,853	711	-165	1,223	352	2,154	^c 207
	Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470	—
1993	January	3,147	726	^c 739	929	271	1,933	229
	February	2,853	773	111	1,057	282	2,176	233
	March	2,887	826	245	843	269	2,356	240
	April	2,935	753	-29	1,033	315	2,368	239
	May	2,941	834	80	1,048	278	2,368	242
	June	3,099	654	-239	1,064	278	2,650	235
	July	3,213	894	61	1,008	303	2,735	237
	August	3,167	693	-28	940	294	2,654	236
	September	3,067	800	-268	1,104	282	2,749	228
	October	3,195	810	-114	1,189	369	2,561	224
	November	3,080	795	-222	1,355	309	2,433	217
	December	2,816	678	-376	1,403	349	2,117	206
	Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426	—
1994	January	2,712	838	511	585	256	2,198	222
	February	2,790	743	277	613	248	2,394	229
	March	2,777	810	52	934	361	2,241	231
	April	2,914	783	-126	1,016	272	2,534	227
	May	3,078	773	-64	1,009	288	2,617	225
	June	3,131	726	-103	887	331	2,742	222
	July	3,158	746	80	759	361	2,704	225
	August	3,093	797	-46	803	411	2,721	223
	September	3,088	695	50	745	388	2,600	225
	October	3,067	700	-72	902	300	2,636	223
	November	3,001	749	47	1,013	344	2,347	224
	December	2,852	762	-298	1,049	386	2,478	215
	Average	2,973	761	24	861	329	2,518	—

^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 2.

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

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

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

- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1994).
- Data on crude oil production 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. Crude oil production data for 1994 reflect data received as of April 1995. Data for 1994 received after April will be published as an appendix in the following year's *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

- Data on exports of crude oil and petroleum products are received from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Export statistics reflect 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.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

Note 1. 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 and Gas 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 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 Mineral Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil and Gas Producers. The EIA incorporates production data into its Crude Oil Production System (COPS) as the data are received from the reporting agencies. Tables S1 and S2 present the 1994 crude oil production data received by the EIA as of April 1995. Crude oil production data for 1994 received after April 1995 will be published later as an appendix in the following year's *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). Table C1 of this publication presents the 1993 crude oil production a year after it was published in the PSA 1993.

Note 2. 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, 1994

	Commodity	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil		
	Field Production		
(1)	Alaska	568,948	1,559
(2)	Lower 48 States	1,862,529	5,103
(3)	Total U.S.	2,431,476	6,662
	Net Imports		
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	2,573,587	7,051
(5)	SPR Imports	4,485	12
(6)	Exports	36,020	99
(7)	Imports (Net Including SPR)	2,542,052	6,965
	Other Sources		
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-4,590	-13
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1,860	-5
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-3,228	-9
(11)	Unaccounted for ^a	97,261	266
(12)	Total Other Sources	87,583	240
(13)	Crude Input to Refineries	5,061,111	13,866
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)		
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)		
(14)	Field Production ^b	677,931	1,857
(15)	Net Imports ^c	14,189	39
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	2,009	6
(17)	Total NGL Supply	694,128	1,902
	Other Liquids		
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total		
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-7,223	-20
(19)	Net Imports	166,792	457
(20)	Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	45,986	126
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain ^a	280,322	768
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	3,221	9
(23)	Total Other Liquids	489,098	1,340
	(23) = (18) through (22)		
(24)	Total Production of Products	6,244,337	17,108
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)		
	Net Imports of Refined Products		
(25)	Imports (Gross)	518,439	1,420
(26)	Exports	301,746	827
(27)	Imports (Net)	216,693	594
(28)	Total New Supply of Products	6,461,030	17,701
	(28) = (24) + (27)		
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	6,098	17
(30)	Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	6,467,128	17,718
	(30) = (28) + (29)		
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	2,774,499	7,601
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	1,154,217	3,162
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	372,587	1,021
(34)	Jet Fuel	557,303	1,527
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	686,090	1,880
(36)	Other ^d	919,210	2,518
(37)	Crude Oil	3,221	9
(38)	Total Products Supplied	6,467,128	17,718
	(38) = (31) through (37)		
	Ending Stocks, All Oils		
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	337,245	-
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	591,670	-
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	175,859	-
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	145,220	-
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	41,851	-
(44)	Jet Fuel	46,808	-
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	99,454	-
(46)	Other ^d	214,678	-
(47)	Total Stocks	1,652,785	-
	(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.

^b Includes fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

^c Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

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

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, 1994
(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	2,431,476	--	2,578,072	97,261	6,450	7	5,061,111	36,020	3,221	928,915
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	630,200	223,157	81,247	--	-9,039	--	169,868	14,367	759,408	108,026
Pentanes Plus	119,121	--	14,565	--	-2,009	--	62,001	376	73,318	8,572
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	511,079	223,157	66,682	--	-7,030	--	107,867	13,991	686,090	99,454
Ethane/Ethylene	204,114	10,594	8,666	--	5,030	--	0	0	218,344	25,260
Propane/Propylene	185,985	167,583	45,424	--	-4,742	--	0	8,786	394,948	46,463
Normal Butane/Butylene	49,664	40,271	8,513	--	-5,124	--	51,550	5,205	46,817	19,688
Isobutane/Isobutylene	71,316	4,709	4,079	--	-2,194	--	56,317	0	25,981	8,043
Other Liquids	45,986	--	172,545	--	7,223	--	252,283	5,753	-46,728	147,800
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	66,647	--	14,473	--	4,514	--	72,605	4,001	0	17,187
Unfinished Oils	--	--	150,722	--	2,914	--	195,744	0	-47,936	91,334
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-20,662	--	7,350	--	-216	--	-14,847	1,751	0	39,190
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	11	--	-1,219	0	1,208	89
Finished Petroleum Products	47,731	5,540,427	451,757	--	932	--	--	287,756	5,751,227	468,044
Finished Motor Gasoline	47,731	2,621,006	129,873	--	-11,192	--	--	35,302	2,774,499	175,859
Reformulated	--	124,074	5,536	--	43,125	--	--	0	86,485	43,125
Oxygenated	270,690	223,598	3,616	--	-25,528	--	--	662	522,770	8,020
Other	-222,959	2,273,334	120,721	--	-28,789	--	--	34,641	2,165,244	124,714
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	7,892	140	--	477	--	--	0	7,555	2,288
Jet Fuel	--	528,377	42,721	--	6,416	--	--	7,379	557,303	46,808
Naphtha-Type	--	13,800	3,691	--	-1,170	--	--	1,491	17,170	1,178
Kerosene-Type	--	514,577	39,030	--	7,586	--	--	5,888	540,133	45,630
Kerosene	--	21,138	978	--	3,937	--	--	314	17,865	8,006
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,169,688	74,193	--	4,353	--	--	85,311	1,154,217	145,220
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	665,399	28,977	--	8,902	--	--	18,263	667,211	72,592
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	504,289	45,216	--	-4,549	--	--	67,048	487,006	72,628
Residual Fuel Oil	--	301,436	114,440	--	-2,343	--	--	45,632	372,587	41,851
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	59,589	16,703	--	389	--	--	0	75,903	2,254
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	92,962	51,045	--	34	--	--	0	143,973	1,409
Special Naphthas	--	19,359	3,003	--	-355	--	--	7,273	15,444	2,161
Lubricants	--	62,089	3,633	--	-317	--	--	8,045	57,994	11,545
Waxes	--	7,637	575	--	74	--	--	808	7,330	928
Petroleum Coke	--	227,059	682	--	696	--	--	95,403	131,642	9,207
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	164,789	13,532	--	-611	--	--	2,181	176,751	18,581
Still Gas	--	239,901	0	--	0	--	--	0	239,901	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	17,505	239	--	-626	--	--	107	18,263	1,927
Total	3,155,393	5,763,584	3,283,621	97,261	5,566	7	5,483,262	343,896	6,467,128	1,652,785

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

^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.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

NA = Not available.

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 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. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1994
(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	6,662	—	7,063	266	18	(s)	13,866	99	9
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,727	611	223	—	-25	—	465	39	2,081
Pentanes Plus	326	—	40	—	-6	—	170	1	201
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,400	611	183	—	-19	—	296	38	1,880
Ethane/Ethylene	559	29	24	—	14	—	0	0	598
Propane/Propylene	510	459	124	—	-13	—	0	24	1,082
Normal Butane/Butylene	136	110	23	—	-14	—	141	14	128
Isobutane/Isobutylene	195	13	11	—	-6	—	154	0	71
Other Liquids	126	—	473	—	20	—	691	16	-128
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	183	—	40	—	12	—	199	11	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	413	—	8	—	536	0	-131
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-57	—	20	—	-1	—	-41	5	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	-3	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	131	15,179	1,238	—	3	—	—	788	15,757
Finished Motor Gasoline	131	7,181	356	—	-31	—	—	97	7,601
Reformulated	—	340	15	—	118	—	—	0	237
Oxygenated	742	613	10	—	-70	—	—	2	1,432
Other	-611	6,228	331	—	-79	—	—	95	5,932
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	22	(s)	—	1	—	—	0	21
Jet Fuel	—	1,448	117	—	18	—	—	20	1,527
Naphtha-Type	—	38	10	—	-3	—	—	4	47
Kerosene-Type	—	1,410	107	—	21	—	—	16	1,480
Kerosene	—	58	3	—	11	—	—	1	49
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,205	203	—	12	—	—	234	3,162
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,823	79	—	24	—	—	50	1,828
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	1,382	124	—	-12	—	—	184	1,334
Residual Fuel Oil	—	826	314	—	-6	—	—	125	1,021
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	163	46	—	1	—	—	0	208
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	255	140	—	(s)	—	—	0	394
Special Naphthas	—	53	8	—	-1	—	—	20	42
Lubricants	—	170	10	—	-1	—	—	22	159
Waxes	—	21	2	—	(s)	—	—	2	20
Petroleum Coke	—	622	2	—	2	—	—	261	361
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	451	37	—	-2	—	—	6	484
Still Gas	—	657	0	—	0	—	—	0	657
Miscellaneous Products	—	48	1	—	-2	—	—	(s)	50
Total	8,645	15,791	8,996	266	15	(s)	15,023	942	17,718

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

^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.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

NA = Not available.

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 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. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1994
(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	10,837	--	484,455	13,362	-9,337	1,235	0	498,078	4	0	15,555
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,521	16,418	10,537	--	40,199	1,777	--	4,402	963	69,533	7,269
Pentanes Plus	1,041	--	2,000	--	0	-220	--	1,075	27	2,159	68
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,480	16,418	8,537	--	40,199	1,997	--	3,327	936	67,374	7,201
Ethane/Ethylene	3,084	0	0	--	21	0	--	0	0	3,105	0
Propane/Propylene	3,669	16,171	8,095	--	38,925	1,878	--	0	580	64,402	5,528
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,318	722	364	--	663	2	--	1,903	356	806	1,446
Isobutane/Isobutylene	409	-475	78	--	590	117	--	1,424	0	-939	227
Other Liquids	14,317	--	51,026	--	4,478	2,636	--	74,313	878	-8,006	18,750
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ..	14,869	--	6,369	--	0	2,621	--	17,744	873	0	4,181
Unfinished Oils	--	--	38,430	--	1,910	807	--	48,741	0	-9,208	9,744
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-551	--	6,227	--	2,568	-824	--	9,062	6	0	4,751
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	32	--	-1,234	0	1,202	74
Finished Petroleum Products	1,905	585,796	350,192	--	890,366	5,257	--	--	12,399	1,810,602	162,867
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,905	277,633	122,502	--	517,013	-5,815	--	--	639	924,229	53,563
Reformulated	--	37,411	5,481	--	26,342	23,058	--	--	0	46,176	23,058
Oxygenated	13,535	44,171	2,601	--	45,944	-12,953	--	--	45	119,158	2,061
Other	-11,630	196,051	114,420	--	444,727	-15,920	--	--	593	758,895	28,444
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	159	93	--	947	440	--	--	0	759	1,053
Jet Fuel	--	27,435	36,130	--	131,682	3,901	--	--	449	190,897	12,823
Naphtha-Type	--	1,509	796	--	352	-271	--	--	190	2,738	0
Kerosene-Type	--	25,926	35,334	--	131,330	4,172	--	--	259	188,159	12,823
Kerosene	--	2,118	453	--	1,460	2,773	--	--	13	1,245	4,413
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	147,309	68,845	--	219,607	3,775	--	--	2,401	429,585	66,314
0.05 percent sulfur and under ...	--	55,013	26,372	--	111,533	2,892	--	--	248	189,778	22,820
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	92,296	42,473	--	108,074	883	--	--	2,154	239,806	43,494
Residual Fuel Oil	--	48,761	103,765	--	6,502	1,500	--	--	3,354	154,174	17,788
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	3,348	2,083	--	-227	100	--	--	0	5,104	375
Special Naphthas	--	937	655	--	1,067	-118	--	--	521	2,256	104
Lubricants	--	6,317	3,306	--	8,879	-144	--	--	1,488	17,158	2,551
Waxes	--	1,561	363	--	24	23	--	--	160	1,765	186
Petroleum Coke	--	18,016	0	--	0	-284	--	--	3,016	15,284	627
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	29,058	11,970	--	2,975	-609	--	--	282	44,330	2,895
Still Gas	--	22,411	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	22,411	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	733	27	--	437	-285	--	--	76	1,406	175
Total	36,580	602,214	896,210	13,362	925,706	10,905	0	576,793	14,245	1,872,129	204,441

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

NA = Not available.

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 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. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1994
(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	30	--	1,327	37	-26	3	0	1,365	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	45	29	--	110	5	--	12	3	191
Pentanes Plus	3	--	5	--	0	-1	--	3	(s)	6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	45	23	--	110	5	--	9	3	185
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	--	(s)	0	--	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	10	44	22	--	107	5	--	0	2	176
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	2	1	--	2	(s)	--	5	1	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-1	(s)	--	2	(s)	--	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	39	--	140	--	12	7	--	204	2	-22
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	41	--	17	--	0	7	--	49	2	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	105	--	5	2	--	134	0	-25
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2	--	17	--	7	-2	--	25	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	-3	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	5	1,605	959	--	2,439	14	--	--	34	4,961
Finished Motor Gasoline	5	761	336	--	1,416	-16	--	--	2	2,532
Reformulated	--	102	15	--	72	63	--	--	0	127
Oxygenated	37	121	7	--	126	-35	--	--	(s)	326
Other	-32	537	313	--	1,218	-44	--	--	2	2,079
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	3	1	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel	--	75	99	--	361	11	--	--	1	523
Naphtha-Type	--	4	2	--	1	-1	--	--	1	8
Kerosene-Type	--	71	97	--	360	11	--	--	1	516
Kerosene	--	6	1	--	4	8	--	--	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	404	189	--	602	10	--	--	7	1,177
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	151	72	--	306	8	--	--	1	520
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	253	116	--	296	2	--	--	6	657
Residual Fuel Oil	--	134	284	--	18	4	--	--	9	422
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	9	6	--	-1	(s)	--	--	0	14
Special Naphthas	--	3	2	--	3	(s)	--	--	1	6
Lubricants	--	17	9	--	24	(s)	--	--	4	47
Waxes	--	4	1	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	--	49	0	--	0	-1	--	--	8	42
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	80	33	--	8	-2	--	--	1	121
Still Gas	--	61	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	61
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	(s)	--	1	-1	--	--	(s)	4
Total	100	1,650	2,455	37	2,536	30	0	1,580	39	5,129

^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.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

NA = Not available.

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 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 II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1994
(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	216,111	--	262,463	2,448	675,176	-528	1	1,154,257	2,468	0	76,278
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	114,368	42,465	30,763	--	19,677	-6,353	--	40,881	1,514	171,231	29,954
Pentanes Plus	16,943	--	514	--	8,818	-1,647	--	14,423	318	13,181	2,323
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	97,425	42,465	30,249	--	10,859	-4,706	--	26,458	1,196	158,050	27,631
Ethane/Ethylene	34,378	4	6,287	--	-12,675	-921	--	0	0	28,915	3,463
Propane/Propylene	41,235	37,523	19,392	--	20,209	-1,264	--	0	490	119,133	17,781
Normal Butane/Butylene	14,466	4,370	2,724	--	-2,083	-1,952	--	11,693	706	9,030	4,480
Isobutane/Isobutylene	7,346	568	1,846	--	5,408	-569	--	14,765	0	972	1,907
Other Liquids	-12,686	--	489	--	18,346	3,305	--	15,746	217	-13,119	25,716
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5,906	--	0	--	0	883	--	4,826	197	0	1,908
Unfinished Oils	--	--	29	--	1,105	397	--	13,856	0	-13,119	14,521
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-18,592	--	460	--	17,241	2,025	--	-2,936	20	0	9,287
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	39,164	1,220,731	6,643	--	277,163	-393	--	--	6,992	1,537,102	107,404
Finished Motor Gasoline	39,164	626,544	923	--	178,801	-478	--	--	554	845,356	47,692
Reformulated	--	11,588	0	--	-217	3,836	--	--	0	7,535	3,836
Oxygenated	205,724	27,375	0	--	-1,966	-738	--	--	121	231,751	375
Other	-166,560	587,581	923	--	180,984	-3,576	--	--	433	606,070	43,481
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	922	35	--	897	4	--	--	0	1,850	437
Jet Fuel	--	73,585	286	--	33,585	330	--	--	87	107,039	8,302
Naphtha-Type	--	3,018	261	--	1,060	-519	--	--	2	4,856	254
Kerosene-Type	--	70,567	25	--	32,525	849	--	--	85	102,183	8,048
Kerosene	--	6,779	0	--	1,068	599	--	--	51	7,197	1,671
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	288,699	2,484	--	60,942	331	--	--	740	351,054	34,691
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	168,073	1,473	--	45,394	1,767	--	--	3	213,170	23,646
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	120,626	1,011	--	15,548	-1,436	--	--	736	137,885	11,045
Residual Fuel Oil	--	27,175	266	--	-4,691	-730	--	--	874	22,606	2,249
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	17,130	227	--	247	80	--	--	0	17,524	256
Special Naphthas	--	4,555	1,557	--	1,186	-55	--	--	91	7,262	296
Lubricants	--	8,376	184	--	2,490	-38	--	--	542	10,546	1,598
Waxes	--	761	89	--	0	-39	--	--	63	826	95
Petroleum Coke	--	46,886	0	--	0	-74	--	--	2,411	44,549	1,435
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	67,103	522	--	2,392	-254	--	--	1,577	68,694	8,479
Still Gas	--	48,278	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	48,278	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	3,938	70	--	246	-69	--	--	2	4,321	203
Total	356,957	1,263,196	300,358	2,448	990,362	-3,969	1	1,210,884	11,191	1,695,214	239,352

^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.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

NA = Not available.

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 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 II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1994
(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	592	—	719	7	1,850	-1	(s)	3,162	7	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	313	116	84	—	54	-17	—	112	4	469
Pentanes Plus	46	—	1	—	24	-5	—	40	1	36
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	267	116	83	—	30	-13	—	72	3	433
Ethane/Ethylene	94	(s)	17	—	-35	-3	—	0	0	79
Propane/Propylene	113	103	53	—	55	-3	—	0	1	326
Normal Butane/Butylene	40	12	7	—	-6	-5	—	32	2	25
Isobutane/Isobutylene	20	2	5	—	15	-2	—	40	0	3
Other Liquids	-35	—	1	—	50	9	—	43	1	-36
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	16	—	0	—	0	2	—	13	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	3	1	—	38	0	-36
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-51	—	1	—	47	6	—	-8	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	107	3,344	18	—	759	-1	—	—	19	4,211
Finished Motor Gasoline	107	1,717	3	—	490	-1	—	—	2	2,316
Reformulated	—	32	0	—	-1	11	—	—	0	21
Oxygenated	564	75	0	—	-5	-2	—	—	(s)	635
Other	-456	1,610	3	—	496	-10	—	—	1	1,660
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	202	1	—	92	1	—	—	(s)	293
Naphtha-Type	—	8	1	—	3	-1	—	—	(s)	13
Kerosene-Type	—	193	(s)	—	89	2	—	—	(s)	280
Kerosene	—	19	0	—	3	2	—	—	(s)	20
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	791	7	—	167	1	—	—	2	962
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	460	4	—	124	5	—	—	(s)	584
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	330	3	—	43	-4	—	—	2	378
Residual Fuel Oil	—	74	1	—	-13	-2	—	—	2	62
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	47	1	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	48
Special Naphthas	—	12	4	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	20
Lubricants	—	23	1	—	7	(s)	—	—	1	29
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	128	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	7	122
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	184	1	—	7	-1	—	—	4	188
Still Gas	—	132	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	132
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	(s)	—	1	(s)	—	—	(s)	12
Total	978	3,461	823	7	2,713	-11	(s)	3,317	31	4,644

^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.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

NA = Not available.

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 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 III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1994
(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	1,144,923	--	1,677,394	39,102	-547,780	-5,654	6	2,319,279	8	0	746,574
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	422,830	131,074	32,268	--	-25,600	-3,873	--	86,670	8,686	469,089	66,419
Pentanes Plus	72,540	--	7,439	--	-4,642	-156	--	30,192	16	45,285	5,918
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	350,290	131,074	24,829	--	-20,958	-3,717	--	56,478	8,670	423,804	60,501
Ethane/Ethylene	153,369	10,590	2,379	--	26,603	5,912	--	0	0	187,029	21,582
Propane/Propylene	122,269	94,940	16,342	--	-49,919	-5,326	--	0	6,402	182,556	21,624
Normal Butane/Butylene	19,634	21,955	4,358	--	5,752	-2,803	--	24,547	2,267	27,688	12,005
Isobutane/Isobutylene	55,018	3,589	1,750	--	-3,394	-1,500	--	31,931	0	26,532	5,290
Other Liquids	30,209	--	104,149	--	-22,719	1,084	--	133,129	3,767	-26,341	64,276
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	30,418	--	34	--	0	98	--	27,431	2,923	0	6,111
Unfinished Oils	--	--	103,452	--	-3,015	1,513	--	125,271	0	-26,347	42,962
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-209	--	663	--	-19,704	-513	--	-19,581	844	0	15,190
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-14	--	8	0	6	13
Finished Petroleum Products	2,375	2,544,994	84,972	--	-1,213,840	-2,918	--	--	152,403	1,269,016	126,599
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,375	1,168,238	4,774	--	-723,375	-3,410	--	--	28,188	427,234	46,071
Reformulated	--	49,478	55	--	-26,125	9,059	--	--	0	14,349	9,059
Oxygenated	21,655	53,946	1,015	--	-44,106	-5,180	--	--	434	37,257	1,462
Other	-19,280	1,064,814	3,704	--	-653,144	-7,289	--	--	27,754	375,628	35,550
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	4,533	0	--	-2,046	-41	--	--	0	2,528	282
Jet Fuel	--	268,014	2,426	--	-176,860	2,775	--	--	2,649	88,156	16,613
Naphtha-Type	--	4,380	2,019	--	-769	-418	--	--	388	5,660	337
Kerosene-Type	--	263,634	407	--	-176,091	3,193	--	--	2,261	82,496	16,276
Kerosene	--	10,517	521	--	-2,322	573	--	--	213	7,930	1,752
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	524,348	659	--	-287,264	-697	--	--	44,777	193,663	28,320
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	291,075	572	--	-162,542	3,381	--	--	9,410	116,314	15,562
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	233,273	87	--	-124,722	-4,078	--	--	35,367	77,349	12,758
Residual Fuel Oil	--	126,331	9,277	--	-1,811	-2,704	--	--	21,366	115,135	14,906
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	128,070	65,215	--	-20	222	--	--	0	193,043	2,779
Special Naphthas	--	13,260	763	--	-2,253	-170	--	--	1,022	10,918	1,724
Lubricants	--	38,189	143	--	-11,815	-265	--	--	4,846	21,936	5,570
Waxes	--	4,181	73	--	-24	49	--	--	401	3,780	498
Petroleum Coke	--	101,618	530	--	0	1,114	--	--	48,837	52,197	3,305
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	38,823	452	--	-5,367	-175	--	--	93	33,990	3,440
Still Gas	--	110,114	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	110,114	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	8,758	139	--	-683	-189	--	--	11	8,392	1,339
Total	1,600,337	2,676,068	1,898,783	39,102	-1,809,939	-11,361	6	2,539,078	164,863	1,711,765	1,003,868

^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.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

NA = Not available.

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 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 III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1994
(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	3,137	--	4,596	107	-1,501	-15	(s)	6,354	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,158	359	88	--	-70	-11	--	237	24	1,285
Pentanes Plus	199	--	20	--	-13	(s)	--	83	(s)	124
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	960	359	68	--	-57	-10	--	155	24	1,161
Ethane/Ethylene	420	29	7	--	73	16	--	0	0	512
Propane/Propylene	335	260	45	--	-137	-15	--	0	18	500
Normal Butane/Butylene	54	60	12	--	16	-8	--	67	6	76
Isobutane/Isobutylene	151	10	5	--	-9	-4	--	87	0	73
Other Liquids	83	--	285	--	-62	3	--	365	10	-72
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	83	--	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	75	8	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	283	--	-8	4	--	343	0	-72
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1	--	2	--	-54	-1	--	-54	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	7	6,973	233	--	-3,326	-8	--	--	418	3,477
Finished Motor Gasoline	7	3,201	13	--	-1,982	-9	--	--	77	1,171
Reformulated	--	136	(s)	--	-72	25	--	--	0	39
Oxygenated	59	148	3	--	-121	-14	--	--	1	102
Other	-53	2,917	10	--	-1,789	-20	--	--	76	1,029
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	12	0	--	-6	(s)	--	--	0	7
Jet Fuel	--	734	7	--	-485	8	--	--	7	242
Naphtha-Type	--	12	6	--	-2	-1	--	--	1	16
Kerosene-Type	--	722	1	--	-482	9	--	--	6	226
Kerosene	--	29	1	--	-6	2	--	--	1	22
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,437	2	--	-787	-2	--	--	123	531
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	797	2	--	-445	9	--	--	26	319
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	639	(s)	--	-342	-11	--	--	97	212
Residual Fuel Oil	--	346	25	--	-5	-7	--	--	59	315
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	351	179	--	(s)	1	--	--	0	529
Special Naphthas	--	36	2	--	-6	(s)	--	--	3	30
Lubricants	--	105	(s)	--	-32	-1	--	--	13	60
Waxes	--	11	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	1	10
Petroleum Coke	--	278	1	--	0	3	--	--	134	143
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	106	1	--	-15	(s)	--	--	(s)	93
Still Gas	--	302	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	302
Miscellaneous Products	--	24	(s)	--	-2	-1	--	--	(s)	23
Total	4,384	7,332	5,202	107	-4,959	-31	(s)	6,956	452	4,690

^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.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

NA = Not available.

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 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 IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1994
(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	145,330	--	43,226	10,668	-31,529	976	0	166,719	0	0	12,112
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	48,164	2,548	7,236	--	-34,276	-69	--	6,268	181	17,292	1,290
Pentanes Plus	9,721	--	4,612	--	-4,176	3	--	2,160	15	7,979	186
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	38,443	2,548	2,624	--	-30,100	-72	--	4,108	166	9,313	1,104
Ethane/Ethylene	13,264	0	0	--	-13,949	39	--	0	0	-724	215
Propane/Propylene	15,577	3,066	1,542	--	-9,215	-92	--	0	6	11,056	388
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,981	-233	1,012	--	-4,332	38	--	2,711	160	-481	349
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,621	-285	70	--	-2,604	-57	--	1,397	0	-538	152
Other Liquids	1,535	--	0	--	0	-416	--	804	(s)	1,147	4,638
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,024	--	0	--	0	37	--	987	(s)	0	282
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-728	--	-419	0	1,147	1,999
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	511	--	0	--	0	275	--	236	0	0	2,357
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	30	176,910	1,996	--	9,744	829	--	--	128	187,723	11,257
Finished Motor Gasoline	30	88,097	146	--	3,922	228	--	--	31	91,936	4,760
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	5,414	4,076	0	--	128	-78	--	--	25	9,670	577
Other	-5,383	84,021	146	--	3,794	306	--	--	6	82,265	4,183
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	251	0	--	172	-5	--	--	0	428	42
Jet Fuel	--	11,891	0	--	6,112	155	--	--	1	17,847	868
Naphtha-Type	--	3,317	0	--	-1,550	6	--	--	0	1,761	257
Kerosene-Type	--	8,574	0	--	7,662	149	--	--	1	16,086	611
Kerosene	--	708	0	--	-206	31	--	--	0	471	91
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	46,876	1,648	--	-256	358	--	--	8	47,902	3,152
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	34,915	446	--	818	554	--	--	2	35,623	2,285
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	11,961	1,202	--	-1,074	-196	--	--	7	12,278	867
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,797	62	--	0	-3	--	--	0	2,862	399
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	208	0	--	0	-2	--	--	0	210	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	4	-4	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	45	-45	0
Waxes	--	264	9	--	0	-3	--	--	(s)	276	27
Petroleum Coke	--	4,996	0	--	0	-152	--	--	28	5,120	105
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	12,272	131	--	0	229	--	--	11	12,163	1,795
Still Gas	--	7,428	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	7,428	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,122	0	--	0	-7	--	--	(s)	1,129	17
Total	195,060	179,458	52,458	10,668	-56,061	1,320	0	173,791	309	206,163	29,297

^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.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

NA = Not available.

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 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 IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1994
(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	398	—	118	29	-86	3	0	457	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	132	7	20	—	-94	(s)	—	17	(s)	47
Pentanes Plus	27	—	13	—	-11	(s)	—	6	(s)	22
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	105	7	7	—	-82	(s)	—	11	(s)	26
Ethane/Ethylene	36	0	0	—	-38	(s)	—	0	0	-2
Propane/Propylene	43	8	4	—	-25	(s)	—	0	(s)	30
Normal Butane/Butylene	16	-1	3	—	-12	(s)	—	7	(s)	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	(s)	—	-7	(s)	—	4	0	-1
Other Liquids	4	—	0	—	0	-1	—	2	(s)	3
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	3	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-2	—	-1	0	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	—	0	—	0	1	—	1	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	(s)	485	5	—	27	2	—	—	(s)	514
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	241	(s)	—	11	1	—	—	(s)	252
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	15	11	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	26
Other	-15	230	(s)	—	10	1	—	—	(s)	225
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	33	0	—	17	(s)	—	—	(s)	49
Naphtha-Type	—	9	0	—	-4	(s)	—	—	0	5
Kerosene-Type	—	23	0	—	21	(s)	—	—	(s)	44
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	128	5	—	-1	1	—	—	(s)	131
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	96	1	—	2	2	—	—	(s)	98
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	33	3	—	-3	-1	—	—	(s)	34
Residual Fuel Oil	—	8	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	8
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	—	14	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	34	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	33
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Total	534	492	144	29	-154	4	0	476	1	565

^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.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

NA = Not available.

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 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 V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1994
(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	914,275	--	110,534	31,681	-86,530	10,421	0	922,778	33,540	3,221	78,396
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	35,317	30,652	443	--	0	-521	--	31,647	3,023	32,263	3,094
Pentanes Plus	18,876	--	0	--	0	11	--	14,151	(s)	4,714	77
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	16,441	30,652	443	--	0	-532	--	17,496	3,023	27,549	3,017
Ethane/Ethylene	19	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	19	0
Propane/Propylene	3,235	15,883	53	--	0	62	--	0	1,307	17,802	1,142
Normal Butane/Butylene	8,265	13,457	55	--	0	-409	--	10,696	1,716	9,774	1,408
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,922	1,312	335	--	0	-185	--	6,800	0	-46	467
Other Liquids	12,610	--	16,881	--	-105	614	--	28,291	890	-409	34,420
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	14,431	--	8,070	--	0	875	--	21,617	9	0	4,705
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,811	--	0	925	--	8,295	0	-409	22,108
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,820	--	0	--	-105	-1,179	--	-1,628	882	0	7,605
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-7	--	7	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	4,257	1,011,996	7,954	--	36,567	-1,843	--	--	115,834	946,783	59,917
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,257	460,494	1,528	--	23,639	-1,717	--	--	5,890	485,744	23,773
Reformulated	--	25,597	0	--	0	7,172	--	--	0	18,425	7,172
Oxygenated	24,362	94,030	0	--	0	-6,579	--	--	37	124,934	3,545
Other	-20,105	340,867	1,528	--	23,639	-2,310	--	--	5,854	342,385	13,056
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2,027	12	--	30	79	--	--	0	1,990	474
Jet Fuel	--	147,452	3,879	--	5,481	-745	--	--	4,194	153,363	8,202
Naphtha-Type	--	1,576	615	--	907	32	--	--	911	2,155	330
Kerosene-Type	--	145,876	3,264	--	4,574	-777	--	--	3,283	151,208	7,872
Kerosene	--	1,016	4	--	0	-39	--	--	37	1,022	79
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	162,456	557	--	6,971	586	--	--	37,384	132,014	12,743
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	116,323	114	--	4,797	308	--	--	8,600	112,326	8,279
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	46,133	443	--	2,174	278	--	--	28,784	19,688	4,464
Residual Fuel Oil	--	96,372	1,070	--	0	-406	--	--	20,039	77,809	6,509
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	3,795	223	--	0	23	--	--	0	3,995	253
Special Naphthas	--	607	28	--	0	-12	--	--	5,634	-4,987	36
Lubricants	--	9,207	0	--	446	130	--	--	1,125	8,398	1,826
Waxes	--	870	41	--	0	44	--	--	183	684	122
Petroleum Coke	--	55,543	152	--	0	92	--	--	41,112	14,491	3,735
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	17,533	457	--	0	198	--	--	218	17,574	1,972
Still Gas	--	51,670	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	51,670	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	2,954	3	--	0	-76	--	--	17	3,016	193
Total	966,459	1,042,648	135,812	31,681	-50,068	8,671	0	982,716	153,288	981,858	175,827

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

NA = Not available.

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 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 V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1994
(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	2,505	--	303	87	-237	29	0	2,528	92	9
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	97	84	1	--	0	-1	--	87	8	88
Pentanes Plus	52	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	39	(s)	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	84	1	--	0	-1	--	48	8	75
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	9	44	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	0	4	49
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	37	(s)	--	0	-1	--	29	5	27
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	4	1	--	0	-1	--	19	0	(s)
Other Liquids	35	--	46	--	(s)	2	--	78	2	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	40	--	22	--	0	2	--	59	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	24	--	0	3	--	23	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-5	--	0	--	(s)	-3	--	-4	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	12	2,773	22	--	100	-5	--	--	317	2,594
Finished Motor Gasoline	12	1,262	4	--	65	-5	--	--	16	1,331
Reformulated	--	70	0	--	0	20	--	--	0	50
Oxygenated	67	258	0	--	0	-18	--	--	(s)	342
Other	-55	934	4	--	65	-6	--	--	16	938
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	6	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	404	11	--	15	-2	--	--	11	420
Naphtha-Type	--	4	2	--	2	(s)	--	--	2	6
Kerosene-Type	--	400	9	--	13	-2	--	--	9	414
Kerosene	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	445	2	--	19	2	--	--	102	362
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	319	(s)	--	13	1	--	--	24	308
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	126	1	--	6	1	--	--	79	54
Residual Fuel Oil	--	264	3	--	0	-1	--	--	55	213
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	10	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	11
Special Naphthas	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	15	-14
Lubricants	--	25	0	--	1	(s)	--	--	3	23
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	2
Petroleum Coke	--	152	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	113	40
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	48	1	--	0	1	--	--	1	48
Still Gas	--	142	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	142
Miscellaneous Products	--	8	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	8
Total	2,648	2,857	372	87	-137	24	0	2,692	420	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.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

NA = Not available.

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 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. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State, 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	10,837	30
Florida	6,093	17
New York	299	1
Pennsylvania	2,520	7
Virginia	7	(s)
West Virginia	1,918	5
PAD District II	216,111	592
Illinois	17,148	47
Indiana	2,492	7
Kansas	46,733	128
Kentucky	4,013	11
Michigan	12,207	33
Missouri	122	(s)
Nebraska	4,217	12
North Dakota	27,575	76
Ohio	8,758	24
Oklahoma	90,974	249
South Dakota	1,453	4
Tennessee	417	1
PAD District III	1,144,923	3,137
Alabama	18,344	50
Arkansas	9,569	26
Louisiana ^a	126,484	347
Mississippi	20,124	55
New Mexico	65,846	180
Texas ^a	590,734	1,618
Federal Offshore PAD District III	313,822	860
PAD District IV	145,330	398
Colorado	28,613	78
Montana	16,527	45
Utah	20,661	57
Wyoming	79,528	218
PAD District V	914,275	2,505
Alaska ^a	568,948	1,559
South Alaska	15,542	43
North Slope	553,406	1,516
Arizona	65	(s)
California ^a	286,058	784
Nevada	1,698	5
Federal Offshore PAD District V	57,507	158
U.S. Total^a	2,431,476	6,662

^a Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 84,639; California: State - 20,365; Louisiana: State - 22,111; Texas: State -1,648; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - 500,093.

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

Note: Crude oil production data for Arizona, and Florida are unchanged from those reported in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* during 1994. • Annual crude oil production data for Arkansas, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania were estimated based on first purchaser monthly crude oil volumes collected on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." • A final revision to the State data for 1994 will appear in the 1995 *Petroleum Supply Annual*. • 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 and Gas Producers.

Revised 1993 crude oil production statistics are available in Appendix C.

Table 15. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 1994
(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	1,756	7,765	9,521	5,961	4,272	104,135	114,368
Pentanes Plus	137	904	1,041	1,114	1,126	14,703	16,943
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,619	6,861	8,480	4,847	3,146	89,432	97,425
Ethane	698	2,386	3,084	705	8	33,665	34,378
Propane	572	3,097	3,669	2,457	1,930	36,848	41,235
Normal Butane	349	969	1,318	901	1,208	12,357	14,466
Isobutane	0	409	409	784	0	6,562	7,346
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	10	51	61	108	38	2,287	2,433
Pentanes Plus	0	2	2	17	12	250	279
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	10	49	59	91	26	2,037	2,154
Ethane	0	0	0	14	0	612	626
Propane	7	42	49	42	18	845	905
Normal Butane	3	3	6	18	8	444	470
Isobutane	0	4	4	17	0	136	153

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	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	224,467	42,559	86,894	8,442	60,468	422,830	48,164	35,317	630,200
Pentanes Plus	39,574	7,173	15,593	2,449	7,751	72,540	9,721	18,876	119,121
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	184,893	35,386	71,301	5,993	52,717	350,290	38,443	16,441	511,079
Ethane	78,685	18,772	29,814	1,180	24,918	153,369	13,264	19	204,114
Propane	66,574	10,737	24,629	2,578	17,751	122,269	15,577	3,235	185,985
Normal Butane	27,923	-24,432	8,263	1,562	6,318	19,634	5,981	8,265	49,664
Isobutane	11,711	30,309	8,595	673	3,730	55,018	3,621	4,922	71,316
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	407	3,825	2,202	158	120	6,712	244	87	9,537
Pentanes Plus	129	726	509	18	12	1,394	115	16	1,806
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	278	3,099	1,693	140	108	5,318	129	71	7,731
Ethane	17	1,215	8	112	9	1,361	3	0	1,990
Propane	215	950	834	16	76	2,091	76	57	3,178
Normal Butane	33	663	721	8	14	1,439	42	10	1,967
Isobutane	13	271	130	4	9	427	8	4	596

Note: • Stocks are reported as of the end of December. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 16. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 1994
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	463,896	34,182	498,078	773,757	133,344	247,156	1,154,257
Natural Gas Liquids	4,402	0	4,402	23,703	4,618	12,560	40,881
Pentanes Plus	1,075	0	1,075	5,929	1,446	7,048	14,423
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,327	0	3,327	17,774	3,172	5,512	26,458
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	1,903	0	1,903	7,258	2,064	2,371	11,693
Isobutane	1,424	0	1,424	10,516	1,108	3,141	14,765
Other Liquids	73,503	810	74,313	22,263	523	-7,040	15,746
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	17,665	79	17,744	2,194	1,410	1,222	4,826
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	336	36	372	357	0	193	550
Oxygenates	W	W	17,372	1,837	1,410	1,029	4,276
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	2,448
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	16,906	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	47,862	879	48,741	23,642	13	-9,799	13,856
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	9,210	-148	9,062	-3,573	-900	1,537	-2,936
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-1,234	0	-1,234	0	0	0	0
Total Input to Refineries	541,801	34,992	576,793	819,723	138,485	252,676	1,210,884
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,270	94	1,363	2,203	365	684	3,252
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,429	97	1,526	2,269	378	677	3,324
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^b	88.9	96.5	89.3	97.1	96.6	101.0	97.8
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	558	18	576	782	116	194	1,092
Catalytic Hydrocracking	62	4	66	119	0	6	125
Delayed and Fluid Coking	84	0	84	159	59	61	278
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.98	0.88	0.97	1.11	1.85	0.72	1.11
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.50	35.69	31.79	34.38	30.38	35.94	34.25
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,429	97	1,526	2,269	378	677	3,324
Operating	1,352	97	1,449	2,262	378	676	3,316
Idle	77	0	77	7	0	1	8
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	10,669	0	595	11,264

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 1994 (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	199,926	1,110,370	907,914	66,912	34,157	2,319,279	166,719	922,778	5,061,111
Natural Gas Liquids	12,106	38,441	30,663	2,881	2,579	86,670	6,268	31,647	169,868
Pentanes Plus	5,928	15,231	5,637	1,936	1,460	30,192	2,160	14,151	62,001
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,178	23,210	25,026	945	1,119	56,478	4,108	17,496	107,867
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	5,077	7,952	11,206	296	16	24,547	2,711	10,696	51,550
Isobutane	1,101	15,258	13,820	649	1,103	31,931	1,397	6,800	56,317
Other Liquids	328	91,219	40,530	-285	1,337	133,129	804	28,291	252,283
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,126	14,685	11,389	1	230	27,431	987	21,617	72,605
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	774	1,700	4,765	0	28	7,267	20	5,921	14,130
Oxygenates	352	12,985	6,624	W	W	20,164	967	15,696	58,475
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,620
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	242
MTBE	W	11,790	W	W	W	18,081	W	15,626	52,937
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,676
Unfinished Oils (net)	-389	98,261	27,596	-339	142	125,271	-419	8,295	195,744
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-409	-21,721	1,531	53	965	-19,581	236	-1,628	-14,847
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-6	14	0	0	8	0	7	-1,219
Total Input to Refineries	212,360	1,240,030	979,107	69,508	38,073	2,539,078	173,791	982,716	5,483,262
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	551	3,041	2,523	178	94	6,386	462	2,568	14,032
Operable Capacity (daily average)	570	3,352	2,675	214	95	6,905	508	2,886	15,150
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^b	96.7	90.7	94.3	83.3	98.9	92.5	91.1	89.0	92.6
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	175	1,198	890	19	30	2,312	147	723	4,850
Catalytic Hydrocracking	20	179	199	0	0	398	5	412	1,006
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	302	363	9	0	680	34	464	1,540
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.76	1.06	1.43	1.55	0.48	1.18	1.22	1.16	1.14
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.71	32.46	30.22	31.77	40.04	32.21	34.33	25.26	31.39
Operable Capacity (daily average)	570	3,352	2,675	214	95	6,905	508	2,886	15,150
Operating	570	3,260	2,638	213	95	6,776	508	2,846	14,895
Idle	0	91	37	1	0	129	0	41	255
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	291	8,585	2,537	50	0	11,463	0	494,908	517,635

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

^b Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

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 17. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 1994
(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	16,153	265	16,418	30,644	3,772	8,049	42,465
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	15,860	311	16,171	26,712	3,160	7,651	37,523
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	669	53	722	3,101	523	746	4,370
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-376	-99	-475	831	89	-352	568
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	264,971	12,662	277,633	425,236	70,379	130,929	626,544
Reformulated	37,069	342	37,411	11,563	249	-224	11,588
Oxygenated	44,171	0	44,171	11,045	15,290	1,040	27,375
Other	183,731	12,320	196,051	402,628	54,840	130,113	587,581
Finished Aviation Gasoline	159	0	159	504	308	110	922
Jet Fuel	27,338	97	27,435	47,790	10,175	15,620	73,585
Naphtha-Type	1,509	0	1,509	1,326	27	1,665	3,018
Kerosene-Type	25,829	97	25,926	46,464	10,148	13,955	70,567
Commercial	25,800	97	25,897	45,101	10,148	13,353	68,602
Military	29	0	29	1,363	0	602	1,965
Kerosene	1,188	930	2,118	5,053	874	852	6,779
Distillate Fuel Oil	138,282	9,027	147,309	185,339	34,882	68,478	288,699
0.05 percent sulfur and under	49,388	5,625	55,013	107,208	14,976	45,889	168,073
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	88,894	3,402	92,296	78,131	19,906	22,589	120,626
Residual Fuel Oil	47,704	1,057	48,761	21,457	3,101	2,617	27,175
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	4,733	427	5,160	155	0	467	622
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	39,314	630	39,944	4,031	0	966	4,997
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	3,657	0	3,657	17,271	3,101	1,184	21,556
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3,184	0	3,184	7,558	0	614	8,172
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	164	0	164	8,288	0	670	8,958
Special Naphthas	624	313	937	3,281	0	1,274	4,555
Lubricants	3,211	3,106	6,317	5,731	0	2,645	8,376
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	3,211	3,106	6,317	5,731	0	2,645	8,376
Waxes	0	1,561	1,561	456	0	305	761
Petroleum Coke	17,741	275	18,016	29,962	7,692	9,232	46,886
Marketable	7,182	0	7,182	16,861	5,741	6,408	29,010
Catalyst	10,559	275	10,834	13,101	1,951	2,824	17,876
Asphalt and Road Oil	25,154	3,904	29,058	47,750	9,366	9,987	67,103
Still Gas	20,659	1,752	22,411	32,874	4,896	10,508	48,278
Miscellaneous Products	301	432	733	2,496	672	770	3,938
Fuel Use	0	0	0	206	0	0	206
Nonfuel Use	301	432	733	2,290	672	770	3,732
Total	566,833	35,381	602,214	854,419	146,117	262,660	1,263,196
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-25,032	-389	-25,421	-34,696	-7,632	-9,984	-52,312

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 1994 (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	8,009	78,688	42,445	934	998	131,074	2,548	30,652	223,157
Ethane/Ethylene	22	7,246	3,321	1	0	10,590	0	0	10,594
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8,052
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2,542
Propane/Propylene	7,490	53,723	32,332	554	841	94,940	3,066	15,883	167,583
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	117,501
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	50,082
Normal Butane/Butylene	725	15,885	4,936	323	86	21,955	-233	13,457	40,271
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	39,336
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	935
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-228	1,834	1,856	56	71	3,589	-285	1,312	4,709
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,591
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,118
Finished Motor Gasoline	115,605	562,942	450,206	17,529	21,956	1,168,238	88,097	460,494	2,621,006
Reformulated	0	36,900	12,578	0	0	49,478	0	25,597	124,074
Oxygenated	2,618	26,301	23,653	0	1,374	53,946	4,076	94,030	223,598
Other	112,987	499,741	413,975	17,529	20,582	1,064,814	84,021	340,867	2,273,334
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,599	1,746	1,188	0	0	4,533	251	2,027	7,892
Jet Fuel	18,643	120,118	121,651	4,160	3,442	268,014	11,891	147,452	528,377
Naphtha-Type	602	83	2,754	535	406	4,380	3,317	1,576	13,800
Kerosene-Type	18,041	120,035	118,897	3,625	3,036	263,634	8,574	145,876	514,577
Commercial	13,068	104,230	107,023	2,552	1	226,874	8,574	125,382	455,329
Military	4,973	15,805	11,874	1,073	3,035	36,760	0	20,494	59,248
Kerosene	46	7,586	2,866	-42	61	10,517	708	1,016	21,138
Distillate Fuel Oil	49,150	239,381	210,399	17,268	8,150	524,348	46,876	162,456	1,169,688
0.05 percent sulfur and under	31,306	157,942	82,560	11,250	8,017	291,075	34,915	116,323	665,399
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	17,844	81,439	127,839	6,018	133	233,273	11,961	46,133	504,289
Residual Fuel Oil	3,829	67,118	51,464	3,654	266	126,331	2,797	96,372	301,436
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,225	514	3,447	521	0	5,707	368	8,654	20,511
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,393	15,329	10,095	2,583	266	29,666	495	10,734	85,836
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,211	51,275	37,922	550	0	90,958	1,934	76,984	195,089
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,130	42,171	4,273	134	33	47,741	0	492	59,589
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,776	47,912	30,641	0	0	80,329	208	3,303	92,962
Special Naphthas	1,081	7,259	3,326	1,594	0	13,260	0	607	19,359
Lubricants	W	21,350	W	W	W	38,189	0	9,207	62,089
Naphthenic	W	4,424	W	W	W	10,534	0	3,425	13,959
Paraffinic	W	16,926	W	W	W	27,655	0	5,782	48,130
Waxes	98	2,185	1,116	782	0	4,181	264	870	7,637
Petroleum Coke	3,817	48,208	48,320	1,046	227	101,618	4,996	55,543	227,059
Marketable	553	27,007	36,028	785	0	64,373	2,870	42,774	146,209
Catalyst	3,264	21,201	12,292	261	227	37,245	2,126	12,769	80,850
Asphalt and Road Oil	5,167	8,483	9,927	13,304	1,942	38,823	12,272	17,533	164,789
Still Gas	8,301	58,370	40,287	2,095	1,061	110,114	7,428	51,670	239,901
Miscellaneous Products	782	3,600	4,376	0	0	8,758	1,122	2,954	17,505
Fuel Use	224	0	1,220	0	0	1,444	0	0	1,650
Nonfuel Use	558	3,600	3,156	0	0	7,314	1,122	2,954	15,855
Total	219,491	1,317,117	1,031,477	69,847	38,136	2,676,068	179,458	1,042,648	5,763,584
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-7,131	-77,087	-52,370	-339	-63	-136,990	-5,667	-59,932	-280,322

^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 18. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	14,372	412	14,784	9,806	2,026	1,898	13,730
Petroleum Products	52,183	2,839	55,022	41,068	7,062	13,221	61,351
Pentanes Plus	55	0	55	133	40	212	385
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,102	13	2,115	2,715	300	868	3,883
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	758	2	760	1,390	52	423	1,865
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,125	7	1,132	962	150	298	1,410
Isobutane/Isobutylene	219	4	223	362	98	147	607
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	3,009	27	3,036	647	65	73	785
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	29	0	0	29
Oxygenates	W	W	3,036	618	65	73	756
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	164
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	2,737	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,060	684	9,744	9,732	437	4,352	14,521
Naphthas and Lighter	1,934	231	2,165	2,661	198	1,178	4,037
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,692	5	2,697	1,470	49	223	1,742
Heavy Gas Oils	3,463	283	3,746	3,422	184	1,594	5,200
Residuum	971	165	1,136	2,179	6	1,357	3,542
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,531	102	4,633	4,814	801	1,123	6,738
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	74	0	74	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,626	296	9,922	7,979	1,345	2,435	11,759
Reformulated	7,100	54	7,154	1,674	213	0	1,887
Oxygenated	340	0	340	98	205	0	303
Other	2,186	242	2,428	6,207	927	2,435	9,569
Finished Aviation Gasoline	55	0	55	81	46	23	150
Jet Fuel	2,467	24	2,491	2,715	290	430	3,435
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	26	0	0	26
Kerosene-Type	2,467	24	2,491	2,689	290	430	3,409
Kerosene	499	55	554	533	14	252	799
Distillate Fuel Oil	13,616	470	14,086	6,062	1,354	2,131	9,547
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,330	333	3,663	3,031	548	1,330	4,909
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	10,286	137	10,423	3,031	806	801	4,638
Residual Fuel Oil	4,526	91	4,617	1,323	216	79	1,618
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,826	70	1,896	12	0	19	31
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,607	21	1,628	152	0	1	153
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,093	0	1,093	1,159	216	59	1,434
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	369	0	369	199	0	56	255
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	6	0	6	1	0	0	1
Special Naphthas	6	36	42	194	0	76	270
Lubricants	407	422	829	810	0	0	810
Waxes	0	186	186	81	0	14	95
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	627	0	627	730	606	99	1,435
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,109	387	1,496	2,237	1,542	969	4,748
Miscellaneous Products	39	46	85	82	6	29	117
Total Stocks, All Oils	66,555	3,251	69,806	50,874	9,088	15,119	75,081

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 1994 (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	1,185	23,091	17,402	1,223	498	43,399	2,396	23,620	97,929
Petroleum Products	9,820	69,221	47,466	3,951	1,342	131,800	11,315	66,643	326,131
Pentanes Plus	63	114	41	10	18	246	4	0	690
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,082	3,642	3,476	14	29	8,243	417	1,102	15,760
Ethane/Ethylene	102	771	0	0	0	873	0	0	874
Propane/Propylene	406	855	1,004	3	4	2,272	83	136	5,116
Normal Butane/Butylene	293	1,280	1,915	3	9	3,500	229	669	6,940
Isobutane/Isobutylene	281	736	557	8	16	1,598	105	297	2,830
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	297	1,668	889	14	18	2,886	147	2,905	9,759
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	37
Oxygenates	297	1,668	888	W	W	2,885	147	2,898	9,722
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	394
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	401
MTBE	W	1,413	W	W	W	2,530	W	2,850	8,756
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	171
Unfinished Oils	2,559	22,409	16,765	897	332	42,962	1,999	22,108	91,334
Naphthas and Lighter	783	5,746	4,392	193	123	11,237	479	3,883	21,801
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	402	4,303	2,486	236	80	7,507	284	3,906	16,136
Heavy Gas Oils	552	7,517	6,459	419	129	15,076	901	11,512	36,435
Residuum	822	4,843	3,428	49	0	9,142	335	2,807	16,962
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,487	7,314	4,577	69	275	13,722	2,357	7,542	34,992
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	2	89
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,524	11,331	5,606	275	115	18,851	2,151	10,597	53,280
Reformulated	0	3,220	824	0	0	4,044	0	3,508	16,593
Oxygenated	0	975	73	0	0	1,048	197	1,776	3,664
Other	1,524	7,136	4,709	275	115	13,759	1,954	5,313	33,023
Finished Aviation Gasoline	46	68	106	0	0	220	35	233	693
Jet Fuel	534	3,996	3,364	72	77	8,043	328	3,946	18,243
Naphtha-Type	1	0	151	0	14	166	151	26	369
Kerosene-Type	533	3,996	3,213	72	63	7,877	177	3,920	17,874
Kerosene	26	505	284	12	24	851	23	60	2,287
Distillate Fuel Oil	988	7,669	4,618	538	147	13,960	1,604	6,559	45,756
0.05 percent sulfur and under	479	4,107	1,560	305	72	6,523	1,167	3,797	20,059
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	509	3,562	3,058	233	75	7,437	437	2,762	25,697
Residual Fuel Oil	280	3,484	2,367	158	29	6,318	399	4,460	17,412
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	36	0	196	1	0	233	54	455	2,669
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	41	360	304	123	29	857	219	731	3,588
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	203	3,124	1,867	34	0	5,228	126	3,274	11,155
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	8	1,066	450	8	14	1,546	0	84	2,254
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	67	1,078	88	0	0	1,233	0	169	1,409
Special Naphthas	71	1,016	142	96	0	1,325	1	36	1,674
Lubricants	14	2,508	1,158	715	0	4,395	0	1,206	7,240
Waxes	7	247	208	36	0	498	27	122	928
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	560	2,741	0	0	3,305	105	3,735	9,207
Asphalt and Road Oil	731	457	387	1,037	264	2,876	1,710	1,675	12,505
Miscellaneous Products	32	89	186	0	0	307	8	102	619
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,005	92,312	64,868	5,174	1,840	175,199	13,711	90,263	424,060

^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 end of December. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

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

Table 19. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,^a 1994

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	3.2	0.8	3.0	3.8	2.8	3.4	3.6
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	45.7	36.3	45.1	50.5	48.9	48.7	50.0
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.0	0.3	4.7	5.8	7.6	5.9	6.0
Kerosene	0.2	2.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	27.0	25.7	26.9	23.2	26.2	28.9	24.7
Residual Fuel Oil	9.3	3.0	8.9	2.7	2.3	1.1	2.3
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.8
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4
Lubricants	0.6	8.9	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.7
Waxes	0.0	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.5	0.8	3.3	3.8	5.8	3.9	4.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	4.9	11.1	5.3	6.0	7.0	4.2	5.7
Still Gas	4.0	5.0	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.4	4.1
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.9	-1.1	-4.6	-4.4	-5.7	-4.2	-4.5

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	4.0	6.5	4.5	1.4	2.9	5.4	1.5	3.3	4.2
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	51.5	44.0	43.5	21.9	53.0	43.9	48.5	43.9	45.5
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.0	9.9	12.7	5.4	8.9	10.8	5.2	15.7	9.8
Kerosene	0.0	0.6	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	24.6	19.8	22.5	25.9	23.8	21.4	28.2	17.4	22.3
Residual Fuel Oil	1.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	0.8	5.2	1.7	10.4	5.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	3.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.1	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.9	4.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.4	1.8
Special Naphthas	0.5	0.6	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	1.8	1.0	11.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.0	1.2
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	1.9	4.0	5.2	1.6	0.7	4.2	3.0	6.0	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.6	0.7	1.1	20.0	5.7	1.6	7.4	1.9	3.1
Still Gas	4.2	4.8	4.3	3.1	3.1	4.5	4.5	5.5	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.6	-6.4	-5.6	-0.5	-0.2	-5.6	-3.4	-6.4	-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 17 and 18.

Table 20. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil ^{a,b}	484,117	466,039	1,474,725	42,657	110,534	2,578,072	7,063
Natural Gas Liquids	10,537	30,763	32,268	7,236	443	81,247	223
Pentanes Plus	2,000	514	7,439	4,612	0	14,565	40
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,537	30,249	24,829	2,624	443	66,682	183
Ethane	0	6,220	494	0	0	6,714	18
Ethylene	0	67	1,885	0	0	1,952	5
Propane	8,095	17,515	16,342	1,542	53	43,547	119
Propylene	0	1,877	0	0	0	1,877	5
Normal Butane	364	2,724	4,358	1,012	55	8,513	23
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	78	1,846	1,750	70	335	4,079	11
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	51,026	489	104,149	0	16,881	172,545	473
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	6,369	0	34	0	8,070	14,473	40
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	34	0	0	34	(s)
Oxygenates	6,369	0	0	0	8,070	14,439	40
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	279	279	1
MTBE	6,369	0	0	0	7,791	14,160	39
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	38,430	29	103,452	0	8,811	150,722	413
Naphthas and Lighter	1,407	29	15,015	0	50	16,501	45
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	22,120	0	36,991	0	1,185	60,296	165
Residuum	14,903	0	51,446	0	7,576	73,925	203
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	6,227	460	663	0	0	7,350	20
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	350,192	6,643	84,972	1,996	7,954	451,757	1,238
Finished Motor Gasoline	122,502	923	4,774	146	1,528	129,873	356
Reformulated	5,481	0	55	0	0	5,536	15
Oxygenated	2,601	0	1,015	0	0	3,616	10
Other	114,420	923	3,704	146	1,528	120,721	331
Finished Aviation Gasoline	93	35	0	0	12	140	(s)
Jet Fuel	36,130	286	2,426	0	3,879	42,721	117
Naphtha-Type	796	261	2,019	0	615	3,691	10
Kerosene-Type	35,334	25	407	0	3,264	39,030	107
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	13,314	0	0	0	926	14,240	39
Other	22,020	25	407	0	2,338	24,790	68
Kerosene	453	0	521	0	4	978	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	68,845	2,484	659	1,648	557	74,193	203
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	4	348	352	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	1	17	18	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	3	331	334	1
Other	68,845	2,484	659	1,644	209	73,841	202
0.05 percent sulfur and under	26,372	1,473	572	445	97	28,959	79
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	42,473	1,011	87	1,199	112	44,882	123
Residual Fuel Oil	103,765	266	9,277	62	1,070	114,440	314
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	103,765	266	9,277	62	1,070	114,440	314
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	16,863	67	309	3	453	17,695	48
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	23,760	0	2,206	59	154	26,179	72
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	63,142	199	6,762	0	463	70,566	193
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2,083	227	14,170	0	223	16,703	46
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	51,045	0	0	51,045	140
Special Naphthas	655	1,557	763	0	28	3,003	8
Lubricants	3,306	184	143	0	0	3,633	10
Waxes	363	89	73	9	41	575	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	530	0	152	682	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	11,970	522	452	131	457	13,532	37
Miscellaneous Products	27	70	139	0	3	239	1
Total	895,872	503,934	1,696,114	51,889	135,812	3,283,621	8,996

^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 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a 1994
(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	597,174	16,989	35,056	308	1,096	2,208	411	7,210	228	0
Algeria	7,714	7,947	12,154	0	0	322	411	7,210	228	0
Kuwait	112,073	548	665	0	0	678	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	473,356	8,046	22,106	308	1,096	1,208	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	4,031	448	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	709,495	1,543	19,296	813	11,364	16,992	19,974	38,122	0	0
Gabon	70,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0
Indonesia	33,526	0	1,616	0	0	2	0	5,211	0	0
Nigeria	227,638	0	817	0	0	0	0	4,185	0	0
Venezuela	377,525	1,543	16,863	813	11,364	16,990	19,974	28,615	0	0
Non OPEC	1,271,403	48,150	96,370	6,229	117,413	23,521	53,808	69,108	750	3,003
Angola	117,641	0	2,242	0	0	0	0	1,043	0	0
Argentina	13,202	0	373	11	0	0	0	216	0	0
Australia	5,792	0	0	0	0	1	0	361	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	182	0	0	0	313	10,189	0	0
Belgium	0	0	7,194	260	2,844	0	0	700	0	0
Benin	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	256	0	867	145	9,778	0	36	61	0	30
Cameroon	1,524	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,002	0	0
Canada	358,955	37,150	4,373	460	17,538	430	22,157	4,398	204	2,737
China, People's Republic of	23,379	0	0	0	324	0	0	0	0	34
Colombia	53,129	0	346	0	0	0	0	5,383	0	0
Congo	10,390	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,509	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	292	0	0	142	0	0
Ecuador ^d	33,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	17,666	0	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	4,287	0	6,673	0	0	416	0	29
Germany, FR	0	0	2,685	0	236	0	197	1,041	0	29
Greece	0	0	0	0	3,200	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	1,901	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	200	0	0	0	156	0	25	0
Italy	0	45	1,744	252	5,887	0	0	0	0	15
Ivory Coast	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	11,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	2,361	0	200	0	0	269	0	0	0	0
Mexico	342,598	6,658	18	459	0	1,584	73	595	521	0
Netherlands	0	0	2,786	1,966	5,234	44	366	650	0	30
Netherlands Antilles	0	121	14,360	0	757	4,659	888	11,354	0	0
New Zealand	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	69,304	885	2,118	0	865	0	0	156	0	0
Oman	16,746	0	1,989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	142	0	0	157	0	1,163	0	0
Portugal	0	0	1,963	0	1,665	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	194	0	0	320	50	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	1,180	0	486	0	0	0
Russia	9,970	0	330	0	0	0	379	349	0	0
Singapore	0	0	4,352	0	298	628	0	799	0	0
Spain	0	0	3,837	876	5,095	180	0	677	0	0
Sweden	0	0	566	0	800	0	0	1,118	0	0
Syria	1,021	0	2,832	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	3,105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	22,674	97	241	0	451	503	455	3,832	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	346	0	0	205	0	0
Turkey	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	144,655	3,194	7,831	0	9,567	0	0	1,913	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	14,702	1,692	41,258	14,746	28,252	18,762	0	99
Yemen	8,465	0	371	0	0	0	0	740	0	0
Zaire	4,949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7,617	0	0	108	3,125	0	0	334	0	0
Total	2,578,072	66,682	150,722	7,350	129,873	42,721	74,193	114,440	978	3,003
Persian Gulf^e	589,460	9,042	22,902	308	1,096	1,886	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a 1994 (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	2,663	46,276	0	0	9,610	122,055	719,229	1,636	334	1,970
Algeria	2,227	45,570	0	0	4,961	81,030	88,744	21	222	243
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	1,891	113,964	307	5	312
Saudi Arabia	436	706	0	0	4,649	38,555	511,911	1,297	106	1,402
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	579	4,610	11	2	13
Other OPEC	2,675	140	15	6,609	3,886	121,429	830,924	1,944	333	2,277
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	111	70,917	194	(s)	194
Indonesia	0	140	0	0	64	7,033	40,559	92	19	111
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	5,002	232,640	624	14	637
Venezuela	2,675	0	15	6,609	3,822	109,283	486,808	1,034	299	1,334
Non OPEC	11,365	4,629	3,618	6,923	17,178	462,065	1,733,468	3,483	1,266	4,749
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	3,285	120,926	322	9	331
Argentina	634	539	0	0	417	2,190	15,392	36	6	42
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	362	6,154	16	1	17
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	10,684	10,684	0	29	29
Belgium	240	0	0	0	0	11,238	11,238	0	31	31
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	1	0	1
Brazil	48	0	0	0	101	11,066	11,322	1	30	31
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	1,002	2,526	4	3	7
Canada	688	507	666	4,117	9,937	105,362	464,317	983	289	1,272
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	111	469	23,848	64	1	65
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	5,729	58,858	146	16	161
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,509	11,899	28	4	33
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	434	434	0	1	1
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,333	91	0	91
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	188	17,854	48	1	49
France	138	0	0	0	325	11,868	11,868	0	33	33
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	81	4,269	4,269	0	12	12
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	3,200	3,200	0	9	9
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,901	5	0	5
India	465	247	0	0	0	1,213	1,213	0	3	3
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	381	381	0	1	1
Italy	31	0	114	0	106	8,194	8,194	0	22	22
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	187	187	0	1	1
Japan	60	0	0	0	36	96	96	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	567	0	0	0	52	12,475	12,475	0	34	34
Malaysia	0	279	0	0	547	1,295	3,656	6	4	10
Mexico	1,419	157	0	579	4,473	16,536	359,134	939	45	984
Netherlands	27	14	0	0	638	11,755	11,755	0	32	32
Netherlands Antilles	1,637	1,995	0	20	0	35,791	35,791	0	98	98
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	1	0	1
Norway	0	309	0	0	0	4,333	73,637	190	12	202
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,989	18,735	46	5	51
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,462	1,462	0	4	4
Portugal	29	0	0	0	0	3,657	3,657	0	10	10
Puerto Rico	4,623	0	2,838	0	0	8,025	8,025	0	22	22
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	1,666	1,666	0	5	5
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	1,058	11,028	27	3	30
Singapore	25	0	0	0	0	6,102	6,102	0	17	17
Spain	58	582	0	2,207	0	13,512	13,512	0	37	37
Sweden	197	0	0	0	0	2,681	2,681	0	7	7
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	2,832	3,853	3	8	11
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,105	9	0	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	5,579	28,253	62	15	77
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	551	551	0	2	2
Turkey	137	0	0	0	0	452	452	0	1	1
United Kingdom	36	0	0	0	0	22,541	167,196	396	62	458
Virgin Islands	60	0	0	0	0	119,571	119,571	0	328	328
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	1,111	9,576	23	3	26
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,949	14	0	14
Other	246	0	0	0	352	4,165	11,782	21	11	32
Total	16,703	51,045	3,633	13,532	30,674	705,549	3,283,621	7,063	1,933	8,996
Persian Gulf^e	682	706	0	0	4,649	41,271	630,731	1,615	113	1,728

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 22. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a 1994
(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	78,567	1,517	1,024	308	1,096	878	411	7,167	228	0
Algeria	0	407	1,024	0	0	322	411	7,167	228	0
Saudi Arabia	78,567	1,110	0	308	1,096	556	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	200,216	0	2,685	720	11,364	15,672	19,974	33,221	0	0
Gabon	33,631	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0
Indonesia	1,968	0	1,405	0	0	0	0	5,050	0	0
Nigeria	110,943	0	257	0	0	0	0	3,897	0	0
Venezuela	53,674	0	1,023	720	11,364	15,672	19,974	24,163	0	0
Non OPEC	205,334	7,020	34,721	5,199	110,042	19,580	48,460	63,377	225	655
Angola	47,078	0	1,276	0	0	0	0	1,043	0	0
Argentina	1,246	0	192	0	0	0	0	216	0	0
Australia	699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	182	0	0	0	313	10,189	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,701	260	2,844	0	0	700	0	0
Brazil	0	0	358	0	8,744	0	36	61	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	711	0	0
Canada	23,579	3,340	1,094	0	16,050	128	17,541	3,929	200	601
China, People's Republic of	8,191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,524	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,383	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,509	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	292	0	0	142	0	0
Ecuador ^d	2,213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	9,237	0	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,471	0	6,155	0	0	104	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	2,685	0	236	0	197	328	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	3,200	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	200	0	0	0	156	0	25	0
Italy	0	0	735	252	5,887	0	0	0	0	3
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	20,062	0	0	147	0	225	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	217	1,864	4,805	44	366	650	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,364	0	757	4,167	888	10,937	0	0
Norway	47,566	885	191	0	865	0	0	156	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,113	0	0
Portugal	0	0	1,963	0	1,665	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	194	0	0	320	50	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	1,180	0	486	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	70	0	298	211	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	2,892	876	5,095	180	0	677	0	0
Sweden	0	0	185	0	800	0	0	1,118	0	0
Syria	521	0	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	561	0	0	0	451	285	455	3,510	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	346	0	0	205	0	0
United Kingdom	36,936	2,795	1,944	0	9,567	0	0	1,600	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	14,702	1,692	37,680	14,020	27,593	18,762	0	51
Yemen	0	0	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	3,304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	108	3,125	0	0	334	0	0
Total	484,117	8,537	38,430	6,227	122,502	36,130	68,845	103,765	453	655
Persian Gulf^e	78,567	1,110	0	308	1,096	556	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a 1994 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	3,539	16,168	94,735	215	44	260
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	9,559	9,559	0	26	26
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	3,539	6,609	85,176	215	18	233
Other OPEC	0	0	0	6,324	1,932	91,892	292,108	549	252	800
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	111	33,742	92	(s)	92
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	6,455	8,423	5	18	23
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	4,154	115,097	304	11	315
Venezuela	0	0	0	6,324	1,932	81,172	134,846	147	222	369
Non OPEC	2,083	0	3,306	5,646	3,381	303,695	509,029	563	832	1,395
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	2,319	49,397	129	6	135
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	408	1,654	3	1	5
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	699	2	0	2
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	10,684	10,684	0	29	29
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	5,505	5,505	0	15	15
Brazil	0	0	0	0	93	9,292	9,292	0	25	25
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	711	711	0	2	2
Canada	112	0	468	3,045	208	46,716	70,295	65	128	193
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	31	31	8,222	22	(s)	23
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	5,383	8,907	10	15	24
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	1,509	1,509	0	4	4
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	434	434	0	1	1
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,213	6	0	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	186	9,423	25	1	26
France	35	0	0	0	294	8,059	8,059	0	22	22
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	69	3,515	3,515	0	10	10
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	3,200	3,200	0	9	9
India	0	0	0	0	0	265	265	0	1	1
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	381	381	0	1	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	106	6,983	6,983	0	19	19
Japan	0	0	0	0	32	32	32	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	617	2	0	2
Mexico	0	0	0	412	1,902	2,686	22,748	55	7	62
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	604	8,550	8,550	0	23	23
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	20	0	18,133	18,133	0	50	50
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	2,097	49,663	130	6	136
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,113	1,113	0	3	3
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	3,628	3,628	0	10	10
Puerto Rico	1,936	0	2,838	0	0	5,338	5,338	0	15	15
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	1,666	1,666	0	5	5
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	379	379	0	1	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	579	579	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	2,169	0	11,889	11,889	0	33	33
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	2,103	2,103	0	6	6
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	358	879	1	1	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	4,701	5,262	2	13	14
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	551	551	0	2	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	15,906	52,842	101	44	145
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	114,500	114,500	0	314	314
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	296	296	0	1	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,304	9	0	9
Other	0	0	0	0	42	3,609	3,609	0	10	10
Total	2,083	0	3,306	11,970	8,852	411,755	895,872	1,326	1,128	2,454
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	3,539	6,609	85,176	215	18	233

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 23. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a 1994
(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	48,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	17,102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	31,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	68,513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	461	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	15,895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	50,929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	349,174	30,249	29	460	923	286	2,484	266	0	1,557
Angola	9,494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	263,496	30,249	29	460	923	286	2,484	266	0	1,557
Colombia	7,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	6,652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	29,585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,915	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	22,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	2,383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	466,039	30,249	29	460	923	286	2,484	266	0	1,557
Persian Gulf^e	48,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a 1994 (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	48,352	132	0	132
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,102	47	0	47
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,250	86	0	86
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	68,513	188	0	188
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	461	1	0	1
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,228	3	0	3
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,895	44	0	44
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,929	140	0	140
Non OPEC	227	0	184	522	708	37,895	387,069	957	104	1,060
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,494	26	0	26
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	1	0	1
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	401	1	0	1
Canada	227	0	184	522	697	37,884	301,380	722	104	826
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,051	19	0	19
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,365	4	0	4
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,652	18	0	18
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	11	11	11	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,585	81	0	81
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,713	7	0	7
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	1	0	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,915	5	0	5
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	1	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	1	0	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,206	61	0	61
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,383	7	0	7
Total	227	0	184	522	708	37,895	503,934	1,277	104	1,381
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,352	132	0	132

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 24. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a 1994
(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	460,939	15,472	34,032	0	0	1,225	0	43	0	0
Algeria	7,714	7,540	11,130	0	0	0	0	43	0	0
Kuwait	86,736	548	665	0	0	678	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	362,458	6,936	22,106	0	0	547	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	4,031	448	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	404,920	1,543	14,375	93	0	404	0	4,740	0	0
Gabon	36,714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	100,800	0	560	0	0	0	0	288	0	0
Venezuela	265,268	1,543	13,815	93	0	404	0	4,452	0	0
Non OPEC	608,866	7,814	55,045	570	4,774	797	659	4,494	521	763
Angola	61,069	0	966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	10,297	0	181	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	596	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	0	0
Belgium	0	0	5,493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	256	0	260	145	814	0	0	0	0	30
Cameroon	1,524	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0
Canada	3,618	494	2,695	0	0	4	0	0	0	551
China, People's Republic of	6,607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Colombia	42,184	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	9,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	10,886	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	8,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	2,816	0	518	0	0	312	0	29
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	0	29
Guatemala	1,901	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	45	1,009	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Ivory Coast	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	11,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	292,951	6,658	18	312	0	423	0	296	521	0
Netherlands	0	0	2,569	102	429	0	0	0	0	30
Netherlands Antilles	0	121	11,590	0	0	99	0	417	0	0
New Zealand	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	19,025	0	1,927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	11,067	0	1,989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	8,055	0	330	0	0	0	0	349	0	0
Singapore	0	0	873	0	0	0	0	380	0	0
Spain	0	0	945	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	500	0	2,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	2,317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	21,573	97	241	0	0	0	0	322	0	0
Turkey	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	85,513	399	5,512	0	0	0	0	313	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	3,013	271	659	0	0	48
Yemen	6,082	0	75	0	0	0	0	740	0	0
Zaire	1,645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,474,725	24,829	103,452	663	4,774	2,426	659	9,277	521	763
Persian Gulf^e	453,225	7,932	22,902	0	0	1,225	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a 1994 (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	2,663	46,276	0	0	4,961	104,672	565,611	1,263	287	1,550
Algeria	2,227	45,570	0	0	4,961	71,471	79,185	21	196	217
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	1,891	88,627	238	5	243
Saudi Arabia	436	706	0	0	0	30,731	393,189	993	84	1,077
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	579	4,610	11	2	13
Other OPEC	2,675	140	15	285	64	24,334	429,254	1,109	67	1,176
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,714	101	0	101
Indonesia	0	140	0	0	64	204	2,342	6	1	6
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	848	101,648	276	2	278
Venezuela	2,675	0	15	285	0	23,282	288,550	727	64	791
Non OPEC	8,832	4,629	128	167	3,190	92,383	701,249	1,668	253	1,921
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	966	62,035	167	3	170
Argentina	634	539	0	0	417	1,782	12,079	28	5	33
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	361	957	2	1	3
Belgium	240	0	0	0	0	5,733	5,733	0	16	16
Brazil	48	0	0	0	8	1,305	1,561	1	4	4
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	291	1,815	4	1	5
Canada	349	507	14	0	0	4,614	8,232	10	13	23
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	80	114	6,721	18	(s)	18
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	346	42,530	116	1	117
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,025	25	0	25
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,886	30	0	30
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	8,431	23	(s)	23
France	103	0	0	0	31	3,809	3,809	0	10	10
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	743	743	0	2	2
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,901	5	0	5
India	465	247	0	0	0	948	948	0	3	3
Italy	31	0	114	0	0	1,211	1,211	0	3	3
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	187	187	0	1	1
Japan	60	0	0	0	4	64	64	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	344	0	0	0	52	12,252	12,252	0	34	34
Malaysia	0	279	0	0	0	279	2,023	5	1	6
Mexico	1,419	157	0	167	2,530	12,501	305,452	803	34	837
Netherlands	27	14	0	0	34	3,205	3,205	0	9	9
Netherlands Antilles	1,637	1,995	0	0	0	15,859	15,859	0	43	43
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	1	0	1
Norway	0	309	0	0	0	2,236	21,261	52	6	58
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,989	13,056	30	5	36
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	142	142	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	29	0	0	0	0	29	29	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	2,687	0	0	0	0	2,687	2,687	0	7	7
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	679	8,734	22	2	24
Singapore	25	0	0	0	0	1,278	1,278	0	4	4
Spain	58	582	0	0	0	1,585	1,585	0	4	4
Sweden	197	0	0	0	0	197	197	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	2,474	2,974	1	7	8
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,317	6	0	6
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	660	22,233	59	2	61
Turkey	137	0	0	0	0	452	452	0	1	1
United Kingdom	36	0	0	0	0	6,260	91,773	234	17	251
Virgin Islands	60	0	0	0	0	4,051	4,051	0	11	11
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	815	6,897	17	2	19
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,645	5	0	5
Other	246	0	0	0	31	277	1,509	3	1	4
Total	14,170	51,045	143	452	8,215	221,389	1,696,114	4,040	607	4,647
Persian Gulf^e	682	706	0	0	0	33,447	486,672	1,242	92	1,333

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 25. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a 1994
(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	42,657	2,624	0	0	146	0	1,648	62	0	0
Canada	42,657	2,624	0	0	146	0	1,648	62	0	0
Total	42,657	2,624	0	0	146	0	1,648	62	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	9,316	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	8,235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,081	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	35,846	0	2,236	0	0	916	0	161	0	0
Indonesia	28,192	0	211	0	0	2	0	161	0	0
Venezuela	7,654	0	2,025	0	0	914	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	65,372	443	6,575	0	1,528	2,858	557	909	4	28
Argentina	1,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	4,096	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	249	0	220	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	25,605	443	555	0	419	12	484	141	4	28
China, People's Republic of	8,581	0	0	0	324	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	13,582	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	200	0	0	269	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	936	73	299	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,406	0	0	393	0	0	0	0
Oman	5,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	157	0	50	0	0
Singapore	0	0	3,409	0	0	417	0	419	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	565	455	0	0	0	0
Other	6,385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	110,534	443	8,811	0	1,528	3,879	557	1,070	4	28
Persian Gulf ^e	9,316	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a 1994 (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	131	4,621	9,232	51,889	117	25	142
Canada	0	0	0	131	4,621	9,232	51,889	117	25	142
Total	0	0	0	131	4,621	9,232	51,889	117	25	142
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	1,110	1,215	10,531	26	3	29
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,235	23	0	23
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,110	1,215	2,296	3	3	6
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	1,890	5,203	41,049	98	14	112
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	374	28,566	77	1	78
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	1,890	4,829	12,483	21	13	34
Non OPEC	223	0	0	457	5,278	18,860	84,232	179	52	231
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,211	3	0	3
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	4,097	11	(s)	11
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	469	469	0	1	1
Canada	0	0	0	419	4,411	6,916	32,521	70	19	89
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	324	8,905	24	1	24
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	1	0	1
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,582	37	0	37
Korea, Republic of	223	0	0	0	0	223	223	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	547	1,016	1,016	0	3	3
Mexico	0	0	0	0	41	1,349	1,349	0	4	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,799	1,799	0	5	5
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,209	14	0	14
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	207	207	0	1	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	4,245	4,245	0	12	12
Spain	0	0	0	38	0	38	38	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	381	381	0	1	1
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	1	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	218	218	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	375	375	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	1,020	0	3	3
Other	0	0	0	0	279	279	6,664	17	1	18
Total	223	0	0	457	8,278	25,278	135,812	303	69	372
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	1,110	1,215	10,531	26	3	29

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 26. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, 1994
(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	16,863	23,760	63,142	103,765
Delaware	0	1,021	568	1,589
Florida	304	1,282	13,159	14,745
Georgia	0	0	2,171	2,171
Maine	711	82	5,333	6,126
Maryland	59	1,718	2,142	3,919
Massachusetts	170	2,554	3,373	6,097
New Hampshire	0	0	1,439	1,439
New Jersey	2,937	1,157	12,855	16,949
New York	7,242	8,834	7,269	23,345
North Carolina	0	0	4,429	4,429
Pennsylvania	5,272	6,118	2,369	13,759
Rhode Island	0	0	177	177
South Carolina	48	360	2,089	2,497
Vermont	0	2	40	42
Virginia	120	632	5,729	6,481
PAD District II	67	0	199	266
Michigan	62	0	199	261
Wisconsin	5	0	0	5
PAD District III	309	2,206	6,762	9,277
Louisiana	259	1,575	3,353	5,187
Texas	50	631	3,409	4,090
PAD District IV	3	59	0	62
Montana	3	59	0	62
PAD District V	453	154	463	1,070
California	426	154	349	929
Washington	27	0	114	141
U.S. Total	17,695	26,179	70,566	114,440

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

Table 27. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil ^a	4	2,468	8	0	33,540	36,020	99
Natural Gas Liquids	963	1,514	8,686	181	3,023	14,367	39
Pentanes Plus	27	318	16	15	(s)	376	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	936	1,196	8,670	166	3,023	13,991	38
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	580	490	6,402	6	1,307	8,786	24
Normal Butane/Butylene	356	706	2,267	160	1,716	5,205	14
Isobutane/isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	878	217	3,767	(s)	890	5,753	16
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	873	197	2,923	(s)	9	4,001	11
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	6	20	844	0	882	1,751	5
Finished Petroleum Products	12,399	6,992	152,403	128	115,834	287,756	788
Finished Motor Gasoline	639	554	28,188	31	5,890	35,302	97
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	190	2	388	0	911	1,491	4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	259	85	2,261	1	3,283	5,888	16
Kerosene	13	51	213	0	37	314	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,401	740	44,777	8	37,384	85,311	234
Residual Fuel Oil	3,354	874	21,366	0	20,039	45,632	125
Special Naphthas	521	91	1,022	4	5,634	7,273	20
Lubricants	1,488	542	4,846	45	1,125	8,045	22
Waxes	160	63	401	(s)	183	808	2
Petroleum Coke	3,016	2,411	48,837	28	41,112	95,403	261
Asphalt and Road Oil	282	1,577	93	11	218	2,181	6
Miscellaneous Products	76	2	11	(s)	17	107	(s)
Total	14,245	11,191	164,863	309	153,288	343,896	942

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 28. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, 1994
(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	1,042	125	1	974	363
Australia	0	0	3	0	0	1	999	138
Bahama Islands	0	0	152	411	185	0	3,708	582
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	2	4	0	0	36	0
Brazil	0	0	37	1	110	0	4,284	38
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,468	339	2,038	1,457	3,378	60	3,793	4,084
Chile	0	0	351	836	30	(s)	904	446
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	31	249	0	(s)	1,907	280
China, Taiwan	0	0	337	1,263	125	(s)	6,296	2,635
Colombia	0	0	341	225	1	0	22	(s)
Costa Rica	0	(s)	1	507	57	0	716	0
Denmark	0	0	2	0	(s)	(s)	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	16	239	426	26	0	309	737
Ecuador	0	0	135	0	0	3	487	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
El Salvador	0	2	287	0	0	0	955	1
Finland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	3	0
France	0	0	26	0	0	0	391	320
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	6	0	0	84	560
Germany, FR	0	1	7	8	0	(s)	9	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	74	1,608	117	30	1,944	1
Guinea	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Honduras	0	0	38	112	30	0	200	150
Hong Kong	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	996	5
India	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	112	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	6	0	0	401	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,360
Israel	0	0	0	11	0	(s)	2,022	1
Italy	0	0	3	0	(s)	0	1,261	2,380
Jamaica	0	0	161	197	17	(s)	277	7,675
Japan	0	0	3	393	2,415	18	540	393
Korea, Republic of	158	0	238	81	247	130	15,948	4,025
Malaysia	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	0	(s)	7,544	21,225	54	19	746	9,571
Netherlands	0	0	2	1	48	(s)	1,066	567
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	35	909	22	(s)	1,414	518
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0
Nigeria	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Norway	0	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	0	0
Panama	0	0	356	290	45	0	2,659	980
Peru	0	0	1	261	0	0	4,031	458
Philippines	0	0	554	0	0	0	1,159	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0
Puerto Rico	12	15	19	2,588	23	19	667	297
Russia	0	0	1	2	320	0	425	20
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	1	7	0
Singapore	0	0	1	242	0	25	18,484	5,854
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	26
Spain	0	0	192	0	0	0	968	149
Suriname	0	0	31	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
Sweden	0	1	0	(s)	0	2	0	2
Switzerland	0	0	1	0	0	1	(s)	0
Thailand	0	0	80	17	0	0	1,446	165
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	212	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	113	0	0	0	7	0
United Kingdom	0	0	355	14	3	0	270	387
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	0
Venezuela	0	0	70	820	0	(s)	1,319	0
Virgin Islands	33,382	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Other	0	(s)	120	86	(s)	1	50	465
Total	36,020	376	13,991	35,302	7,379	314	85,311	45,632

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, 1994 (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	2	115	5	2	2	93	2,724	7
Australia	3	108	9	3,822	3	(s)	5,086	14
Bahama Islands	1	73	0	0	8	(s)	5,119	14
Bahrain	(s)	1	0	878	1	(s)	881	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	27	54	2	9,474	4	2	9,604	26
Brazil	191	74	2	634	1	3	5,375	15
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	125	0	0	126	(s)
Canada	460	1,291	197	6,044	1,843	1,161	28,613	78
Chile	3	98	2	3	(s)	2	2,676	7
China, People's Republic of	(s)	92	5	2	11	(s)	2,579	7
China, Taiwan	320	244	4	18	8	45	11,297	31
Colombia	5	46	4	4	4	5	658	2
Costa Rica	17	253	6	0	0	28	1,586	4
Denmark	1	2	2	1,638	(s)	1	1,647	5
Dominican Republic	10	73	3	443	(s)	1	2,284	6
Ecuador	(s)	28	2	0	0	1	657	2
Egypt	1	28	(s)	0	1	0	30	(s)
El Salvador	4	116	2	0	0	1	1,367	4
Finland	1	7	(s)	228	1	(s)	240	1
France	18	10	21	3,392	11	(s)	4,190	11
French Pacific Islands	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	651	2
Germany, FR	11	64	79	1,065	27	12	1,283	4
Ghana	0	1	0	207	0	0	207	1
Greece	0	13	(s)	736	0	(s)	754	2
Guatemala	33	109	16	0	(s)	(s)	3,931	11
Guinea	0	10	0	0	0	0	11	(s)
Honduras	17	86	1	0	0	(s)	635	2
Hong Kong	2	53	12	1	(s)	2	1,071	3
India	5	268	24	(s)	3	1	413	1
Indonesia	1	117	2	253	1	1	783	2
Ireland	(s)	(s)	3	384	0	1	1,748	5
Israel	(s)	25	(s)	641	(s)	(s)	2,702	7
Italy	(s)	26	5	9,143	7	2	12,828	35
Jamaica	13	21	2	109	0	50	8,523	23
Japan	4,010	248	43	18,743	13	16	26,836	74
Korea, Republic of	1,043	127	15	1,735	3	249	24,001	66
Malaysia	1	12	2	(s)	(s)	2	19	(s)
Mexico	334	1,504	269	1,157	119	2,767	45,310	124
Netherlands	16	110	5	9,206	25	5	11,052	30
Netherlands Antilles	1	931	0	0	4	(s)	3,833	11
New Zealand	(s)	14	3	509	(s)	0	528	1
Nigeria	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	(s)
Norway	0	3	(s)	556	0	(s)	562	2
Panama	5	30	4	0	0	181	4,550	12
Peru	2	198	2	4	(s)	274	5,231	14
Philippines	(s)	61	4	30	(s)	9	1,817	5
Poland	(s)	10	(s)	0	0	0	10	(s)
Portugal	(s)	1	(s)	443	(s)	(s)	608	2
Puerto Rico	612	200	11	0	(s)	54	4,517	12
Russia	2	32	(s)	100	(s)	4	906	2
Saudi Arabia	(s)	33	1	120	(s)	2	165	(s)
Singapore	3	288	6	53	3	4	24,962	68
South Africa	0	159	(s)	387	1	(s)	574	2
Spain	4	4	3	9,729	1	3	11,051	30
Suriname	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	34	(s)
Sweden	0	14	1	1,428	(s)	(s)	1,449	4
Switzerland	56	4	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	63	(s)
Thailand	2	51	4	8	2	4	1,778	5
Trinidad and Tobago	8	14	1	0	1	300	536	1
Turkey	8	25	(s)	4,840	(s)	(s)	5,230	14
United Arab Emirates	(s)	23	(s)	450	1	277	871	2
United Kingdom	5	47	12	2,455	32	1	3,581	10
Uruguay	0	10	(s)	0	(s)	1	286	1
Venezuela	11	188	5	1,551	25	244	4,234	12
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	1	(s)	33,386	91
Yugoslavia	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
Other	4	187	3	2,650	11	53	3,630	10
Total	7,273	8,045	808	95,403	2,181	5,860	343,896	942

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

^b Includes miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

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

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 29. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, 1994
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,636	46	3	6	1	20	-2	(s)	257	332	1,968
Algeria	21	22	0	1	1	20	0	(s)	178	222	243
Kuwait	307	2	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	2	5	312
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,297	22	3	3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	77	105	1,402
United Arab Emirates	11	1	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	10
Other OPEC	1,944	4	29	47	50	104	-5	-1	91	319	2,263
Gabon	194	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	194
Indonesia	92	0	(s)	(s)	-1	14	-1	(s)	5	17	109
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	624	(s)	0	0	(s)	11	0	(s)	2	14	637
Venezuela	1,034	4	29	47	51	78	-4	(s)	84	288	1,322
Non OPEC	3,385	94	227	44	-82	64	-253	-11	355	439	3,824
Angola	322	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	6	9	331
Argentina	36	0	-3	(s)	-3	(s)	1	(s)	4	-1	35
Australia	16	(s)	0	(s)	-3	1	-10	(s)	(s)	-13	3
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-9	26	0	(s)	(s)	15	15
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	8	0	(s)	2	-26	(s)	21	4	4
Benin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brazil	1	(s)	27	(s)	-12	(s)	-2	(s)	3	16	16
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	4	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	(s)	0	2	7
Canada	977	96	44	-8	50	1	-16	-2	52	217	1,194
China, People's Republic of	64	(s)	(s)	0	-5	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	-6	58
China, Taiwan	0	-1	-3	(s)	-17	-7	(s)	-1	-1	-31	-31
Colombia	146	-1	-1	(s)	(s)	15	(s)	(s)	1	14	159
Congo	28	0	0	0	(s)	4	0	(s)	(s)	4	33
Ecuador ^c	91	(s)	0	0	-1	0	0	(s)	(s)	-2	90
Egypt	48	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	49
France	0	(s)	18	0	-1	(s)	-9	(s)	13	21	21
Germany, FR	0	(s)	1	0	1	3	-3	(s)	7	8	8
Greece	0	(s)	9	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	7	7
Guatemala	5	(s)	-4	(s)	-5	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-11	-6
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	3	2	2
Italy	0	(s)	16	(s)	-3	-7	-25	(s)	6	-13	-13
Jamaica	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	-21	(s)	(s)	(s)	-23	-23
Japan	0	(s)	-1	-7	-1	-1	-51	-1	-11	-73	-73
Korea, Republic of	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	-44	-11	-5	(s)	30	-31	-32
Malaysia	6	(s)	0	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	3	10
Mexico	939	-2	-58	4	-2	-25	-3	-4	11	-79	860
Netherlands	0	(s)	14	(s)	-2	(s)	-25	(s)	15	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	(s)	13	-1	30	0	-3	49	88	88
Norway	190	2	2	0	0	(s)	-2	(s)	7	10	200
Oman	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	5	51
Panama	0	-1	-1	(s)	-7	-3	0	(s)	-1	-12	-12
Peru	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-11	2	(s)	-1	(s)	-10	-10
Puerto Rico	(s)	(s)	-7	1	-2	-1	0	7	11	10	10
Romania	0	0	3	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	5	5
Russia	27	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	28
Spain	0	-1	14	(s)	-3	1	-27	(s)	21	7	7
Sweden	0	0	2	0	0	3	-4	(s)	2	3	3
Syria	3	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	8	11
Thailand	9	(s)	(s)	0	-4	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-5	4
Trinidad and Tobago	62	(s)	1	1	1	10	0	(s)	(s)	14	76
Turkey	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-13	(s)	1	-13	-13
United Kingdom	396	8	26	(s)	-1	4	-7	(s)	21	52	448
Virgin Islands	-91	0	113	40	77	51	0	(s)	45	328	236
Yemen	23	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	26
Zaire	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	14
Other	22	-4	10	1	-72	-22	-23	-4	20	-95	-73
Total	6,965	144	259	97	-30	189	-260	-12	703	1,090	8,054
Persian Gulf ^d	1,615	24	3	5	(s)	(s)	-4	(s)	79	108	1,723

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

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	15,555	76,278	746,574	12,112	78,396	928,915
Refinery	14,784	13,730	43,399	2,396	23,620	97,929
Tank Farms and Pipelines	766	61,466	97,070	8,946	32,503	200,751
Leases	5	1,082	14,435	770	1,128	17,420
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	591,670	0	0	591,670
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	21,145	21,145
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	188,886	163,074	257,294	17,185	97,431	723,870
Refinery	55,022	61,351	131,800	11,315	66,643	326,131
Bulk Terminal	103,415	63,693	78,077	3,078	24,772	273,035
Pipeline	30,388	35,597	40,705	2,548	5,929	115,167
Natural Gas Processing Plant	61	2,433	6,712	244	87	9,537
Pentanes Plus	68	2,323	5,918	186	77	8,572
Refinery	55	385	246	4	0	690
Bulk Terminal	11	1,158	3,292	1	61	4,523
Pipeline	0	501	986	66	0	1,553
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	279	1,394	115	16	1,806
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,201	27,631	60,501	1,104	3,017	99,454
Refinery	2,115	3,883	8,243	417	1,102	15,760
Bulk Terminal	3,028	14,703	39,807	75	1,844	59,457
Pipeline	1,999	6,891	7,133	483	0	16,506
Natural Gas Processing Plant	59	2,154	5,318	129	71	7,731
Ethane/Ethylene	0	3,463	21,582	215	0	25,260
Refinery	0	1	873	0	0	874
Bulk Terminal	0	1,098	16,188	0	0	17,286
Pipeline	0	1,738	3,160	212	0	5,110
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	626	1,361	3	0	1,990
Propane/Propylene	5,528	17,781	21,624	388	1,142	46,463
Refinery	760	1,865	2,272	83	136	5,116
Bulk Terminal	2,825	11,588	14,534	71	949	29,967
Pipeline	1,894	3,423	2,727	158	0	8,202
Natural Gas Processing Plant	49	905	2,091	76	57	3,178
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,446	4,480	12,005	349	1,408	19,688
Refinery	1,132	1,410	3,500	229	669	6,940
Bulk Terminal	203	1,341	6,200	4	729	8,477
Pipeline	105	1,259	866	74	0	2,304
Natural Gas Processing Plant	6	470	1,439	42	10	1,967
Isobutane/Isobutylene	227	1,907	5,290	152	467	8,043
Refinery	223	607	1,598	105	297	2,830
Bulk Terminal	0	676	2,885	0	166	3,727
Pipeline	0	471	380	39	0	890
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	153	427	8	4	596
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	4,181	1,908	6,111	282	4,705	17,187
Refinery	3,036	785	2,886	147	2,905	9,759
Bulk Terminal	1,145	1,027	2,948	135	1,069	6,324
Pipeline	0	96	277	0	731	1,104
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	29	1	0	7	37
Refinery	0	29	1	0	7	37
Fuel Ethanol	235	1,190	326	98	544	2,393
Refinery	W	164	W	W	W	394
Bulk Terminal ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
ETBE	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	401
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	401

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, 1994 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	3,716	W	5,046	W	4,154	13,769
Refinery	2,737	W	2,530	W	2,850	8,756
Bulk Terminal	W	W	2,239	W	578	3,914
Pipeline	W	W	277	W	726	1,099
Other Oxygenates^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,744	14,521	42,962	1,999	22,108	91,334
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,165	4,037	11,237	479	3,883	21,801
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,697	1,742	7,507	284	3,906	16,136
Heavy Gas Oils	3,746	5,200	15,076	901	11,512	36,435
Residuum	1,136	3,542	9,142	335	2,807	16,962
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,751	9,287	15,190	2,357	7,605	39,190
Refinery	4,633	6,738	13,722	2,357	7,542	34,992
Bulk Terminal	118	1,322	985	0	5	2,430
Pipeline	0	1,227	483	0	58	1,768
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	74	0	13	0	2	89
Refinery	74	0	13	0	2	89
Finished Motor Gasoline	53,563	47,692	46,071	4,760	23,773	175,859
Refinery	9,922	11,759	18,851	2,151	10,597	53,280
Bulk Terminal	29,563	21,263	8,992	1,545	10,731	72,094
Pipeline	14,078	14,670	18,228	1,064	2,445	50,485
Reformulated	23,058	3,836	9,059	0	7,172	43,125
Refinery	7,154	1,887	4,044	0	3,508	16,593
Bulk Terminal	11,457	1,471	1,853	0	2,672	17,453
Pipeline	4,447	478	3,162	0	992	9,079
Oxygenated	2,061	375	1,462	577	3,545	8,020
Refinery	340	303	1,048	197	1,776	3,664
Bulk Terminal	1,490	72	0	305	1,479	3,346
Pipeline	231	0	414	75	290	1,010
Other	28,444	43,481	35,550	4,183	13,056	124,714
Refinery	2,428	9,569	13,759	1,954	5,313	33,023
Bulk Terminal	16,616	19,720	7,139	1,240	6,580	51,295
Pipeline	9,400	14,192	14,652	989	1,163	40,396
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,053	437	282	42	474	2,288
Refinery	55	150	220	35	233	693
Bulk Terminal	996	285	62	7	241	1,591
Pipeline	2	2	0	0	0	4
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	254	337	257	330	1,178
Refinery	0	26	166	151	26	369
Bulk Terminal	0	115	0	0	30	145
Pipeline	0	113	171	106	274	664
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	12,823	8,048	16,276	611	7,872	45,630
Refinery	2,491	3,409	7,877	177	3,920	17,874
Bulk Terminal	4,847	1,931	2,544	261	2,790	12,373
Pipeline	5,485	2,708	5,855	173	1,162	15,383

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, 1994 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	4,413	1,671	1,752	91	79	8,006
Refinery	554	799	851	23	60	2,287
Bulk Terminal	3,629	790	649	0	11	5,079
Pipeline	230	82	252	68	8	640
Distillate Fuel Oil	66,314	34,691	28,320	3,152	12,743	145,220
Refinery	14,086	9,547	13,960	1,604	6,559	45,756
Bulk Terminal	43,634	15,841	7,175	968	5,100	72,718
Pipeline	8,594	9,303	7,185	580	1,084	26,746
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	22,820	23,646	15,562	2,285	8,279	72,592
Refinery	3,663	4,909	6,523	1,167	3,797	20,059
Bulk Terminal	15,965	11,716	4,366	647	3,750	36,444
Pipeline	3,192	7,021	4,673	471	732	16,089
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	43,494	11,045	12,758	867	4,464	72,628
Refinery	10,423	4,638	7,437	437	2,762	25,697
Bulk Terminal	27,669	4,125	2,809	321	1,350	36,274
Pipeline	5,402	2,282	2,512	109	352	10,657
Residual Fuel Oil^c	17,788	2,249	14,906	399	6,509	41,851
Refinery	4,617	1,618	6,318	399	4,460	17,412
Bulk Terminal	13,171	631	8,588	0	1,882	24,272
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	167	167
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	4,686	31	474	54	554	5,799
Refinery	1,896	31	233	54	455	2,669
Bulk Terminal	2,790	0	241	0	99	3,130
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	5,527	360	5,567	219	945	12,618
Refinery	1,628	153	857	219	731	3,588
Bulk Terminal	3,899	207	4,710	0	214	9,030
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	7,575	1,858	8,865	126	4,843	23,267
Refinery	1,093	1,434	5,228	126	3,274	11,155
Bulk Terminal	6,482	424	3,637	0	1,569	12,112
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	369	255	1,546	0	84	2,254
Refinery	369	255	1,546	0	84	2,254
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	6	1	1,233	0	169	1,409
Refinery	6	1	1,233	0	169	1,409
Special Naphthas	104	296	1,724	1	36	2,161
Refinery	42	270	1,325	1	36	1,674
Bulk Terminal	62	26	399	0	0	487
Lubricants	2,551	1,598	5,570	0	1,826	11,545
Refinery	829	810	4,395	0	1,206	7,240
Bulk Terminal	1,722	788	1,175	0	620	4,305
Waxes	186	95	498	27	122	928
Refinery	186	95	498	27	122	928
Petroleum Coke	627	1,435	3,305	105	3,735	9,207
Refinery	627	1,435	3,305	105	3,735	9,207
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,895	8,479	3,440	1,795	1,972	18,581
Refinery	1,496	4,748	2,876	1,710	1,675	12,505
Bulk Terminal	1,399	3,731	564	85	297	6,076
Miscellaneous Products	175	203	1,339	17	193	1,927
Refinery	85	117	307	8	102	619
Bulk Terminal	90	82	897	1	91	1,161
Pipeline	0	4	135	8	0	147
Total Stocks, All Oils	204,441	239,352	1,003,868	29,297	175,827	1,652,785

^a Includes stocks held by producers.

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

^c Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the end of December.

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 31. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, 1994
(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	39,485	18,611	1,830	19,044	4,183	57,720	19,628	38,092	17,788	3,634
Connecticut	992	887	104	1	124	4,433	581	3,852	84	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	2,790	2,223	356	211	210	5,203	2,056	3,147	2,902	W
Florida	6,045	0	0	6,045	106	2,054	1,096	958	1,130	123
Georgia	1,918	0	0	1,918	80	1,455	927	528	264	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,078	659	23	396	324	2,312	792	1,520	330	W
Massachusetts	2,253	2,043	0	210	228	3,612	858	2,754	975	W
New Jersey	8,918	6,934	246	1,738	823	16,997	4,645	12,352	6,546	W
New York	3,334	1,670	318	1,346	969	7,492	2,269	5,223	3,617	W
North Carolina	2,544	0	401	2,143	320	2,032	1,418	614	188	W
Pennsylvania	5,095	2,061	297	2,737	671	6,768	2,556	4,212	904	W
Rhode Island	529	528	0	1	W	1,469	279	1,190	W	W
South Carolina	986	0	0	986	139	978	647	331	W	W
Virginia	2,840	1,606	85	1,149	134	2,725	1,370	1,355	459	W
West Virginia	163	0	0	163	W	190	134	56	W	W
PAD District II	33,022	3,358	375	29,289	1,589	25,388	16,625	8,763	2,249	14,358
Illinois	5,823	1,783	8	4,032	285	4,305	2,606	1,699	692	626
Indiana	4,492	815	6	3,671	265	3,518	1,980	1,538	249	W
Iowa	1,188	0	0	1,188	W	1,679	1,465	214	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,693	0	0	2,693	20	2,581	1,903	678	24	8,607
Kentucky	1,358	304	69	985	142	1,090	561	529	W	W
Michigan	3,450	0	38	3,412	210	1,949	1,446	503	65	2,208
Minnesota	1,704	41	205	1,458	W	1,367	1,056	311	238	W
Missouri	1,445	0	0	1,445	W	852	766	86	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	871	0	0	871	W	828	330	498	W	W
Ohio	4,253	5	2	4,246	310	2,650	1,509	1,141	201	W
Oklahoma	1,926	0	3	1,923	W	1,239	836	403	195	1,015
Tennessee	1,812	0	44	1,768	77	1,208	875	333	330	W
Wisconsin	2,007	410	0	1,597	W	2,122	1,292	830	30	W
PAD District III	27,843	5,897	1,048	20,898	1,500	21,135	10,889	10,246	14,906	18,897
Alabama	1,248	0	0	1,248	51	768	477	291	197	170
Arkansas	599	0	0	599	W	739	446	293	W	W
Louisiana	5,306	830	73	4,403	395	5,097	1,791	3,306	6,429	2,976
Mississippi	2,225	102	0	2,123	212	1,705	590	1,115	W	3,101
New Mexico	371	0	0	371	W	253	168	85	29	W
Texas	18,094	4,965	975	12,154	791	12,573	7,417	5,156	7,991	12,536
PAD District IV	3,696	0	502	3,194	23	2,572	1,814	758	399	230
Colorado	1,264	0	502	762	W	610	360	250	W	W
Idaho	211	0	0	211	W	227	168	59	W	W
Montana	997	0	0	997	W	657	657	0	64	19
Utah	567	0	0	567	W	631	335	296	119	137
Wyoming	657	0	0	657	W	447	294	153	W	48
PAD District V	21,328	6,180	3,255	11,893	71	11,659	7,547	4,112	6,342	1,142
Alaska	634	0	0	634	W	972	207	765	W	W
Arizona	1,037	0	92	945	W	286	210	76	W	W
California	13,767	6,180	3,083	4,504	60	6,446	5,213	1,233	4,115	187
Hawaii	802	0	0	802	W	641	169	472	W	W
Nevada	282	0	80	202	W	165	131	34	W	W
Oregon	1,066	0	0	1,066	W	950	606	344	209	W
Washington	3,740	0	0	3,740	W	2,199	1,011	1,188	668	48
U.S. Total	125,374	34,046	7,010	84,318	7,366	118,474	56,503	61,971	41,684	38,261

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the end of December. • 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 32. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	1,703	9,260	0	1,626	19,010	4,701	0	0	673,538
Petroleum Products	98,913	1,885	0	40,682	75,734	34,646	0	994,108	340,164
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	3,571	4	0	0	10,397
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	12,815	45,655	1,028	0	27,384	56,877
Unfinished Oils	176	0	0	207	658	0	0	1,879	1,794
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	136	454	0	146	230	0	0	3,012	17,481
Finished Motor Gasoline	66,613	1,213	0	15,556	14,005	18,470	0	568,232	153,149
Reformulated	0	0	0	457	0	0	0	25,885	240
Oxygenated	13	0	0	2,586	0	128	0	43,371	735
Other	66,600	1,213	0	12,513	14,005	18,342	0	498,976	152,174
Finished Aviation Gasoline	128	0	0	0	0	172	0	1,075	941
Jet Fuel	3,696	0	0	1,337	1,794	8,570	0	134,041	40,940
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	886	0	0	352	1,303
Kerosene-Type	3,696	0	0	1,337	908	8,570	0	133,689	39,637
Kerosene	125	0	0	459	0	0	0	1,126	1,196
Distillate Fuel Oil	27,711	2	0	7,203	3,626	6,402	0	240,117	46,693
0.05 percent sulfur and under	20,713	2	0	3,260	2,844	5,764	0	128,988	33,954
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	6,998	0	0	3,943	782	638	0	111,129	12,739
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	697	6,041	0	0	5,805	2,047
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	268	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	20
Special Naphthas	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	1,077	1,195
Lubricants	60	206	0	949	97	0	0	8,196	3,476
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	1,272	48	0	0	1,703	3,712
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	437	246
Total	100,616	11,145	0	42,308	94,744	39,347	0	994,108	1,013,702

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	25,272	10,958	0	0	0	86,530	0
Petroleum Products	2,057	23,694	27,171	19,832	14,232	1,051	0	413	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	1,996	2,184	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	13,480	17,648	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	208	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,721	15,491	7,070	0	9,199	1,051	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,721	15,491	7,070	0	9,199	1,051	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	105	3,568	650	0	1,913	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	643	0	907	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	105	3,568	7	0	1,006	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	206	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	231	3,851	3,769	0	3,120	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	231	2,215	2,595	0	2,582	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	1,636	1,174	0	538	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	651	0	0	0	0	0	205	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	2,057	23,694	52,443	30,790	14,232	1,051	0	86,943	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 33. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	1,025	9,260	0	18,680	4,701	0	673,538
Petroleum Products	98,158	0	20,820	66,160	34,646	783,918	295,613
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	3,571	4	0	10,397
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	12,815	45,655	1,028	24,399	56,877
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	146	0	0	539	16,454
Finished Motor Gasoline	66,551	0	5,728	12,478	18,470	439,571	134,320
Reformulated	0	0	113	0	0	20,645	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	128	38,364	263
Other	66,551	0	5,615	12,478	18,342	380,562	134,057
Finished Aviation Gasoline	128	0	0	0	172	118	779
Jet Fuel	3,696	0	566	1,779	8,570	110,058	38,409
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	886	0	266	1,303
Kerosene-Type	3,696	0	566	893	8,570	109,792	37,106
Kerosene	119	0	25	0	0	1,126	902
Distillate Fuel Oil	27,664	0	1,540	2,677	6,402	208,107	37,475
0.05 percent sulfur and under	20,713	0	595	1,917	5,764	114,800	29,311
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	6,951	0	945	760	638	93,307	8,164
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	99,183	9,260	20,820	84,840	39,347	783,918	969,151

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	25,272	10,958	0	56,628	0
Petroleum Products	2,057	22,645	27,171	19,832	14,232	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	1,996	2,184	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	13,480	17,648	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,721	15,226	7,070	0	9,199	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,721	15,226	7,070	0	9,199	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	105	3,568	650	0	1,913	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	643	0	907	0	0
Kerosene-Type	105	3,568	7	0	1,006	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	206	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	231	3,851	3,769	0	3,120	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	231	2,215	2,595	0	2,582	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	1,636	1,174	0	538	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,057	22,645	52,443	30,790	14,232	56,628	0

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

Table 34. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	678	0	0	1,626	330	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	755	1,885	0	19,862	9,574	0	210,190	8,868
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,985	0
Unfinished Oils	176	0	0	207	658	0	1,879	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	136	454	0	0	230	0	2,473	271
Finished Motor Gasoline	62	1,213	0	9,828	1,527	0	128,661	4,179
Reformulated	0	0	0	344	0	0	5,240	2,683
Oxygenated	13	0	0	2,586	0	0	5,007	0
Other	49	1,213	0	6,898	1,527	0	118,414	1,496
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	957	76
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	771	15	0	23,983	490
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	86
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	771	15	0	23,897	404
Kerosene	6	0	0	434	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	47	2	0	5,663	949	0	32,010	3,852
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	2	0	2,665	927	0	14,188	301
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	47	0	0	2,998	22	0	17,822	3,551
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	697	6,041	0	5,805	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,624	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	697	6,041	0	819	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	268	0	0	41	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	10	0	0	9	0	1,077	0
Lubricants	60	206	0	949	97	0	8,196	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	1,272	48	0	1,703	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	437	0
Total	1,433	1,885	0	21,488	9,904	0	210,190	8,868

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,902
Petroleum Products	18,162	183,160	44,551	1,049	1,051	0	413
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	21	2,964	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	337	1,542	1,794	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,715	487	1,027	103	0	0	208
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,420	119,062	18,829	265	1,051	0	0
Reformulated	2,557	0	240	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	102	4,905	472	0	0	0	0
Other	2,761	114,157	18,117	265	1,051	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	179	702	162	30	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	625	22,868	2,531	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	625	22,868	2,531	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	294	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,925	24,233	9,218	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	593	13,294	4,643	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	3,332	10,939	4,575	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	1,353	4,452	2,047	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	362	31	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,148	3,476	1,534	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	205	614	482	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	30	1,047	1,195	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	4,383	3,813	3,476	651	0	0	205
Waxes	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	106	1,597	3,712	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	44	393	246	0	0	0	0
Total	18,162	183,160	44,551	1,049	1,051	0	30,315

^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 35. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	1,626	10,963	-9,337	700,513	25,337	675,176
Petroleum Products	1,035,841	100,798	935,043	466,248	151,062	315,186
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	12,393	3,575	8,818
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40,199	0	40,199	70,357	59,498	10,859
Ethane/Ethylene	21	0	21	9,507	22,182	-12,675
Propane/Propylene	38,925	0	38,925	44,976	24,767	20,209
Normal Butane/Butylene	663	0	663	7,663	9,746	-2,083
Isobutane/Isobutylene	590	0	590	8,211	2,803	5,408
Unfinished Oils	2,086	176	1,910	1,970	865	1,105
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,158	590	2,568	17,617	376	17,241
Finished Motor Gasoline	584,839	67,826	517,013	226,832	48,031	178,801
Reformulated	26,342	0	26,342	240	457	-217
Oxygenated	45,957	13	45,944	748	2,714	-1,966
Other	512,540	67,813	444,727	225,844	44,860	180,984
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,075	128	947	1,069	172	897
Jet Fuel	135,378	3,696	131,682	45,286	11,701	33,585
Naphtha-Type	352	0	352	1,946	886	1,060
Kerosene-Type	135,026	3,696	131,330	43,340	10,815	32,525
Kerosene	1,585	125	1,460	1,527	459	1,068
Distillate Fuel Oil	247,320	27,713	219,607	78,173	17,231	60,942
0.05 percent sulfur and under	132,248	20,715	111,533	57,262	11,868	45,394
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	115,072	6,998	108,074	20,911	5,363	15,548
Residual Fuel Oil	6,502	0	6,502	2,047	6,738	-4,691
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	41	268	-227	288	41	247
Special Naphthas	1,077	10	1,067	1,195	9	1,186
Lubricants	9,145	266	8,879	3,536	1,046	2,490
Waxes	24	0	24	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,975	0	2,975	3,712	1,320	2,392
Miscellaneous Products	437	0	437	246	0	246
Total	1,037,467	111,761	925,706	1,166,761	176,399	990,362

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	125,758	673,538	-547,780	4,701	36,230	-31,529	0	86,530	-86,530
Petroleum Products	97,864	1,360,023	-1,262,159	36,703	61,235	-24,532	37,926	1,464	36,462
Pentanes Plus	5,755	10,397	-4,642	4	4,180	-4,176	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	63,303	84,261	-20,958	1,028	31,128	-30,100	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	30,894	4,291	26,603	0	13,949	-13,949	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	17,419	67,338	-49,919	894	10,109	-9,215	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	11,217	5,465	5,752	59	4,391	-4,332	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,773	7,167	-3,394	75	2,679	-2,604	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	658	3,673	-3,015	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	892	20,596	-19,704	0	0	0	103	208	-105
Finished Motor Gasoline	15,218	738,593	-723,375	20,191	16,269	3,922	24,690	1,051	23,639
Reformulated	0	26,125	-26,125	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	44,106	-44,106	128	0	128	0	0	0
Other	15,218	668,362	-653,144	20,063	16,269	3,794	24,690	1,051	23,639
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	2,046	-2,046	172	0	172	30	0	30
Jet Fuel	1,794	178,654	-176,860	8,675	2,563	6,112	5,481	0	5,481
Naphtha-Type	886	1,655	-769	0	1,550	-1,550	907	0	907
Kerosene-Type	908	176,999	-176,091	8,675	1,013	7,662	4,574	0	4,574
Kerosene	0	2,322	-2,322	0	206	-206	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,628	290,892	-287,264	6,633	6,889	-256	6,971	0	6,971
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,846	165,388	-162,542	5,995	5,177	818	4,797	0	4,797
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	782	125,504	-124,722	638	1,712	-1,074	2,174	0	2,174
Residual Fuel Oil	6,041	7,852	-1,811	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	20	-20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	19	2,272	-2,253	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	508	12,323	-11,815	0	0	0	651	205	446
Waxes	0	24	-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	48	5,415	-5,367	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	683	-683	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	223,622	2,033,561	-1,809,939	41,404	97,465	-56,061	37,926	87,994	-50,068

^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."

Refinery Capacity

As part of the refining process, a catalytic cracking unit is used to increase the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Table 36. Number and Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by PAD District and State as of January 1, 1995

PAD District and State	Number of Operable Refineries			Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity					
				Barrels per Calendar Day			Barrels per Stream Day		
	Total	Operating	Idle ^a	Total	Operating	Idle	Total	Operating	Idle
PAD District I	18	16	2	1,571,740	1,386,740	185,000	1,666,500	1,473,500	193,000
Delaware	1	1	0	140,000	140,000	0	152,000	152,000	0
Georgia	2	1	1	33,540	5,540	28,000	42,000	10,000	32,000
New Jersey	6	5	1	586,000	506,000	80,000	616,000	533,000	83,000
Pennsylvania	7	7	0	747,700	670,700	77,000	788,000	710,000	78,000
Virginia	1	1	0	53,000	53,000	0	56,000	56,000	0
West Virginia	1	1	0	11,500	11,500	0	12,500	12,500	0
PAD District II	34	33	1	3,447,465	3,431,265	16,200	3,594,220	3,576,920	17,300
Illinois	7	7	0	1,001,765	1,001,765	0	1,054,000	1,054,000	0
Indiana	3	3	0	443,100	434,400	8,700	461,000	451,500	9,500
Kansas	4	4	0	294,800	294,800	0	305,700	305,700	0
Kentucky	2	2	0	218,900	218,900	0	226,300	226,300	0
Michigan	2	2	0	115,600	115,600	0	123,000	123,000	0
Minnesota	2	2	0	297,100	297,100	0	309,220	309,220	0
North Dakota	1	1	0	58,000	58,000	0	60,000	60,000	0
Ohio	4	4	0	488,000	488,000	0	501,000	501,000	0
Oklahoma	7	6	1	408,000	400,500	7,500	428,000	420,200	7,800
Tennessee	1	1	0	89,000	89,000	0	91,000	91,000	0
Wisconsin	1	1	0	33,200	33,200	0	35,000	35,000	0
PAD District III	65	61	4	7,010,500	6,882,900	127,600	7,445,207	7,307,307	137,900
Alabama	3	3	0	121,000	121,000	0	127,000	127,000	0
Arkansas	3	3	0	63,900	63,900	0	66,000	66,000	0
Louisiana	20	18	2	2,384,150	2,356,550	27,600	2,487,500	2,457,500	30,000
Mississippi	5	4	1	342,800	334,800	8,000	392,900	384,000	8,900
New Mexico	3	3	0	94,600	94,600	0	99,107	99,107	0
Texas	31	30	1	4,004,050	3,912,050	92,000	4,272,700	4,173,700	99,000
PAD District IV	15	15	0	507,675	507,675	0	535,700	535,700	0
Colorado	2	2	0	85,500	85,500	0	95,000	95,000	0
Montana	4	4	0	141,950	141,950	0	147,700	147,700	0
Utah	5	5	0	150,500	150,500	0	158,000	158,000	0
Wyoming	4	4	0	129,725	129,725	0	135,000	135,000	0
PAD District V	43	40	3	2,896,900	2,873,100	23,800	3,084,604	3,059,350	25,254
Alaska	6	6	0	263,500	263,500	0	281,300	281,300	0
Arizona	1	0	1	3,800	0	3,800	4,000	0	4,000
California	25	24	1	1,910,300	1,902,200	8,100	2,044,050	2,035,550	8,500
Hawaii	2	2	0	147,500	147,500	0	152,000	152,000	0
Nevada	1	1	0	7,000	7,000	0	7,000	7,000	0
Oregon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	7	6	1	564,800	552,900	11,900	596,254	583,500	12,754
U.S. Total	175	165	10	15,434,280	15,081,680	352,600	16,326,231	15,952,777	373,454
Puerto Rico	3	3	0	130,000	130,000	0	135,000	135,000	0
Virgin Islands	1	1	0	505,000	426,000	79,000	545,000	460,000	85,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. Number and Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by PAD District and State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)

PAD District and State	Downstream Charge Capacity (Barrels per Stream Day)							Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydro- cracking	Catalytic Reforming	Catalytic Hydro- treating	
			Fresh	Recycled				
PAD District I	724,450	83,000	645,500	18,200	90,440	331,920	926,100	0
Delaware	95,000	45,000	70,000	5,000	18,000	54,000	123,000	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	274,200	24,000	285,000	11,000	17,000	77,500	300,500	0
Pennsylvania.....	320,250	0	263,000	200	51,000	185,220	470,800	0
Virginia	29,000	14,000	27,500	2,000	0	11,500	27,800	0
West Virginia.....	6,000	0	0	0	4,440	3,700	4,000	0
PAD District II	1,423,300	396,500	1,267,800	36,800	152,190	919,100	2,444,300	30,200
Illinois	400,450	116,600	387,000	3,000	66,500	299,700	668,700	0
Indiana	247,200	30,000	165,000	4,200	0	96,500	313,300	0
Kansas	107,150	52,400	98,800	3,000	3,190	79,700	248,500	0
Kentucky	92,000	59,500	100,000	0	0	44,500	217,800	10,000
Michigan	38,000	0	47,000	1,000	0	30,000	98,300	0
Minnesota	192,000	68,000	99,000	0	0	74,500	325,800	0
North Dakota.....	0	0	26,000	3,600	0	12,100	19,100	0
Ohio	167,000	40,500	176,000	17,000	77,500	162,600	196,500	10,000
Oklahoma	147,000	29,500	116,000	5,000	5,000	96,500	289,500	10,200
Tennessee	12,000	0	42,000	0	0	15,000	52,000	0
Wisconsin.....	20,500	0	11,000	0	0	8,000	14,800	0
PAD District III	3,337,695	1,006,000	2,643,400	84,700	631,800	1,861,600	5,269,750	143,500
Alabama.....	39,000	12,000	0	0	0	27,200	71,300	0
Arkansas.....	25,420	0	19,100	0	0	12,000	52,000	5,500
Louisiana	1,233,300	464,000	903,300	4,000	175,000	508,400	1,400,400	35,000
Mississippi.....	311,875	75,000	68,000	0	71,000	96,000	258,700	0
New Mexico	19,000	0	34,500	4,500	0	30,800	63,300	0
Texas	1,709,100	455,000	1,618,500	76,200	385,800	1,187,200	3,424,050	103,000
PAD District IV	213,900	39,200	177,800	20,600	8,900	111,880	353,100	9,000
Colorado	35,000	0	27,500	1,000	0	19,500	45,000	0
Montana.....	62,100	20,700	55,900	6,000	4,900	33,030	155,400	4,000
Utah	50,300	8,500	45,400	7,600	4,000	29,600	62,500	5,000
Wyoming	66,500	10,000	49,000	6,000	0	29,750	90,200	0
PAD District V	1,549,050	598,500	848,500	9,000	502,950	642,850	1,923,000	68,000
Alaska	26,000	0	0	0	9,050	12,000	12,000	0
Arizona.....	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California.....	1,134,050	507,100	647,800	2,000	419,900	478,850	1,574,400	50,000
Hawaii	74,300	12,400	22,000	0	18,000	13,000	14,000	0
Nevada	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon.....	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington.....	291,700	79,000	178,700	7,000	56,000	139,000	322,600	18,000
U.S. Total	7,248,395	2,123,200	5,583,000	169,300	1,386,280	3,867,350	10,916,250	250,700
Puerto Rico	67,000	0	14,200	0	15,600	70,900	97,800	0
Virgin Islands	225,000	85,000	100,000	0	0	115,000	415,000	0

^a Refineries where distillation units were completely idle but not permanently shutdown on January 1, 1995.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

Table 37. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by PAD District and State as of January 1, 1995
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

PAD District and State	Production Capacity							
	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers	Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons/day)
PAD District I.....	95,900	19,900	167,000	25,950	21,906	21,600	128	1,545
Delaware	12,900	1,400	0	0	0	10,000	46	440
Georgia	0	0	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	31,500	7,500	97,000	9,000	10,000	6,500	30	511
Pennsylvania	51,500	11,000	46,000	16,950	6,850	0	51	521
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	5,100	0	73
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	5,056	0	1	0
PAD District II.....	271,900	49,700	291,300	179,700	29,800	81,023	386	4,477
Illinois	97,000	8,000	62,000	12,650	7,600	25,514	96	1,617
Indiana	33,700	15,000	62,200	24,200	6,000	11,300	35	410
Kansas	30,300	2,500	6,300	35,000	0	12,113	8	404
Kentucky	12,000	6,000	30,000	16,250	8,500	0	20	400
Michigan	10,400	0	28,000	3,500	0	0	0	178
Minnesota	17,500	0	39,000	23,300	0	18,000	90	850
North Dakota	4,800	0	0	5,100	0	0	0	17
Ohio	25,800	16,000	28,500	28,500	200	7,796	101	295
Oklahoma	35,600	2,200	18,300	25,900	7,500	6,300	36	242
Tennessee	3,200	0	3,500	3,300	0	0	0	50
Wisconsin	1,600	0	13,500	2,000	0	0	0	14
PAD District III.....	545,450	212,675	212,675	233,525	131,100	191,621	1,342	13,443
Alabama	0	0	20,000	4,300	0	2,000	6	63
Arkansas	4,900	0	10,650	6,500	4,700	0	3	45
Louisiana	192,300	19,950	72,300	67,600	40,000	82,625	227	3,649
Mississippi	16,200	16,000	42,700	0	6,400	20,000	238	1,300
New Mexico	11,200	0	6,400	4,000	0	0	0	26
Texas	320,850	176,725	60,625	151,125	80,000	86,996	868	8,360
PAD District IV.....	37,414	0	58,600	17,400	0	10,775	64	641
Colorado	1,200	0	8,500	0	0	0	0	97
Montana	13,880	0	27,900	5,450	0	5,775	59	372
Utah	13,000	0	5,800	8,750	0	1,900	0	33
Wyoming	9,334	0	16,400	3,200	0	3,100	5	139
PAD District V.....	154,300	2,400	116,563	45,100	34,300	121,617	1,219	4,779
Alaska	0	2,400	2,500	4,000	0	0	13	15
Arizona	0	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	0
California	121,400	0	69,413	33,600	34,300	101,117	1,060	4,384
Hawaii	5,000	0	16,000	3,200	0	0	21	0
Nevada	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	11,250	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	27,900	0	15,200	4,300	0	20,500	125	380
U.S. Total.....	1,104,964	284,675	846,138	501,675	217,106	426,636	3,139	24,885
Puerto Rico	0	15,000	1,000	0	9,500	0	19	69
Virgin Islands	20,000	20,000	0	18,000	0	0	0	600

MMcfd = Million cubic feet per day.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

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Citgo Asphalt Refining Co.	86, 87, 90, 91	Phillips Puerto Rico Core Inc.	98, 99
Citgo Petroleum Corp.	88, 89	Phillips 66 Co.	94, 95, 96, 97
Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc.....	94, 95	Placid Refining Co.....	90, 91
Clark Refining & Marketing.....	86, 87	Powerine Oil Co.	84, 85
Coastal Eagle Point Oil Co.....	92, 93	Pride Refining Inc.....	94, 95
Coastal Mobile Refining Co.....	84, 85	Quaker State Corp.	96, 97
Coastal Refining & Marketing Inc.	94, 95	San Joaquin Refining Co. Inc.....	86, 87
Colorado Refining Co.	86, 87	Shell Oil Co.	86, 87, 90, 91, 94, 95, 96, 97
Conoco Inc.	86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93	Sinclair Oil Corp.	92, 93, 96, 97
Countrymark Cooperative Inc.....	88, 89	Somerset Refinery Inc.....	88, 89
Cross Oil & Refining Co. Inc.....	84, 85	Sound Refining Inc.....	96, 97
Crown Central Petroleum Corp.	94, 95	South Hampton Refining Co.	94, 95
Crysen Refining Inc.	96, 97	Southland Oil Co.....	90, 91
Cyril Petrochemical Corp.....	92, 93	Southwestern Refining Co. Inc.....	96, 97
Deer Park Refg Ltd Partnership	94, 95	St. Rose Refining Inc.	90, 91
Diamond Shamrock Refining & Marketing Co.	94, 95	Star Enterprise.....	86, 87, 90, 91, 96, 97
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Fina Oil & Chemical Co.	94, 95	Tenby Inc.....	86, 87
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Howell Hydrocarbons & Chemical Inc.	94, 95	Tosco Refining Co.....	86, 87
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Koch Refining Co.	90, 91, 94, 95	Uno-Ven Co.	88, 89
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Laketon Refining Corp.....	88, 89	Witco Corp.	86, 87, 94, 95
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Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	Other/ Gas Oil
Alabama	121,000	0	127,000	0	39,000	12,000	0	0	0
Coastal Mobile Refining Co.									
Chickasaw	16,500	0	18,000	0	14,000	0	0	0	0
Hunt Refining Co.									
Tuscaloosa	33,500	0	35,000	0	15,000	12,000	0	0	0
LL&E Petroleum Marketing, Inc.									
Saraland (Mobile)	71,000	0	74,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	0
Alaska	263,500	0	281,300	0	26,000	0	0	0	0
Arco Alaska Inc.									
Kuparuk	12,000	0	14,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prudhoe Bay	15,000	0	16,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mapco Petroleum Inc.									
North Pole	128,200	0	130,000	0	6,000	0	0	0	0
Petro Star Inc.									
North Pole	10,000	0	10,800	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valdez	26,300	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Petroleum Corp.									
Kenai	72,000	0	80,000	0	20,000	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	3,800	0	4,000	2,000	0	0	0	0
Intermountain Refining Co., Inc.									
Fredonia	0	3,800	0	4,000	2,000	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	63,900	0	66,000	0	25,420	0	0	0	0
Berry Petroleum Co.									
Stephens	6,700	0	7,000	0	3,000	0	0	0	0
Cross Oil & Refining Co. Inc.									
Smackover	6,200	0	7,000	0	3,920	0	0	0	0
Lion Oil Co.									
El Dorado	51,000	0	52,000	0	18,500	0	0	0	0
California	1,902,200	8,100	2,035,550	8,500	1,134,050	395,100	96,000	16,000	0
Arco Products Co.									
Los Angeles	237,000	0	242,000	0	115,500	58,000	0	0	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
El Segundo	230,000	0	268,000	0	122,000	66,000	0	0	0
Richmond	230,000	0	245,000	0	115,000	0	0	0	0
Exxon Co. U.S.A.									
Benicia	128,000	0	132,000	0	67,000	0	27,500	0	0
Huntway Refining Co.									
Benicia	8,600	0	9,000	0	5,250	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	5,500	0	6,000	0	5,700	0	0	0	0
Kern Oil & Refining Co.									
Bakersfield	21,400	0	23,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lunday Thagard									
South Gate	0	8,100	0	8,500	7,000	0	0	0	0
Mobil Oil Corp.									
Torrance	130,000	0	140,000	0	101,000	49,500	0	0	0
Pacific Refining Co.									
Hercules	50,000	0	55,000	0	25,000	0	0	11,000	0
Paramount Petroleum Corp.									
Paramount	46,500	0	46,500	0	28,000	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Fuel & Terminal									
Long Beach	10,800	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Powerline Oil Co.									
Santa Fe Springs	46,500	0	49,950	0	26,000	11,000	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

Location	Downstream Charge Capacity (Continued)									
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking	Catalytic Reforming		Catalytic Hydrotreating				Fuel Solvents Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled		Low Pressure	High Pressure	Heavy Gas Oil	Naphtha Reformer Feed	Distillate	Other/ Residual	
Alabama	0	0	0	7,200	20,000	9,800	29,500	32,000	0	0
Chickasaw.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuscaloosa.....	0	0	0	7,200	0	9,800	7,500	17,000	0	0
Saraland (Mobile).....	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	22,000	15,000	0	0
Alaska	0	0	9,050	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	0
Kuparuk.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prudhoe Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pole.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pole.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valdez	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenai.....	0	0	9,050	12,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fredonia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	19,100	0	0	12,000	0	0	20,000	27,000	5,000	5,500
Stephens.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smackover.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0
El Dorado	19,100	0	0	12,000	0	0	20,000	27,000	0	5,500
California	647,800	2,000	419,900	121,750	357,100	566,900	429,700	395,200	182,600	50,000
Los Angeles	93,000	0	38,000	0	50,000	85,000	39,000	17,000	15,700	0
El Segundo	69,000	0	49,000	0	40,000	75,000	56,000	74,000	0	0
Richmond.....	67,000	0	95,000	0	62,000	0	55,000	110,000	81,000	50,000
Benicia	69,000	0	32,000	0	34,000	37,000	49,000	25,000	17,000	0
Benicia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakersfield	0	0	0	0	2,800	0	5,000	7,300	0	0
South Gate.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Torrance	85,000	0	22,000	0	35,000	101,000	23,000	28,000	0	0
Hercules.....	0	0	4,000	0	11,200	0	11,200	0	0	0
Paramount	0	0	0	0	11,500	0	0	7,000	21,500	0
Long Beach.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Fe Springs	12,500	0	8,000	0	9,800	12,000	10,500	10,500	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	Other/ Gas Oil
San Joaquin Refining Co. Inc.									
Bakersfield	24,300	0	27,000	0	12,000	0	0	5,000	0
Shell Oil Co.									
Martinez	148,900	0	151,100	0	103,900	0	22,500	0	0
Sunland Refining Corp.									
Bakersfield	12,000	0	17,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenby Inc.									
Oxnard	4,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texaco Refining & Marketing Inc.									
Bakersfield	56,000	0	58,000	0	31,500	20,000	0	0	0
Wilmington (Los Angeles)	64,000	0	70,000	0	56,100	68,700	0	0	0
Tosco Refining Co.									
Martinez (Avon)	160,000	0	160,000	0	118,000	0	46,000	0	0
Ultramar Refg									
Wilmington	68,000	0	70,000	0	40,000	23,000	0	0	0
Unocal Corp.									
Arroyo Grande (Santa Maria)....	42,000	0	44,000	0	32,000	23,200	0	0	0
Rodeo (San Francisco)	73,100	0	77,000	0	42,100	23,700	0	0	0
Wilmington (Los Angeles)	105,600	0	125,000	0	71,000	52,000	0	0	0
Witco Corp.									
Oildale	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0
Colorado	85,500	0	95,000	0	35,000	0	0	0	0
Colorado Refining Co.									
Commerce City	28,000	0	35,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	0
Conoco Inc.									
Commerce City	57,500	0	60,000	0	25,000	0	0	0	0
Delaware	140,000	0	152,000	0	95,000	0	45,000	0	0
Star Enterprise									
Delaware City	140,000	0	152,000	0	95,000	0	45,000	0	0
Georgia	5,540	28,000	10,000	32,000	0	0	0	0	0
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co.									
Savannah	0	28,000	0	32,000	0	0	0	0	0
Young Refining Corp.									
Douglasville	5,540	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	147,500	0	152,000	0	74,300	0	0	12,400	0
BHP Petroleum Americas Refining Inc.									
Ewa Beach	93,500	0	95,000	0	43,000	0	0	12,400	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Honolulu	54,000	0	57,000	0	31,300	0	0	0	0
Illinois	1,001,765	0	1,054,000	0	400,450	111,600	0	0	5,000
Clark Refining & Marketing									
Blue Island	80,515	0	85,000	0	35,950	0	0	0	0
Hartford	62,500	0	64,000	0	30,000	15,500	0	0	0
Indian Refining									
Lawrenceville	80,750	0	85,000	0	23,000	0	0	0	0
Marathon Oil Co.									
Robinson	175,000	0	180,000	0	50,000	24,600	0	0	5,000
Mobil Oil Corp.									
Joliet	188,000	0	196,000	0	92,500	44,000	0	0	0
Shell Oil Co.									
Wood River	268,000	0	291,000	0	107,000	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

Location	Downstream Charge Capacity (Continued)									Fuel Solvents Deasphalting
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking	Catalytic Reforming		Catalytic Hydrotreating				
	Fresh	Recycled		Low Pressure	High Pressure	Heavy Gas Oil	Naphtha Reformer Feed	Distillate	Other/ Residual	
Bakersfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martinez	67,000	1,000	32,000	30,000	0	53,000	20,000	22,000	20,000	0
Bakersfield	0	0	0	1,250	0	0	700	700	0	0
Oxnard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakersfield	0	0	17,500	16,000	0	17,000	12,900	0	0	0
Wilmington (Los Angeles).....	32,300	0	28,400	0	29,800	28,900	21,900	14,700	12,000	0
Martinez (Avon).....	70,000	1,000	35,000	23,000	20,000	63,000	25,000	30,000	0	0
Wilmington	36,000	0	0	14,500	0	45,000	21,000	0	0	0
Arroyo Grande (Santa Maria).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rodeo (San Francisco)	0	0	34,000	0	34,000	0	23,000	10,000	14,500	0
Wilmington (Los Angeles).....	47,000	0	25,000	37,000	17,000	50,000	56,500	39,000	0	0
Oildale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0
Colorado	27,500	1,000	0	19,500	0	12,500	19,500	13,000	0	0
Commerce City	8,500	0	0	9,500	0	0	9,500	0	0	0
Commerce City	19,000	1,000	0	10,000	0	12,500	10,000	13,000	0	0
Delaware	70,000	5,000	18,000	41,000	13,000	0	64,000	59,000	0	0
Delaware City.....	70,000	5,000	18,000	41,000	13,000	0	64,000	59,000	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglasville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	22,000	0	18,000	13,000	0	0	10,500	0	3,500	0
Ewa Beach	0	0	18,000	13,000	0	0	10,500	0	0	0
Honolulu	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	0
Illinois	387,000	3,000	66,500	169,000	130,700	57,300	305,200	281,700	24,500	0
Blue Island	30,000	0	9,000	18,000	11,000	0	21,000	0	0	0
Hartford	29,000	0	0	0	15,000	0	20,000	14,700	0	0
Lawrenceville	30,000	0	0	0	15,000	0	15,000	20,000	0	0
Robinson	43,000	0	24,000	76,000	0	24,000	60,000	60,000	14,000	0
Joliet.....	98,000	0	0	0	43,900	0	81,000	68,000	0	0
Wood River.....	92,000	0	33,500	75,000	16,000	29,000	61,500	75,000	10,500	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	Other/ Gas Oil
Uno-Ven Co. Lemont (Chicago)	147,000	0	153,000	0	62,000	27,500	0	0	0
Indiana	434,400	8,700	451,500	9,500	247,200	30,000	0	0	0
Amoco Oil Co. Whiting	410,000	0	425,000	0	240,000	30,000	0	0	0
Countryside Cooperative Inc. Mount Vernon	22,000	0	24,000	0	7,200	0	0	0	0
Laketon Refining Corp. Laketon	2,400	8,700	2,500	9,500	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	294,800	0	305,700	0	107,150	52,400	0	0	0
Farmland Industries Inc. Coffeyville	68,600	0	70,000	0	28,000	15,000	0	0	0
National Cooperative Refinery Assoc. McPherson	75,600	0	80,000	0	27,000	22,000	0	0	0
Texaco Refining & Marketing Inc. El Dorado	94,600	0	95,700	0	36,000	15,400	0	0	0
Total Petroleum Inc. Arkansas City	56,000	0	60,000	0	16,150	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	218,900	0	226,300	0	92,000	0	0	4,500	55,000
Ashland Oil Inc. Cattlettsburg	213,400	0	220,000	0	92,000	0	0	4,500	55,000
Somerset Refinery Inc. Somerset	5,500	0	6,300	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	2,356,550	27,600	2,457,500	30,000	1,233,300	332,000	0	12,000	120,000
Arcadia Refining (Formerly Dubach Gas Co.) Lisbon	7,350	0	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
BP Oil Corp. Belle Chasse (Alliance)	231,500	0	235,000	0	89,000	24,000	0	0	0
Calcasieu Refining Co. Lake Charles	12,500	0	13,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calumet Lubricants Co. L.P. Princeton	8,200	0	8,700	0	6,000	0	0	0	0
Canal Refining Co. Church Point	9,500	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citgo Petroleum Corp. Lake Charles	305,000	0	320,000	0	83,000	94,000	0	0	0
Conoco Inc. Westlake	191,000	0	199,000	0	87,800	65,000	0	0	12,000
Exxon Co. U.S.A. Baton Rouge	424,000	0	441,000	0	190,500	95,000	0	0	0
Gold Line Refining Ltd. Lake Charles	0	27,600	0	30,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Kerr-McGee Refining Corp. Cotton Valley	7,800	0	8,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marathon Oil Co. Garyville	255,000	0	263,000	0	125,000	0	0	0	0
Mobil Oil Corp. Chalmette	170,000	0	177,800	0	92,500	33,000	0	0	0
Murphy Oil U.S.A. Inc. Meraux	100,000	0	105,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
Pennzoil Producing Co. Shreveport	46,200	0	50,000	0	23,000	0	0	0	0
Phibro Energy U.S.A. Inc. Krotz Springs	60,000	0	61,500	0	22,000	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

Location	Downstream Charge Capacity (Continued)									
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking	Catalytic Reforming		Catalytic Hydrotreating				Fuel Solvents Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled		Low Pressure	High Pressure	Heavy Gas Oil	Naphtha Reformer Feed	Distillate	Other/Residual	
Lemont (Chicago).....	65,000	3,000	0	0	29,800	4,300	46,700	44,000	0	0
Indiana	165,000	4,200	0	6,500	90,000	98,300	125,000	90,000	0	0
Whiting	157,000	4,000	0	0	90,000	98,300	115,000	90,000	0	0
Mount Vernon.....	8,000	200	0	6,500	0	0	10,000	0	0	0
Laketon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	98,800	3,000	3,190	32,000	47,700	44,000	116,500	88,000	0	0
Coffeyville.....	25,000	0	0	0	16,000	0	26,500	30,000	0	0
McPherson.....	22,800	500	0	20,000	0	0	31,500	30,500	0	0
El Dorado	31,500	2,500	0	0	25,700	44,000	40,500	27,500	0	0
Arkansas City.....	19,500	0	3,190	12,000	6,000	0	18,000	0	0	0
Kentucky	100,000	0	0	43,500	1,000	40,000	75,800	80,000	22,000	10,000
Catlettsburg.....	100,000	0	0	43,500	0	40,000	74,500	80,000	22,000	10,000
Somerset.....	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,300	0	0	0
Louisiana	903,300	4,000	175,000	298,900	209,500	217,000	516,200	489,000	178,200	35,000
Lisbon.....	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	4,200	0	0	0
Belle Chasse (Alliance)	96,300	2,000	0	0	42,000	0	42,000	55,000	0	0
Lake Charles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	0
Church Point	0	0	0	1,900	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Charles	130,000	0	45,000	86,000	20,000	0	116,000	30,000	23,000	0
Westlake.....	51,000	0	0	13,000	17,000	0	33,000	125,500	13,000	0
Baton Rouge	205,000	0	24,000	60,000	30,000	0	95,000	89,000	64,500	0
Lake Charles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton Valley.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garyville	95,000	0	0	45,000	0	71,000	50,000	45,000	0	30,000
Chalmette.....	64,000	0	18,000	19,000	28,000	43,000	45,000	24,000	0	0
Meraux	40,000	0	0	18,500	0	33,000	26,000	15,000	0	0
Shreveport.....	0	0	0	6,500	0	0	10,000	10,000	10,200	0
Krotz Springs.....	28,000	0	0	0	14,000	0	14,000	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	Other/ Gas Oil
Placid Refining Co.									
Port Allen.....	48,500	0	49,500	0	20,000	0	0	0	0
Shell Oil Co.									
Norco	215,000	0	220,000	0	78,000	21,000	0	0	108,000
St. Rose Refining Inc.									
St. Rose	E40,000	0	E45,000	0	E18,000	0	0	0	0
Star Enterprise									
Convent	225,000	0	242,500	0	98,500	0	0	12,000	0
Transamerican Refining Co *									
Good Hope (Norco).....	0	0	0	0	240,000	0	0	0	0
Michigan	115,600	0	123,000	0	38,000	0	0	0	0
Marathon Oil Co.									
Detroit	70,000	0	72,000	0	38,000	0	0	0	0
Total Petroleum Inc.									
Alma.....	45,600	0	51,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	297,100	0	309,220	0	192,000	68,000	0	0	0
Ashland Oil Inc.									
St. Paul	67,100	0	69,220	0	32,000	0	0	0	0
Koch Refining Co.									
St. Paul (Pine Bend)	230,000	0	240,000	0	160,000	68,000	0	0	0
Mississippi	334,800	8,000	384,000	8,900	311,875	75,000	0	0	0
Barrett Refining Corp.									
Vicksburg	0	8,000	0	8,900	0	0	0	0	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Pascagoula	295,000	0	340,000	0	286,000	75,000	0	0	0
Ergon Inc.									
Vicksburg	23,000	0	25,000	0	19,000	0	0	0	0
Southland Oil Co.									
Lumberton.....	5,800	0	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandersville	11,000	0	12,500	0	6,875	0	0	0	0
Montana	141,950	0	147,700	0	62,100	13,000	7,700	0	0
Cenex									
Laurel.....	41,450	0	42,500	0	12,000	0	0	0	0
Conoco Inc.									
Billings.....	49,500	0	52,000	0	26,500	13,000	0	0	0
Exxon Co. U.S.A.									
Billings.....	44,000	0	46,000	0	20,000	0	7,700	0	0
Montana Refining Co.									
Great Falls	7,000	0	7,200	0	3,600	0	0	0	0
Nevada	7,000	0	7,000	0	6,000	0	0	0	0
Petro Source Refining Partners									
Eagle Springs.....	7,000	0	7,000	0	6,000	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	506,000	80,000	533,000	83,000	274,200	24,000	0	0	0
Amerada Hess Corp.									
Port Reading (Sewaren)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bayway Refining Co.									
Bayway	215,000	0	225,000	0	65,000	0	0	0	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Perth Amboy	0	80,000	0	83,000	47,000	0	0	0	0
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co.									
Paulsboro.....	40,000	0	44,000	0	40,000	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

Location	Downstream Charge Capacity (Continued)									
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking	Catalytic Reforming		Catalytic Hydrotreating				Fuel Solvents Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled		Low Pressure	High Pressure	Heavy Gas Oil	Naphtha Reformer Feed	Distillate	Other/Residual	
Port Allen.....	19,000	2,000	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	5,000
Norco.....	90,000	0	38,000	39,000	16,000	70,000	29,000	0	28,000	0
St. Rose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convent.....	85,000	0	50,000	0	40,000	0	42,000	95,500	32,500	0
Good Hope (Norco).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	47,000	1,000	0	30,000	0	15,000	40,000	41,300	2,000	0
Detroit.....	27,500	1,000	0	15,000	0	11,200	17,000	21,800	0	0
Alma	19,500	0	0	15,000	0	3,800	23,000	19,500	2,000	0
Minnesota	99,000	0	0	36,000	38,500	112,000	113,800	100,000	0	0
St. Paul.....	23,000	0	0	0	23,500	23,000	32,800	20,000	0	0
St. Paul (Pine Bend).....	76,000	0	0	36,000	15,000	89,000	81,000	80,000	0	0
Mississippi	68,000	0	71,000	62,000	34,000	36,000	54,800	65,500	102,400	0
Vicksburg.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pascagoula	68,000	0	71,000	62,000	34,000	36,000	54,800	65,500	96,000	0
Vicksburg.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,400	0
Lumberton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandersville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	55,900	6,000	4,900	12,000	21,030	36,000	36,800	45,600	37,000	4,000
Laurel	13,500	1,500	0	12,000	0	16,000	18,000	15,000	0	4,000
Billings	19,000	1,000	0	0	10,000	20,000	2,200	8,600	28,000	0
Billings	21,000	3,500	4,900	0	10,000	0	15,500	20,000	6,000	0
Great Falls.....	2,400	0	0	0	1,030	0	1,100	2,000	3,000	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eagle Springs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	285,000	11,000	17,000	54,000	23,500	50,000	79,500	146,000	25,000	0
Port Reading (Sewaren).....	54,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bayway.....	135,000	6,000	0	28,000	0	50,000	30,000	80,000	0	0
Perth Amboy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paulsboro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	Other/ Gas Oil
Coastal Eagle Point Oil Co. Westville.....	125,000	0	133,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
Mobil Oil Corp. Paulsboro.....	126,000	0	131,000	0	72,200	24,000	0	0	0
New Mexico	94,600	0	99,107	0	19,000	0	0	0	0
Bloomfield Refining Co. Bloomfield.....	16,800	0	18,107	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giant Refining Co. Gallup.....	20,800	0	21,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navajo Refining Co. Artesia.....	57,000	0	60,000	0	19,000	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	58,000	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amoco Oil Co. Mandan.....	58,000	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	488,000	0	501,000	0	167,000	40,500	0	0	0
Ashland Oil Inc. Canton.....	66,000	0	68,000	0	33,000	0	0	0	0
BP Oil Corp. Lima.....	161,000	0	165,000	0	52,000	21,500	0	0	0
Toledo.....	136,000	0	140,000	0	52,000	19,000	0	0	0
Sun Co Inc. Toledo.....	125,000	0	128,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	400,500	7,500	420,200	7,800	147,000	29,500	0	0	0
Barrett Refining Corp. Thomas (Custer).....	10,500	0	11,200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conoco Inc. Ponca City.....	140,000	0	145,000	0	45,000	21,500	0	0	0
Cyril Petrochemical Corp. Cyril.....	0	7,500	0	7,800	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr-McGee Refining Corp. Wynnewood.....	43,000	0	45,000	0	14,000	0	0	0	0
Sinclair Oil Corp. Tulsa.....	54,000	0	59,000	0	27,000	0	0	0	0
Sun Co Inc. Tulsa.....	85,000	0	90,000	0	29,000	8,000	0	0	0
Total Petroleum Inc. Ardmore.....	68,000	0	70,000	0	32,000	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. Portland (Willbridge).....	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	670,700	77,000	710,000	78,000	320,250	0	0	0	0
BP Oil Corp. Marcus Hook.....	172,000	0	186,000	0	78,000	0	0	0	0
Pennzoil Producing Co. Rouseville.....	15,700	0	16,500	0	6,500	0	0	0	0
Petrowax Pennsylvania Inc. Farmer's Valley (Smethport).....	0	0	0	0	3,750	0	0	0	0
Sun Co Inc. Marcus Hook.....	175,000	0	185,000	0	46,000	0	0	0	0
Sun Refining & Marketing Philadelphia **.....	238,000	77,000	244,000	78,000	160,000	0	0	0	0
United Refining Co. Warren.....	60,000	0	68,000	0	26,000	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

Location	Downstream Charge Capacity (Continued)									
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking	Catalytic Reforming		Catalytic Hydrotreating				Fuel Solvents Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled		Low Pressure	High Pressure	Heavy Gas Oil	Naphtha Reformer Feed	Distillate	Other/ Residual	
Westville	52,000	0	17,000	26,000	0	0	26,000	15,000	10,000	0
Paulsboro	44,000	0	0	0	23,500	0	23,500	51,000	15,000	0
New Mexico	34,500	4,500	0	15,000	15,800	0	30,800	32,500	0	0
Bloomfield	6,000	500	0	0	4,000	0	4,000	3,000	0	0
Gallup	8,500	3,000	0	0	6,800	0	6,800	3,000	0	0
Artesia	20,000	1,000	0	15,000	5,000	0	20,000	26,500	0	0
North Dakota	26,000	3,600	0	0	12,100	0	19,100	0	0	0
Mandan	26,000	3,600	0	0	12,100	0	19,100	0	0	0
Ohio	176,000	17,000	77,500	20,000	142,600	23,000	166,500	7,000	0	10,000
Canton	25,000	0	0	20,000	0	23,000	26,500	7,000	0	0
Lima	36,000	0	23,500	0	55,000	0	60,000	0	0	0
Toledo	55,000	16,500	26,000	0	42,000	0	40,000	0	0	0
Toledo	60,000	500	28,000	0	45,600	0	40,000	0	0	10,000
Oklahoma	116,000	5,000	5,000	29,500	67,000	42,000	124,000	85,500	38,000	10,200
Thomas (Custer)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponca City	53,000	0	0	0	40,000	18,000	40,000	40,000	0	0
Cyril	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wynnewood	18,000	0	5,000	12,500	0	0	11,000	0	0	4,400
Tulsa	19,000	5,000	0	0	12,000	0	20,000	17,500	0	0
Tulsa	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	25,000	0	10,000	5,800
Ardmore	26,000	0	0	17,000	0	24,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portland (Willbridge)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	263,000	200	51,000	53,820	131,400	66,000	220,800	176,000	8,000	0
Marcus Hook	51,000	0	21,000	48,000	0	42,000	56,000	44,000	0	0
Rouseville	0	0	0	5,820	0	0	6,500	0	8,000	0
Farmer's Valley (Smethport)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marcus Hook	87,000	0	0	0	27,600	0	45,000	30,000	0	0
Philadelphia	105,000	0	30,000	0	86,000	24,000	88,000	79,000	0	0
Warren	20,000	200	0	0	16,000	0	22,000	23,000	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	Other/ Gas Oil
Witco Corp. Bradford	10,000	0	10,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	89,000	0	91,000	0	12,000	0	0	0	0
Mapco Petroleum Inc. Memphis	89,000	0	91,000	0	12,000	0	0	0	0
Texas	3,912,050	92,000	4,173,700	99,000	1,709,100	307,000	35,000	58,000	55,000
Age Refining & Marketing San Antonio	6,000	0	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amoco Oil Co. Texas City	433,000	0	460,000	0	240,000	36,000	0	0	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. El Paso	87,000	0	97,500	0	40,000	3,000	0	0	0
Port Arthur	185,000	0	205,000	0	85,000	37,000	0	0	0
Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc. Corpus Christi	130,000	0	142,000	0	67,000	34,000	0	0	0
Coastal Refining & Marketing Inc. Corpus Christi	95,000	0	100,000	0	53,000	14,000	0	10,000	0
Crown Central Petroleum Corp. Pasadena	100,000	0	103,000	0	38,000	12,500	0	0	0
Deer Park Refg Ltd Partnership Deer Park	215,900	0	227,000	0	90,500	0	0	17,000	55,000
Diamond Shamrock Refining & Marketing Co. Sunray (McKee)	132,000	0	135,000	0	47,000	0	0	0	0
Three Rivers	75,000	0	77,000	0	28,000	0	0	0	0
Exxon Co. U.S.A. Baytown	396,000	0	418,000	0	200,000	0	35,000	0	0
Fina Oil & Chemical Co. Big Spring	55,000	0	60,000	0	24,000	0	0	0	0
Port Arthur	175,000	0	177,000	0	48,000	0	0	0	0
Howell Hydrocarbons & Chemical Inc. Channelview	1,400	0	1,700	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koch Refining Co. Corpus Christi	190,000	65,000	215,000	70,000	82,000	14,000	0	0	0
La Gloria Oil & Gas Co. Tyler	55,000	0	55,500	0	14,000	6,500	0	0	0
Lyondell Citgo Refining Co. Ltd. Houston	265,000	0	286,000	0	137,000	45,000	0	0	0
Marathon Oil Co. Texas City	70,000	0	74,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobil Oil Corp. Beaumont	315,000	0	325,000	0	140,700	45,000	0	0	0
Neste Trifinery Petro Serve (Formerly Trifinery) Corpus Christi	0	27,000	0	29,000	19,500	0	0	10,000	0
Petrolite Corp. Kilgore	1,000	0	1,000	0	400	0	0	0	0
Phibro Energy U.S.A. Inc. Houston	71,000	0	75,000	0	39,000	0	0	0	0
Texas City	123,500	0	130,700	0	64,000	0	0	21,000	0
Phillips 66 Co. Borger	110,000	0	118,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweeny	185,000	0	205,000	0	65,000	0	0	0	0
Pride Refining Inc. Abilene	42,750	0	45,000	0	13,500	0	0	0	0
Shell Oil Co. Odessa	28,600	0	29,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Hampton Refining Co. Silsbee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

Location	Downstream Charge Capacity (Continued)									
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking	Catalytic Reforming		Catalytic Hydrotreating				Fuel Solvents Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled		Low Pressure	High Pressure	Heavy Gas Oil	Naphtha Reformer Feed	Distillate	Other/ Residual	
Bradford	0	0	0	0	1,800	0	3,300	0	0	0
Tennessee.....	42,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	18,000	34,000	0	0
Memphis.....	42,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	18,000	34,000	0	0
Texas.....	1,618,500	76,200	385,800	817,400	369,800	539,000	1,250,200	1,234,150	400,700	103,000
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	0
Texas City.....	204,000	43,000	120,000	60,000	80,000	100,000	146,000	135,000	0	0
El Paso	30,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	25,000	18,000	0	0
Port Arthur	65,000	0	0	48,000	0	68,000	50,000	82,000	0	0
Corpus Christi	77,000	0	0	52,000	0	65,000	60,000	41,700	0	0
Corpus Christi	20,000	0	11,000	0	27,500	21,000	32,000	24,000	0	0
Pasadena	56,000	0	0	23,000	13,000	0	28,000	7,000	16,000	0
Deer Park	65,000	5,000	65,000	43,000	24,500	45,000	65,000	70,000	55,500	0
Sunray (McKee)	47,000	0	25,000	42,000	0	0	35,000	31,500	0	16,000
Three Rivers.....	21,000	0	26,000	30,000	0	0	20,000	5,000	0	7,000
Baytown	195,000	5,000	24,000	123,000	0	110,000	148,000	212,000	60,100	35,000
Big Spring.....	23,500	0	0	21,000	0	6,000	25,500	22,750	2,300	10,000
Port Arthur	60,000	0	0	35,000	0	0	25,000	42,000	52,000	18,000
Channelview.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corpus Christi	54,000	0	15,000	64,500	0	0	73,000	35,000	0	0
Tyler	18,000	800	0	13,000	4,600	0	22,000	12,000	0	0
Houston.....	92,000	0	0	25,000	83,000	82,000	132,000	93,000	6,600	0
Texas City.....	34,000	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Beaumont.....	102,000	0	45,000	112,000	0	0	109,000	95,000	0	0
Corpus Christi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilgore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston.....	61,000	0	0	0	13,500	0	14,000	31,500	0	17,000
Texas City.....	42,000	0	0	12,000	10,500	0	29,500	69,000	0	0
Borger	60,000	10,400	0	0	26,000	0	26,500	40,000	50,000	0
Sweeny	87,000	12,000	0	0	36,000	0	53,000	50,000	75,000	0
Abilene	0	0	0	7,500	0	0	7,500	12,000	0	0
Odessa.....	10,000	0	0	0	10,000	0	10,700	0	0	0
Silsbee	0	0	0	1,400	0	0	3,500	500	500	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	Other/ Gas Oil
Southwestern Refining Co. Inc.									
Corpus Christi	104,000	0	108,000	0	36,000	0	0	0	0
Star Enterprise									
Port Arthur/Neches.....	235,000	0	266,000	0	112,000	60,000	0	0	0
Valero Refining Co.									
Corpus Christi	29,900	0	30,800	0	25,500	0	0	0	0
Utah	150,500	0	158,000	0	50,300	8,500	0	0	0
Amoco Oil Co.									
Salt Lake City	44,000	0	45,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Big West Oil Co.									
North Salt Lake	24,000	0	25,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Salt Lake City	45,000	0	49,000	0	35,500	8,500	0	0	0
Crysen Refining Inc.									
Woods Cross	12,500	0	13,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0
Phillips 66 Co.									
Woods Cross	25,000	0	26,000	0	4,800	0	0	0	0
Virginia	53,000	0	56,000	0	29,000	14,000	0	0	0
Amoco Oil Co.									
Yorktown	53,000	0	56,000	0	29,000	14,000	0	0	0
Washington	552,900	11,900	583,500	12,754	291,700	79,000	0	0	0
Arco Products Co.									
Ferndale (Cherry Point)	189,000	0	205,000	0	105,000	54,000	0	0	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Richmond Beach.....	0	0	0	0	6,200	0	0	0	0
Shell Oil Co.									
Anacortes.....	100,500	0	104,000	0	47,000	0	0	0	0
Sound Refining Inc.									
Tacoma	0	11,900	0	12,754	6,000	0	0	0	0
Texaco Refining & Marketing Inc.									
Anacortes (Puget Sound).....	136,000	0	140,000	0	60,000	25,000	0	0	0
Tosco Northwest Co.									
Ferndale	95,000	0	100,000	0	48,000	0	0	0	0
U.S. Oil & Refining Co.									
Tacoma	32,400	0	34,500	0	19,500	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	11,500	0	12,500	0	6,000	0	0	0	0
Quaker State Corp.									
Newell (Congo)	11,500	0	12,500	0	6,000	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	33,200	0	35,000	0	20,500	0	0	0	0
Murphy Oil U.S.A. Inc.									
Superior	33,200	0	35,000	0	20,500	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	129,725	0	135,000	0	66,500	10,000	0	0	0
Frontier Refining Co.									
Cheyenne	38,670	0	41,000	0	23,000	10,000	0	0	0
Little America Refining Co.									
Evansville (Casper).....	24,500	0	25,500	0	12,000	0	0	0	0
Sinclair Oil Corp									
Sinclair	54,000	0	55,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	0
Wyoming Refining Co.									
Newcastle	12,555	0	13,500	0	1,500	0	0	0	0
U.S. Total	15,081,680	352,600	15,952,777	373,454	7,248,395	1,601,600	183,700	102,900	235,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

Location	Downstream Charge Capacity (Continued)									
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking	Catalytic Reforming		Catalytic Hydrotreating				Fuel Solvents Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled		Low Pressure	High Pressure	Heavy Gas Oil	Naphtha Reformer Feed	Distillate	Other/Residual	
Corpus Christi	50,000	0	0	0	30,000	18,000	40,000	27,000	0	0
Port Arthur/Neches.....	80,000	0	19,800	50,000	0	24,000	43,000	78,200	19,700	0
Corpus Christi	65,000	0	35,000	30,000	0	0	27,000	0	63,000	0
Utah	45,400	7,600	4,000	0	29,600	0	33,800	22,000	6,700	5,000
Salt Lake City	18,000	4,000	0	0	8,500	0	8,500	0	0	0
North Salt Lake	5,000	1,000	0	0	5,000	0	6,000	7,000	0	0
Salt Lake City.....	14,000	0	0	0	8,000	0	8,300	13,300	6,700	0
Woods Cross	0	0	4,000	0	2,100	0	0	0	0	0
Woods Cross	8,400	2,600	0	0	6,000	0	11,000	1,700	0	5,000
Virginia	27,500	2,000	0	11,500	0	0	11,800	16,000	0	0
Yorktown	27,500	2,000	0	11,500	0	0	11,800	16,000	0	0
Washington	178,700	7,000	56,000	103,000	36,000	66,100	131,500	93,000	32,000	16,000
Ferndale (Cherry Point)	56,000	0	56,000	60,000	0	54,000	49,000	24,000	0	0
Richmond Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anacortes.....	43,700	3,000	0	26,000	0	7,600	32,000	25,000	0	18,000
Tacoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anacortes (Puget Sound).....	53,000	4,000	0	0	30,000	0	27,500	16,000	32,000	0
Ferndale.....	26,000	0	0	17,000	0	0	17,000	28,000	0	0
Tacoma	0	0	0	0	6,000	4,500	6,000	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	4,440	3,700	0	0	4,000	0	0	0
Newell (Congo)	0	0	4,440	3,700	0	0	4,000	0	0	0
Wisconsin	11,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	9,000	5,800	0	0
Superior	11,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	9,000	5,800	0	0
Wyoming	49,000	6,000	0	6,500	23,250	0	29,200	50,000	11,000	0
Cheyenne	12,000	0	0	6,500	0	0	7,500	15,500	0	0
Evansville (Casper).....	10,500	500	0	0	6,000	0	7,200	8,000	0	0
Sinclair	21,000	1,000	0	0	14,500	0	14,500	22,500	11,000	0
Newcastle	5,500	4,500	0	0	2,750	0	0	4,000	0	0
U.S. Total	5,583,000	169,300	1,886,280	2,053,770	1,813,580	2,030,900	4,097,500	3,709,250	1,078,600	250,700

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	Other/ Gas Oil
Puerto Rico	130,000	0	135,000	0	67,000	0	0	0	0
Caribbean Petroleum Corp.									
San Juan (Bayamon)	45,000	0	48,000	0	22,000	0	0	0	0
Phillips Puerto Rico Core Inc.									
Guayama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sun Co Inc.									
Yabucoa	85,000	0	87,000	0	45,000	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	426,000	79,000	460,000	85,000	225,000	0	0	85,000	0
Amerada Hess Corp.									
St. Croix	426,000	79,000	460,000	85,000	225,000	0	0	85,000	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

Location	Downstream Charge Capacity (Continued)									
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking	Catalytic Reforming		Catalytic Hydrotreating				Fuel Solvents Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled		Low Pressure	High Pressure	Heavy Gas Oil	Naphtha Reformer Feed	Distillate	Other/ Residual	
Puerto Rico	14,200	0	15,600	64,400	6,500	10,000	76,800	11,000	0	0
San Juan (Bayamon)	14,200	0	0	0	6,500	0	6,800	11,000	0	0
Guayama.....	0	0	0	44,400	0	0	50,000	0	0	0
Yabucoa	0	0	15,600	20,000	0	10,000	20,000	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	100,000	0	0	90,000	25,000	135,000	130,000	150,000	0	0
St. Croix	100,000	0	0	90,000	25,000	135,000	130,000	150,000	0	0

* Refinery was reactivated during 1994.

** Includes former Chevron Philadelphia refinery which was sold to Sun Co. Inc. in August 1994.

E=Estimated.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
Alabama	0	0	20,000	1,500	2,800	0	2,000	6	63
Coastal Mobile Refining Co.									
Chickasaw	0	0	10,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunt Refining Co.									
Tuscaloosa	0	0	9,500	0	0	0	2,000	6	8
LL&E Petroleum Marketing, Inc.									
Saraland (Mobile)	0	0	0	1,500	2,800	0	0	0	55
Alaska	0	2,400	2,500	0	4,000	0	0	13	15
Mapco Petroleum Inc.									
North Pole	0	2,400	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Petroleum Corp.									
Kenai	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	13	15
Arizona	0	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intermountain Refining Co., Inc.									
Fredonia	0	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	4,900	0	10,650	0	6,500	4,700	0	3	45
Berry Petroleum Co.									
Stephens	0	0	900	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cross Oil & Refining Co. Inc.									
Smackover	0	0	2,050	0	0	4,700	0	3	0
Lion Oil Co.									
El Dorado	4,900	0	7,700	0	6,500	0	0	0	45
California	121,400	0	69,413	6,200	27,400	34,300	101,117	1,060	4,384
Arco Products Co.									
Los Angeles	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	11,500	75	290
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
El Segundo	8,400	0	0	0	20,000	0	17,000	130	700
Richmond	8,000	0	0	0	0	15,500	0	185	440
Exxon Co. U.S.A.									
Benicia	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,500	104	304
Huntway Refining Co.									
Benicia	0	0	3,250	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmington	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern Oil & Refining Co.									
Bakersfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Lunday Thagard									
South Gate	0	0	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobil Oil Corp.									
Torrance	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	14,500	125	441
Pacific Refining Co.									
Hercules	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paramount Petroleum Corp.									
Paramount	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Fuel & Terminal									
Long Beach	0	0	6,630	0	0	0	0	0	0
Powerine Oil Co.									
Santa Fe Springs	2,700	0	0	1,500	0	0	3,200	20	50
San Joaquin Refining Co. Inc.									
Bakersfield	0	0	8,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	0
Shell Oil Co.									
Martinez	10,000	0	15,000	0	0	4,100	140	107	280

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
Tenby Inc.									
Oxnard.....	0	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texaco Refining & Marketing Inc.									
Bakersfield.....	0	0	1,000	700	0	0	5,500	24	96
Wilmington (Los Angeles).....	6,300	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	69	260
Tosco Refining Co.									
Martinez (Avon)	E16,000	0	0	0	0	0	E1,500	E80	E200
Ultramar Refg									
Wilmington.....	10,500	0	0	4,000	0	0	7,440	0	140
Unocal Corp.									
Arroyo Grande (Santa Maria)	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	0	107
Rodeo (San Francisco).....	0	0	0	0	7,400	4,700	6,337	65	392
Wilmington (Los Angeles).....	10,500	0	0	0	0	0	11,500	76	680
Witco Corp.									
Oildale	0	0	4,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	0
Colorado	1,200	0	8,500	0	0	0	0	0	97
Colorado Refining Co.									
Commerce City.....	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Conoco Inc.									
Commerce City.....	0	0	8,500	0	0	0	0	0	95
Delaware	12,900	1,400	0	0	0	0	10,000	46	440
Star Enterprise									
Delaware City.....	12,900	1,400	0	0	0	0	10,000	46	440
Georgia	0	0	24,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co.									
Savannah	0	0	21,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young Refining Corp.									
Douglasville	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	5,000	0	16,000	3,200	0	0	0	21	0
BHP Petroleum Americas Refining Inc.									
Ewa Beach	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	18	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Honolulu	5,000	0	15,000	3,200	0	0	0	3	0
Illinois	97,000	8,000	62,000	1,000	11,650	7,600	25,514	96	1,617
Clark Refining & Marketing									
Blue Island.....	5,000	0	10,000	1,000	3,000	0	0	25	22
Hartford	8,500	0	2,500	0	3,750	0	4,800	3	110
Indian Refining									
Lawrenceville.....	6,000	0	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	70
Marathon Oil Co.									
Robinson	12,500	0	0	0	4,900	0	7,250	0	180
Mobil Oil Corp.									
Joliet.....	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	11,750	0	395
Shell Oil Co.									
Wood River.....	22,000	4,500	45,000	0	0	7,600	0	57	450
Uno-Ven Co.									
Lemont (Chicago).....	18,000	3,500	0	0	0	0	1,714	E11	390

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
Indiana	33,700	15,000	62,200	0	24,200	6,000	11,300	35	410
Amoco Oil Co.									
Whiting	32,000	15,000	60,000	0	22,000	6,000	11,300	35	410
Countrymark Cooperative Inc.									
Mount Vernon	1,700	0	2,200	0	2,200	0	0	0	0
Kansas	30,300	2,500	6,300	2,000	33,000	0	12,113	8	404
Coastal Refining & Marketing Inc.									
El Dorado	0	0	3,800	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmland Industries Inc.									
Coffeyville	6,000	0	0	0	8,500	0	5,040	0	39
National Cooperative Refinery Assoc.									
McPherson	6,000	0	0	2,000	9,500	0	3,323	0	66
Texaco Refining & Marketing Inc.									
El Dorado	12,800	2,500	0	0	15,000	0	3,750	8	279
Total Petroleum Inc.									
Arkansas City	5,500	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	20
Kentucky	12,000	6,000	30,000	4,000	12,250	8,500	0	20	400
Ashland Oil Inc.									
Catlettsburg	12,000	6,000	30,000	4,000	12,000	8,500	0	20	400
Somerset Refinery Inc.									
Somerset	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	192,300	19,950	72,300	14,700	52,900	40,000	82,625	227	3,649
Arcadia Refining (Formerly Dubach Gas Co.)									
Lisbon	0	950	0	0	1,600	0	0	0	0
BP Oil Corp.									
Belle Chasse (Alliance)	36,000	8,000	0	0	0	0	3,500	40	125
Calumet Lubricants Co. L.P.									
Princeton	0	0	1,700	0	0	6,600	0	5	2
Citgo Petroleum Corp.									
Lake Charles	23,000	4,000	0	0	28,000	9,600	22,500	0	690
Conoco Inc.									
Westlake	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	18,250	0	430
Exxon Co. U.S.A.									
Baton Rouge	35,800	0	12,000	0	0	15,800	24,900	19	661
Marathon Oil Co.									
Garyville	27,000	0	40,000	12,000	10,000	0	0	0	504
Mobil Oil Corp.									
Chalmette	19,000	7,000	0	0	0	0	7,750	24	198
Murphy Oil U.S.A. Inc.									
Meraux	9,500	0	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennzoil Producing Co.									
Shreveport	0	0	600	0	0	8,000	0	6	13
Phibro Energy U.S.A. Inc.									
Krotz Springs	0	0	0	2,700	800	0	0	0	10
Placid Refining Co.									
Port Allen	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Shell Oil Co.									
Norco	15,500	0	0	0	0	0	5,725	70	280
Star Enterprise									
Convent	14,500	0	0	0	12,500	0	0	63	728

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
Michigan	10,400	0	28,000	0	3,500	0	0	0	178
Marathon Oil Co.									
Detroit	4,200	0	28,000	0	0	0	0	0	120
Total Petroleum Inc.									
Alma	6,200	0	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	58
Minnesota	17,500	0	39,000	0	23,300	0	18,000	90	850
Ashland Oil Inc.									
St. Paul	5,500	0	14,000	0	8,300	0	0	10	100
Koch Refining Co.									
St. Paul (Pine Bend)	12,000	0	25,000	0	15,000	0	18,000	80	750
Mississippi	16,200	16,000	42,700	0	0	6,400	20,000	238	1,300
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Pascagoula	16,200	16,000	20,000	0	0	0	20,000	230	1,300
Ergon Inc.									
Vicksburg	0	0	13,000	0	0	6,400	0	8	0
Southland Oil Co.									
Lumberton	0	0	3,575	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandersville	0	0	6,125	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	13,880	0	27,900	5,050	400	0	5,775	59	372
Cenex									
Laurel	3,780	0	10,000	1,250	0	0	0	12	130
Conoco Inc.									
Billings	6,000	0	6,500	3,800	0	0	3,600	20	242
Exxon Co. U.S.A.									
Billings	3,400	0	10,000	0	0	0	2,175	25	0
Montana Refining Co.									
Great Falls	700	0	1,400	0	400	0	0	2	0
Nevada	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petro Source Refining Partners									
Eagle Springs	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	31,500	7,500	97,000	0	9,000	10,000	6,500	30	511
Amerada Hess Corp.									
Port Reading (Sewaren)	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Bayway Refining Co.									
Bayway	13,500	0	38,000	0	0	0	0	19	350
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Perth Amboy	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co.									
Paulsboro	0	0	24,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal Eagle Point Oil Co.									
Westville	4,000	7,500	0	0	9,000	0	0	0	2
Mobil Oil Corp.									
Paulsboro	8,000	0	0	0	0	10,000	6,500	11	149
New Mexico	11,200	0	6,400	0	4,000	0	0	0	26
Bloomfield Refining Co.									
Bloomfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Giant Refining Co.									
Gallup	1,800	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	2
Navajo Refining Co.									
Artesia	9,400	0	6,400	0	0	0	0	0	22

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
North Dakota	4,800	0	0	0	5,100	0	0	0	17
Amoco Oil Co. Mandan	4,800	0	0	0	5,100	0	0	0	17
Ohio	25,800	16,000	28,500	4,500	24,000	200	7,796	101	295
Ashland Oil Inc. Canton	7,000	0	12,000	0	6,500	0	0	0	110
BP Oil Corp. Lima	0	7,000	2,000	4,500	17,500	0	3,750	29	40
Toledo	11,000	0	12,000	0	0	0	4,046	24	100
Sun Co Inc. Toledo	7,800	9,000	2,500	0	0	200	0	48	45
Oklahoma	35,600	2,200	16,300	6,500	19,400	7,500	6,300	36	242
Conoco Inc. Ponca City	13,000	0	0	6,000	10,000	0	4,800	0	94
Kerr-McGee Refining Corp. Wynnewood	5,000	0	5,000	0	4,000	0	0	10	0
Sinclair Oil Corp. Tulsa	3,600	0	7,300	0	4,300	0	0	0	20
Sun Co Inc. Tulsa	7,000	2,200	0	500	0	7,500	1,500	0	0
Total Petroleum Inc. Ardmore	7,000	0	6,000	0	1,100	0	0	26	128
Oregon	0	0	11,250	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. Portland (Willbridge)	0	0	11,250	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	51,500	11,000	46,000	9,000	7,950	6,850	0	51	521
BP Oil Corp. Marcus Hook	12,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	201
Pennzoil Producing Co. Rouseville	0	0	0	0	1,150	4,750	0	4	0
Sun Co Inc. Marcus Hook	12,000	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Sun Refining & Marketing Philadelphia	24,500	4,000	30,000	5,000	0	0	0	40	260
United Refining Co. Warren	3,000	0	16,000	0	6,800	0	0	0	60
Witco Corp. Bradford	0	0	0	0	0	2,100	0	0	0
Tennessee	3,200	0	3,500	0	3,300	0	0	0	50
Mapco Petroleum Inc. Memphis	3,200	0	3,500	0	3,300	0	0	0	50
Texas	320,850	176,725	60,625	30,500	120,625	80,000	86,996	868	8,360
Age Refining & Marketing San Antonio	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
Amoco Oil Co.									
Texas City.....	62,000	45,000	0	0	28,000	0	13,800	245	1,400
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
El Paso	9,000	0	5,600	5,000	0	0	675	0	64
Port Arthur	16,900	12,000	0	0	0	0	8,950	0	580
Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc.									
Corpus Christi.....	14,600	6,500	0	0	0	0	11,484	0	833
Coastal Refining & Marketing Inc.									
Corpus Christi.....	3,000	19,100	3,500	0	5,200	0	3,250	24	85
Crown Central Petroleum Corp.									
Pasadena	10,000	0	0	0	5,000	0	1,500	0	20
Deer Park Refg Ltd Partnership									
Deer Park	16,800	11,900	5,400	0	0	10,000	0	65	577
Diamond Shamrock Refining & Marketing Co.									
Sunray (McKee)	9,150	0	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	45
Three Rivers.....	6,000	0	500	0	0	2,000	0	0	0
Exxon Co. U.S.A.									
Baytown.....	29,000	0	7,000	0	0	30,900	1,500	147	1,030
Fina Oil & Chemical Co.									
Big Spring.....	5,000	1,000	7,600	0	0	0	0	0	144
Port Arthur	5,500	9,500	2,000	0	8,000	0	0	34	290
Koch Refining Co.									
Corpus Christi.....	10,500	18,500	0	0	2,500	0	2,800	0	50
La Gloria Oil & Gas Co.									
Tyler.....	4,700	0	0	500	4,000	0	1,500	0	11
Lyondell Citgo Refining Co. Ltd.									
Houston	0	36,000	0	0	0	6,600	10,900	0	400
Marathon Oil Co.									
Texas City.....	10,000	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobil Oil Corp.									
Beaumont.....	12,200	0	0	0	20,000	11,000	13,000	56	560
Neste Trifinery Petro Serve (Formerly Trifinery)									
Corpus Christi.....	0	0	13,400	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrolite Corp.									
Kilgore	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phibro Energy U.S.A. Inc.									
Houston	8,500	2,600	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	100
Texas City.....	8,000	0	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	146
Phillips 66 Co.									
Borger.....	18,000	0	0	11,000	24,600	0	0	50	340
Sweeny.....	20,000	4,025	0	0	9,000	0	0	120	385
Shell Oil Co.									
Odessa	3,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Hampton Refining Co.									
Silsbee.....	0	400	0	0	825	0	0	2	0
Southwestern Refining Co. Inc.									
Corpus Christi.....	7,500	6,500	0	0	7,500	0	0	0	123
Star Enterprise									
Port Arthur/Neches	20,000	0	0	0	0	19,500	17,637	0	752
Valero Refining Co.									
Corpus Christi.....	11,200	0	0	14,000	0	0	0	125	425
Utah	13,000	0	5,800	4,500	4,250	0	1,900	0	33
Amoco Oil Co.									
Salt Lake City	4,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
Big West Oil Co.									
North Salt Lake	1,300	0	0	200	1,650	0	0	0	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Salt Lake City	5,600	0	0	1,300	0	0	1,900	0	22
Crysen Refining Inc.									
Woods Cross	0	0	4,100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phillips 66 Co.									
Woods Cross	2,100	0	1,700	0	2,600	0	0	0	11
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,100	0	73
Amoco Oil Co.									
Yorktown	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,100	0	73
Washington	27,900	0	15,200	2,500	1,800	0	20,500	125	380
Arco Products Co.									
Ferndale (Cherry Point)	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,000	125	235
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Richmond Beach	0	0	4,200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shell Oil Co.									
Anacortes	12,400	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0
Sound Refining Inc.									
Tacoma	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texaco Refining & Marketing Inc.									
Anacortes (Puget Sound)	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,500	0	90
Tosco Northwest Co.									
Ferndale	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
U.S. Oil & Refining Co.									
Tacoma	0	0	8,000	0	1,800	0	0	0	10
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	5,056	0	1	0
Quaker State Corp.									
Newell (Congo)	0	0	0	0	0	5,056	0	1	0
Wisconsin	1,600	0	13,500	0	2,000	0	0	0	14
Murphy Oil U.S.A. Inc.									
Superior	1,600	0	13,500	0	2,000	0	0	0	14
Wyoming	9,334	0	16,400	3,200	0	0	3,100	5	139
Frontier Refining Co.									
Cheyenne	3,500	0	7,000	1,200	0	0	3,100	5	97
Little America Refining Co.									
Evansville (Casper)	0	0	4,400	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sinclair Oil Corp.									
Sinclair	5,000	0	5,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	40
Wyoming Refining Co.									
Newcastle	834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
U.S. Total	1,104,964	284,675	846,138	98,350	403,325	217,106	426,636	3,139	24,885

Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 1995 (Continued)
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
Puerto Rico	0	15,000	1,000	0	0	9,500	0	19	69
Caribbean Petroleum Corp.									
San Juan (Bayamon)	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	19
Phillips Puerto Rico Core Inc.									
Guayama	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sun Co Inc.									
Yabucoa	0	0	0	0	0	9,500	0	19	50
Virgin Islands	20,000	20,000	0	0	18,000	0	0	0	600
Amerada Hess Corp.									
St. Croix	20,000	20,000	0	0	18,000	0	0	0	600

MMcfd = Million cubic feet per day.

* Refinery was reactivated during 1994.

E=Estimated

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

Table 40. Refiners' Operable Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity as of January 1, 1995

Refiner	Barrels per Calendar Day	Refiner	Barrels per Calendar Day
Companies with Capacity Over 100,000 bbl/cd			
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.	1,206,000	Robinson, Illinois	175,000
Pascagoula, Mississippi	295,000	Detroit, Michigan	70,000
El Segundo, California	230,000	Texas City, Texas.....	70,000
Richmond, California.....	230,000	Petroleos De Venezuela.....	503,000
Port Arthur, Texas.....	185,000	Citgo Petroleum Corp.	
El Paso, Texas	87,000	Lake Charles, Louisiana.....	305,000
Perth Amboy, New Jersey.....	80,000	Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc.	
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	54,000	Corpus Christi, Texas	130,000
Salt Lake City, Utah	45,000	Citgo Asphalt Refining Co.	
Amoco Oil Co.....	998,000	Paulsboro, New Jersey	40,000
Texas City, Texas	433,000	Savannah, Georgia	28,000
Whiting, Indiana	410,000	Koch Industries Inc.....	485,000
Mandan, North Dakota.....	58,000	Koch Refining Co.	
Yorktown, Virginia	53,000	Corpus Christi, Texas	255,000
Salt Lake City, Utah	44,000	St. Paul (Pine Bend), Minnesota	230,000
Exxon Co. U.S.A.	992,000	Tosco Corp.	470,000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.....	424,000	Bayway Refining Co.	
Baytown, Texas	396,000	Bayway, New Jersey	215,000
Benicia, California	128,000	Tosco Refining Co.	
Billings, Montana.....	44,000	Martinez (Avon), California.....	160,000
Mobil Oil Corp.	929,000	Tosco Northwest Co.	
Beaumont, Texas	315,000	Ferndale, Washington	95,000
Joliet, Illinois.....	188,000	Atlantic Richfield Co.	453,000
Chalmette, Louisiana	170,000	Arco Products Co.	
Torrance, California.....	130,000	Los Angeles, California.....	237,000
Paulsboro, New Jersey	126,000	Ferndale (Cherry Point), Washington	189,000
Shell Oil Co.	761,000	Arco Alaska Inc.	
Wood River, Illinois	268,000	Prudhoe Bay, Alaska	15,000
Norco, Louisiana.....	215,000	Kuparuk, Alaska	12,000
Martinez, California	148,900	E I Du Pont De Nemours & Co.....	438,000
Anacortes, Washington	100,500	Conoco Inc.	
Odessa, Texas	28,600	Westlake, Louisiana	191,000
BP America Inc.	700,500	Ponca City, Oklahoma.....	140,000
BP Oil Corp.		Commerce City, Colorado	57,500
Belle Chasse (Alliance), Louisiana.....	231,500	Billings, Montana.....	49,500
Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania.....	172,000	Texaco Refining & Marketing Inc.....	350,600
Lima, Ohio.....	161,000	Anacortes (Puget Sound), Washington	136,000
Toledo, Ohio.....	136,000	El Dorado, Kansas	94,600
Sun Co Inc.	700,000	Wilmington (Los Angeles), California	64,000
Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania.....	175,000	Bakersfield, California	56,000
Toledo, Ohio.....	125,000	Ashland Oil Inc.	346,500
Tulsa, Oklahoma	85,000	Catlettsburg, Kentucky	213,400
Sun Refining & Marketing		St. Paul, Minnesota	67,100
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	315,000	Canton, Ohio	66,000
Star Enterprise	600,000	Phillips Petroleum Co.	320,000
Port Arthur/Neches, Texas	235,000	Phillips 66 Co.	
Convent, Louisiana	225,000	Sweeny, Texas	185,000
Delaware City, Delaware.....	140,000	Borger, Texas	110,000
USX Corp.....	570,000	Woods Cross, Utah	25,000
Marathon Oil Co.		Lyondell Petrochemical Co.	
Garyville, Louisiana.....	255,000	Lyondell Citgo Refining Co. Ltd.	
		Houston, Texas.....	265,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Refiners' Operable Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity as of January 1, 1995
(Continued)

Refiner	Barrels per Calendar Day	Refiner	Barrels per Calendar Day
Solomon Inc.	254,500	Murphy Oil U.S.A. Inc.	133,200
Phibro Energy U.S.A. Inc.		Meraux, Louisiana.....	100,000
Texas City, Texas.....	123,500	Superior, Wisconsin	33,200
Houston, Texas.....	71,000		
Krotz Springs, Louisiana	60,000	Sinclair Oil Corp.....	132,500
Coastal Corp., The	236,500	Tulsa, Oklahoma.....	54,000
Coastal Eagle Point Oil Co.		Sinclair, Wyoming	54,000
Westville, New Jersey	125,000	Little America Refining Co.	
Coastal Refining & Marketing Inc.		Evansville (Casper), Wyoming.....	24,500
Corpus Christi, Texas	95,000		
Coastal Mobile Refining Co.		Castle Energy Corp.	127,250
Chickasaw, Alabama	16,500	Indian Refining	
Fina Oil & Chemical Co.....	230,000	Lawrenceville, Illinois	80,750
Port Arthur, Texas.....	175,000	Powerline Oil Co.	
Big Spring, Texas	55,000	Santa Fe Springs, California	46,500
Unocal Corp.	220,700	Cenex	117,050
Wilmington (Los Angeles), California	105,600	National Cooperative Refinery Assoc.	
Rodeo (San Francisco), California	73,100	McPherson, Kansas.....	75,600
Arroyo Grande (Santa Maria), California.....	42,000	Cenex	
Mapco Petroleum Inc.	217,200	Laurel, Montana.....	41,450
North Pole, Alaska.....	128,200	Total	13,976,815
Memphis, Tennessee	89,000		
Shell Oil/PMI Holdings North America		Companies with Capacity	
Deer Park Refg Ltd Partnership		30,001 to 100,000 bbl/cd	
Deer Park, Texas.....	215,900	BHP Petroleum Americas Refining Inc.	
Diamond Shamrock Refining & Marketing Co.....	207,000	Ewa Beach, Hawaii.....	93,500
Sunray (McKee), Texas.....	132,000	Tesoro Petroleum Corp.	
Three Rivers, Texas	75,000	Kenai, Alaska	72,000
Total Petroleum Inc.	197,600	LL&E Petroleum Marketing, Inc.	
Ardmore, Oklahoma	68,000	Saraland (Mobile), Alabama.....	71,000
Arkansas City, Kansas	56,000	Farmland Industries Inc.	
Alma, Michigan.....	45,600	Coffeyville, Kansas	68,600
Colorado Refining Co.		American Ultramar Ltd	
Commerce City, Colorado	28,000	Ultramar Refg	
Crown Central Petroleum Corp.....	155,000	Wilmington, California	68,000
Pasadena, Texas.....	100,000	Holly Corp.	64,000
La Gloria Oil & Gas Co.		Navajo Refining Co.	
Tyler, Texas	55,000	Artesia, New Mexico	57,000
Kerr-McGee Corp.....	154,800	Montana Refining Co.	
Southwestern Refining Co. Inc.		Great Falls, Montana	7,000
Corpus Christi, Texas	104,000	Pennzoil Co. Inc.....	61,900
Kerr-McGee Refining Corp.		Pennzoil Producing Co.	
Wynnewood, Oklahoma	43,000	Shreveport, Louisiana	46,200
Cotton Valley, Louisiana	7,800	Rouseville, Pennsylvania	15,700
Uno-Ven Co.		United Refining Co.	
Lemont (Chicago), Illinois.....	147,000	Warren, Pennsylvania	60,000
Horsham Corp.....	143,015	Lion Oil Co.	
Clark Refining & Marketing		El Dorado, Arkansas	51,000
Blue Island, Illinois.....	80,515		
Hartford, Illinois	62,500		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Refiners' Operable Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity as of January 1, 1995
(Continued)

Refiner	Barrels per Calendar Day	Refiner	Barrels per Calendar Day
The Coastal Corp/Sinochem Pacific Refining Co. Hercules, California	50,000	Countrymark Cooperative Inc. Mount Vernon, Indiana	22,000
Placid Refining Co. Port Allen, Louisiana	48,500	Kern Oil & Refining Co. Bakersfield, California	21,400
Paramount Acquisition Corp. Paramount Petroleum Corp. Paramount, California	46,500	Giant Industries Inc. Giant Refining Co. Gallup, New Mexico	20,800
Pride Refining Inc. Abilene, Texas	42,750	World Oil Co.	20,100
Enjet St. Rose Refining Inc. St. Rose, Louisiana	40,000	Sunland Refining Corp. Bakersfield, California	12,000
Frontier Refining Co. Cheyenne, Wyoming	38,670	Lunday Thagard South Gate, California	8,100
Petro Star Inc.	36,300	Barrett Refining Corp.	18,500
Valdez, Alaska	26,300	Thomas (Custer), Oklahoma	10,500
North Pole, Alaska	10,000	Vicksburg, Mississippi	8,000
Hunt Consolidated Inc. Hunt Refining Co. Tuscaloosa, Alabama	33,500	VGS Corp.	16,800
Time Oil Co. U.S. Oil & Refining Co. Tacoma, Washington	32,400	Southland Oil Co. Sandersville, Mississippi	11,000
Total	978,620	Lumberton, Mississippi	5,800
Companies with Capacity 10,001 to 30,000 bbl/cd		Gary Williams Co. Bloomfield Refining Co. Bloomfield, New Mexico	16,800
Valero Refining Co. Corpus Christi, Texas	29,900	Huntway Refining Co.	14,100
Gold Line Refining Ltd. Lake Charles, Louisiana	27,600	Benicia, California	8,600
Neste Trifinery Petro Serve ^a Corpus Christi, Texas	27,000	Wilmington, California	5,500
Crysen Corp.	24,400	Wyoming Refining Co. Newcastle, Wyoming	12,555
Crysen Refining Inc. Woods Cross, Utah	12,500	Transworld Oil U.S.A. Inc. Calcasieu Refining Co. Lake Charles, Louisiana	12,500
Sound Refining Inc. Tacoma, Washington	11,900	Quaker State Corp. Newell (Congo), West Virginia	11,500
San Joaquin Refining Co. Inc. Bakersfield, California	24,300	Asphalt Materials Laketon Refining Corp. Laketon, Indiana	11,100
Flying J Petroleum Inc. Big West Oil Co. North Salt Lake, Utah	24,000	Apex Oil Co., Inc. Petroleum Fuel & Terminal Long Beach, California	10,800
Ergon Inc. Vicksburg, Mississippi	23,000	Total	389,155
		Companies with Capacity 10,000 bbl/cd or Less	
		Witco Corp. Bradford, Pennsylvania	10,000
		Anchor Gasoline Corp. Canal Refining Co. Church Point, Louisiana	9,500

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Refiners' Operable Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity as of January 1, 1995
(Continued)

Refiner	Barrels per Calendar Day	Refiner	Barrels per Calendar Day
Calumet Lubricants Co. L.P. Princeton, Louisiana	8,200	Young Refining Corp. Douglasville, Georgia	5,540
Cayman Resources Cyril Petrochemical Corp. Cyril, Oklahoma	7,500	Somerset Refinery Inc. Somerset, Kentucky	5,500
Arcadia Refining ^b Lisbon, Louisiana	7,350	Oil Holdings Inc. Tenby Inc. Oxnard, California	4,000
Bechtel Investment Inc. Petro Source Refining Partners Eagle Springs, Nevada	7,000	Unico, Inc. Intermountain Refining Co., Inc. Fredonia, Arizona	3,800
Martin Gas Sales Inc. Berry Petroleum Co. Stephens, Arkansas	6,700	Howell Corp. Howell Hydrocarbons & Chemical Inc. Channelview, Texas.....	1,400
Cross Oil & Refining Co. Inc. Smackover, Arkansas	6,200	Petrolite Corp. Kilgore, Texas.....	1,000
Age Refining & Marketing San Antonio, Texas	6,000	Total	89,690
		U.S. Total	15,434,280

^aFormerly Petroserve Ltd. (Trifinery)

^bFormerly Dubach Gas Co.

bb/cd = Barrels per Calendar Day.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

Table 41. Operable Crude Oil and Downstream Charge Capacity of Petroleum Refineries, January 1, 1981 to January 1, 1996

(Thousand Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/PAD District	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation	Downstream Charge Capacity							
		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydro-cracking	Catalytic Reforming	Catalytic Hydro-treating	Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
				Fresh	Recycled				
JAN 1, 1981	19,763	7,033	1,587	5,543	594	909	4,098	8,487	NA
JAN 1, 1982	19,018	7,197	1,782	5,474	562	892	3,966	8,539	NA
JAN 1, 1983	17,871	7,180	1,715	5,402	488	883	3,918	8,354	NA
JAN 1, 1984	17,059	7,165	1,852	5,310	492	952	3,907	9,009	NA
JAN 1, 1985	16,504	6,998	1,858	5,232	507	1,053	3,750	8,897	NA
JAN 1, 1986	16,346	6,892	1,880	5,214	463	1,125	3,744	8,791	NA
JAN 1, 1987	16,460	6,935	1,928	5,251	466	1,189	3,805	9,083	230
JAN 1, 1988	16,825	7,198	2,080	5,424	381	1,202	3,891	9,170	240
JAN 1, 1989	16,568	7,225	2,073	5,324	326	1,238	3,911	9,440	245
JAN 1, 1990	16,507	7,245	2,108	5,441	314	1,282	3,896	9,537	279
JAN 1, 1991	16,557	7,276	2,158	5,559	304	1,308	3,926	9,676	271
JAN 1, 1992	16,633	7,172	2,100	5,608	280	1,363	3,907	9,644	276
JAN 1, 1993	15,935	6,892	2,082	5,540	244	1,397	3,728	9,677	269
JAN 1, 1994	15,904	6,892	2,107	5,586	191	1,376	3,875	10,616	261
JAN 1, 1995	16,326	7,248	2,123	5,583	169	1,386	3,867	10,916	251
PADD I	1,667	724	83	646	18	90	332	926	0
PADD II	3,594	1,423	397	1,268	37	152	919	2,444	30
PADD III	7,445	3,338	1,006	2,643	85	632	1,862	5,270	144
PADD IV	536	214	39	178	21	9	112	353	9
PADD V	3,085	1,549	599	849	9	503	643	1,923	68
JAN 1, 1996	16,335	7,314	2,153	5,599	169	1,385	3,852	11,050	281
PADD I	1,672	724	83	646	18	90	332	926	0
PADD II	3,594	1,427	399	1,275	37	152	920	2,457	30
PADD III	7,449	3,400	1,033	2,646	85	632	1,862	5,370	174
PADD IV	536	214	39	178	21	9	112	353	9
PADD V	3,085	1,549	599	854	9	501	626	1,944	68
1995-1996	9	66	30	16	0	-2	-16	134	30
(Net Change)									
PADD I	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PADD II	0	4	3	8	0	0	1	13	0
PADD III	4	62	27	3	0	0	(s)	100	30
PADD IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PADD V	0	0	0	5	0	-2	-17	21	0

NA = Not available.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

Table 42. Operable Production Capacity of Petroleum Refineries, January 1, 1981 to January 1, 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/PAD District	Production Capacity							
	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers	Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons/day)
JAN 1, 1981	974	299	765	131	234	276	2,054	NA
JAN 1, 1982	984	290	740	162	242	267	1,944	NA
JAN 1, 1983	960	237	722	212	241	296	2,298	NA
JAN 1, 1984	945	218	800	208	241	407	2,444	NA
JAN 1, 1985	917	215	767	219	243	424	2,572	NA
JAN 1, 1986	941	276	804	258	246	356	2,357	NA
JAN 1, 1987	974	287	788	326	250	364	2,569	23,806
JAN 1, 1988	993	289	788	465	232	368	2,418	27,639
JAN 1, 1989	1,015	290	823	469	230	333	2,501	28,369
JAN 1, 1990	1,030	290	844	456	232	341	2,607	24,202
JAN 1, 1991	1,077	292	866	490	229	367	2,527	23,875
JAN 1, 1992	1,095	290	812	494	217	356	2,644	23,811
JAN 1, 1993	1,083	286	814	499	217	393	2,674	25,940
JAN 1, 1994	1,086	278	793	499	213	410	2,940	24,554
JAN 1, 1995	1,105	285	846	502	217	427	3,139	24,885
PADD I	96	20	167	26	22	22	128	1,545
PADD II	272	50	291	180	30	81	386	4,477
PADD III	545	213	213	234	131	192	1,342	13,443
PADD IV	37	0	59	17	0	11	64	641
PADD V	154	2	117	45	34	122	1,219	4,779
JAN 1, 1996	1,122	286	850	505	217	428	3,204	26,014
PADD I	96	21	171	26	22	22	128	1,545
PADD II	272	50	291	180	30	81	386	4,477
PADD III	545	213	213	234	131	193	1,348	14,572
PADD IV	37	0	59	17	0	11	64	641
PADD V	171	2	117	48	34	122	1,278	4,779
1995-1996	17	2	4	3	0	2	65	1,129
(Net Change)								
PADD I	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
PADD II	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
PADD III	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1,129
PADD IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PADD V	17	0	0	3	0	0	59	0

NA = Not available. MMcfd = Million cubic feet per day.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per stream day.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 43. Working Storage Capacity^a at Operable Refineries by PAD District
as of January 1, 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD Districts					United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	24,599	23,087	75,584	3,606	36,235	163,111
Liquefied Petroleum Products	3,390	9,335	28,396	523	1,895	43,539
Propane/Propylene	880	4,377	8,314	165	206	13,942
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,510	4,958	20,082	358	1,689	29,597
Other Liquids	10,067	16,467	34,365	3,734	15,367	80,000
Oxygenates	2,429	1,267	4,197	173	3,432	11,498
Fuel Ethanol	0	130	56	56	41	283
Methanol	40	49	657	0	91	837
MTBE	2,364	1,046	3,352	117	3,300	10,179
Other Oxygenates ^b	25	42	132	0	0	199
Gasoline Blending Components	7,638	15,200	30,168	3,561	11,935	68,502
Petroleum Products	56,757	100,237	214,573	17,728	88,435	477,730
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,089	21,087	29,056	3,895	14,870	78,997
Reformulated	5,834	2,020	5,320	0	4,583	17,757
Oxygenated	474	624	1,420	200	3,083	5,801
Other Finished	3,781	18,443	22,316	3,695	7,204	55,439
Jet Fuel	2,964	6,147	12,846	912	7,331	30,200
Naphtha-Type	235	566	695	296	81	1,873
Kerosene-Type	2,729	5,581	12,151	616	7,250	28,327
Kerosene	109	2,317	3,655	152	196	6,429
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,560	19,998	29,909	3,294	11,769	77,530
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,771	10,172	13,793	2,322	6,654	36,712
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	8,789	9,826	16,116	972	5,115	40,818
Residual Fuel Oil	4,857	5,411	15,850	901	8,325	35,344
Lubricants	3,435	2,245	14,057	0	2,074	21,811
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,979	11,452	5,760	4,207	3,457	28,855
Other Products ^c	18,764	31,580	103,440	4,367	40,413	198,564
Total	94,813	149,126	352,918	25,591	141,932	764,380

^a The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and tank bottoms.

^b 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).

^c Includes ethane/ethylene, isobutane/isobutylene, pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons/hydrogen, unfinished oils, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, wax, petroleum coke, still gas, petrochemical feedstocks and miscellaneous products.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 44. Shell Storage Capacity^a at Operable Refineries by PAD District
as of January 1, 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD Districts					United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil.....	27,906	26,722	88,583	4,054	41,157	188,422
Liquefied Petroleum Products.....	3,794	9,890	31,940	560	2,028	48,212
Propane/Propylene	975	4,596	9,765	178	221	15,735
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,819	5,294	22,175	382	1,807	32,477
Other Liquids	11,610	18,638	39,573	4,088	17,600	91,509
Oxygenates.....	2,799	1,412	4,856	189	3,918	13,174
Fuel Ethanol.....	0	142	61	62	50	315
Methanol	50	55	761	0	115	981
MTBE.....	2,721	1,161	3,889	127	3,753	11,651
Other Oxygenates ^b	28	54	145	0	0	227
Gasoline Blending Components	8,811	17,226	34,717	3,899	13,682	78,335
Petroleum Products.....	62,830	110,825	245,997	19,307	99,495	538,454
Finished Motor Gasoline	11,526	23,672	33,676	4,353	17,152	90,379
Reformulated	6,635	2,300	6,194	0	5,375	20,504
Oxygenated.....	539	678	1,688	235	3,632	6,772
Other Finished	4,352	20,694	25,794	4,118	8,145	63,103
Jet Fuel.....	3,258	6,968	14,658	1,002	8,135	34,021
Naphtha-Type	250	653	748	342	91	2,084
Kerosene-Type.....	3,008	6,315	13,910	660	8,044	31,937
Kerosene	154	2,570	4,040	165	224	7,153
Distillate Fuel Oil	13,744	21,718	33,992	3,546	13,111	86,111
0.05 percent sulfur and under	4,092	11,013	15,432	2,488	7,451	40,476
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9,652	10,705	18,560	1,058	5,660	45,635
Residual Fuel Oil.....	5,513	5,973	17,835	1,007	9,055	39,383
Lubricants	3,572	2,496	15,374	0	2,178	23,620
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,192	12,349	6,465	4,434	3,696	31,136
Other Products ^c	20,871	35,079	119,957	4,800	45,944	226,651
Total	106,140	166,075	406,093	28,009	160,280	866,597

^a The design capacity of the tank.

^b 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).

^c Includes ethane/ethylene, isobutane/isobutylene, pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons/hydrogen, unfinished oils, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, wax, petroleum coke, still gas, petrochemical feedstocks and miscellaneous products.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

Table 45. Capacity, Fresh Feed Input and Utilization Rates of Selected Downstream Units at U.S. Refineries, 1988 to Present
(Barrels per Calendar Day, Except Where Noted)

PAD District/Item	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
PAD DISTRICT I								
Cokers								
Capacity	74,520	74,520	74,520	73,600	73,600	74,520	79,400	76,700
Inputs	69,918	67,027	70,942	69,814	75,505	78,553	84,364	
Utilization (percent)	93.8	89.9	95.8	94.9	102.0	102.1	108.1	
Catalytic Crackers								
Capacity	572,185	552,235	557,175	567,625	582,825	590,425	595,625	600,425
Inputs	543,120	539,595	498,830	531,167	579,344	601,852	576,252	
Utilization (percent)	96.6	97.3	88.7	92.3	98.8	101.5	96.4	
Hydrocrackers								
Capacity	66,996	78,300	82,260	81,396	81,396	81,396	76,400	75,200
Inputs	52,923	61,644	62,710	62,945	64,817	52,123	66,252	
Utilization (percent)	72.8	76.8	76.6	77.3	79.6	66.1	87.4	
PAD DISTRICT II								
Cokers								
Capacity	268,088	271,492	276,736	277,840	279,220	284,096	292,750	319,260
Inputs	261,536	249,323	258,811	263,551	267,527	275,162	278,082	
Utilization (percent)	96.9	91.0	93.3	94.6	95.0	95.4	90.9	
Catalytic Crackers								
Capacity	1,165,080	1,172,870	1,180,870	1,230,060	1,247,160	1,247,160	1,204,350	1,203,205
Inputs	987,669	994,378	1,073,205	1,100,378	1,130,388	1,110,277	1,092,036	
Utilization (percent)	84.5	84.5	89.0	88.8	90.6	90.6	90.7	
Hydrocrackers								
Capacity	145,521	146,151	146,601	146,601	146,601	147,501	134,080	135,700
Inputs	119,025	109,784	122,077	113,433	127,314	120,573	125,066	
Utilization (percent)	81.6	75.0	83.3	77.4	86.6	85.6	92.7	
PAD DISTRICT III								
Cokers								
Capacity	556,048	541,696	565,800	611,616	611,800	638,756	698,300	714,900
Inputs	551,776	563,011	551,953	588,458	622,557	652,674	680,244	
Utilization (percent)	100.5	101.7	93.8	96.2	99.6	97.6	96.3	
Catalytic Crackers								
Capacity	2,511,705	2,420,505	2,494,225	2,537,355	2,601,955	2,524,625	2,499,900	2,511,306
Inputs	2,171,074	2,219,296	2,271,704	2,265,729	2,265,992	2,359,879	2,311,786	
Utilization (percent)	88.0	90.3	90.3	88.2	88.4	93.9	92.3	
Hydrocrackers								
Capacity	443,700	461,700	484,650	499,050	529,650	552,690	571,040	572,800
Inputs	355,719	381,622	378,986	399,967	397,451	433,666	397,978	
Utilization (percent)	78.6	80.7	77.1	77.8	73.4	77.2	69.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 45. Capacity, Fresh Feed Input and Utilization Rates of Selected Downstream Units at U.S. Refineries, 1988 to Present (Continued)
(Barrels per Calendar Day, Except Where Noted)

PAD District/Item	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
PAD DISTRICT IV								
Cokers								
Capacity.....	23,184	27,048	27,048	27,048	27,048	39,928	36,400	36,000
Inputs.....	15,839	17,696	19,827	20,636	28,000	33,518	34,205	
Utilization (percent).....	63.1	65.4	73.3	76.3	83.6	87.8	94.5	
Catalytic Crackers								
Capacity.....	182,780	177,717	187,597	190,190	177,935	178,410	172,155	166,427
Inputs.....	153,093	152,825	162,962	160,367	149,423	147,732	146,959	
Utilization (percent).....	84.9	83.7	86.3	87.1	83.9	84.3	86.8	
Hydrocrackers								
Capacity.....	6,210	8,910	11,070	11,070	11,070	11,970	6,200	7,900
Inputs.....	5,443	7,022	5,052	7,488	5,948	7,729	5,132	
Utilization (percent).....	72.0	70.3	45.6	67.6	51.6	85.1	72.8	
PAD DISTRICT V								
Cokers								
Capacity.....	472,144	479,504	480,608	508,852	467,268	517,868	527,654	530,283
Inputs.....	464,467	448,400	453,970	486,458	462,257	473,803	463,518	
Utilization (percent).....	97.6	93.4	91.8	99.7	93.8	90.6	87.6	
Catalytic Crackers								
Capacity.....	721,193	734,778	748,980	755,440	717,725	722,000	781,474	788,250
Inputs.....	658,893	670,340	687,748	726,460	691,822	706,471	723,321	
Utilization (percent).....	90.5	90.4	91.4	98.6	96.1	94.0	92.2	
Hydrocrackers								
Capacity.....	419,400	418,860	428,850	439,020	458,100	463,770	449,350	436,560
Inputs.....	397,410	368,726	372,411	426,112	436,820	450,077	411,658	
Utilization (percent).....	94.8	87.0	85.8	95.0	94.8	98.6	92.9	
United States								
Cokers								
Capacity.....	1,393,984	1,394,260	1,424,712	1,498,956	1,458,936	1,555,168	1,634,504	1,677,143
Inputs.....	1,363,536	1,345,458	1,355,504	1,428,917	1,455,847	1,513,710	1,540,414	
Utilization (percent).....	97.8	95.5	92.7	96.6	96.6	94.9	93.0	
Catalytic Crackers								
Capacity.....	5,152,943	5,058,104	5,168,846	5,280,670	5,327,600	5,262,620	5,253,504	5,269,613
Inputs.....	4,513,850	4,576,433	4,694,449	4,784,101	4,816,970	4,926,211	4,850,353	
Utilization (percent).....	88.4	89.5	89.9	90.2	91.0	93.7	92.2	
Hydrocrackers								
Capacity.....	1,081,827	1,113,921	1,153,431	1,177,137	1,226,817	1,257,327	1,237,070	1,228,160
Inputs.....	930,519	928,797	941,236	1,009,945	1,032,350	1,064,167	1,006,085	
Utilization (percent).....	84.8	81.9	80.8	84.0	83.1	85.3	81.6	

Note: • Capacities are as of January 1 of the indicated year. For 1988 through 1993, stream day capacities were adjusted to calendar day capacities by calculating calendar day capacities at 92 percent, 95 percent, and 90 percent of stream day capacities for delayed and fluid cokers, catalytic crackers, and hydrocrackers, respectively. For 1994 and thereafter, calendar day capacities for these units were collected on the Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report." • Utilization rates represent fresh feed inputs divided by the average annual capacity. Average annual capacities were obtained by averaging the January 1 capacity for the indicated year and the January 1 capacity for the following year.

Sources: Capacities are from the Energy Information Administration Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report." Inputs are from the Energy Information Administration Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 46. Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil by Method of Transportation by PAD District, 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

Method	PAD Districts					United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Pipeline						
Domestic.....	1,793	615,505	760,418	117,239	324,722	1,819,677
Foreign.....	22,085	521,913	338,527	35,965	23,610	942,100
Tanker						
Domestic.....	0	0	6,381	0	502,634	509,015
Foreign.....	404,261	0	1,060,654	0	91,830	1,556,745
Barge						
Domestic.....	1,761	96	108,637	0	7,174	117,668
Foreign.....	20,522	0	21,750	0	1,384	43,656
Tank Cars						
Domestic.....	5,942	0	1,169	85	0	7,196
Foreign.....	0	0	0	7	0	7
Trucks						
Domestic.....	3,724	16,862	25,603	13,972	9,963	70,124
Foreign.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total						
Domestic.....	13,220	632,463	902,208	131,296	844,493	2,523,680
Foreign.....	446,868	521,913	1,420,931	35,972	116,824	2,542,508

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

Table 47. Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District, 1994
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD Districts					United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	542	2,293	660	111	6,205	9,811
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	132	122	54	1	190	499
Residual Fuel Oil	2,969	3,820	998	524	1,369	9,680
Still Gas	18,187	47,060	112,538	7,191	49,030	234,006
Marketable Petroleum Coke	1,486	0	0	134	1,176	2,796
Catalyst Petroleum Coke.....	10,090	18,001	38,152	2,219	12,700	81,162
Natural Gas (million cubic feet)	33,108	100,860	487,115	15,379	81,475	717,937
Coal (thousand short tons)	119	10	0	0	0	129
Purchased Electricity (million kWh)	3,089	8,696	20,602	1,361	5,915	39,663
Purchased Steam (million pounds).....	3,315	3,732	11,970	0	14,009	33,026
Hydrogen (million cubic feet)	W	W	W	W	W	W
Other Products	151	119	252	0	869	1,391

^aIncludes naphtha-type jet fuel, miscellaneous products, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, asphalt and road oil, special naphthas and wax.

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

Table 48. Reactivated and Shutdown Refineries During 1994

PAD District / Refinery	Location	Total Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity (bbl/cd)	Total Downstream Charge Capacity (bbl/sd)	Date Operable	Date of Last Operation	Date Shutdown
REACTIVATIONS						
PAD District III						
Transamerican Refining Co.	Good Hope, LA	0	240,000	03/94	----	----
SHUTDOWNS						
PAD District II						
Coastal Refg. & Mktg.	El Dorado, KS	0	20,000	(a)	----	(b)
PAD District III						
Amerada Hess	Purvis, MS	30,000	50,500	01/58	01/94	02/94
PAD District IV						
Pennzoil Producing Co.	Roosevelt, UT	8,000	12,900	01/73	09/94	10/94
PAD District V						
Chemoil Refining Corp.	Long Beach, CA	18,000	0	01/88	02/94	04/94
Total U.S. Shutdowns		56,000	83,400	----	----	----
PAD District VI						
Pearless Oil & Chemical	Ponce, Puerto Rico	8,800	45,200	1/91	09/94	12/94
OTHER						
PAD District I						
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. ^c	Philadelphia, PA	172,000	243,000	(a)	----	----

^a Refinery was operable prior to 1948.^b This facility maintains asphalt production capacity (See Table 39).^c This refinery was sold to Sun Co. Inc. and is being operated with Sun's existing Philadelphia refinery.

bbl/cd=Barrels per calendar day.

bbl/sd=Barrels per stream day.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

Table 49. Refinery Sales, March 1994 through February 1995

Former Owner	Total Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity (bbl/cd)	New Owner	Date of Sale
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. Philadelphia, PA	172,000	Sun Co. Inc. Sun Refg. & Mktg. Co.	08/94
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. Port Arthur, TX	185,000	Horsham Corp. Clark Refg. & Mktg.	02/95
Dubach Gas Lisbon, LA	7,350	Arcadia Refg. & Mktg. Co.	07/94
Lunday Thagard South Gate, CA	8,100	World Oil Co. Lunday Thagard Co.	01/95

bbl/cd = Barrels per calendar day.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

Oxygenate Capacity

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

Table 50. Number and Production Capacity of Operable Oxygenate Plants by PAD District and State as of January 1, 1995

PAD District and State	Number of Operable Plants			Barrels per Day						
				Fuel						Other
	Total	Operating	Idle ^a	Ethanol	ETBE	Methanol	MTBE	TAME	TBA	Oxygenates ^b
PAD District I	8	7	1	652	780	11,150	6,960	2,500	0	0
Delaware	2	2	0	0	0	7,000	2,500	2,500	0	0
Florida	2	1	1	326	0	4,150	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	1	1	0	0	0	0	1,800	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	1	0	0	0	0	2,660	0	0	0
Virginia	2	2	0	326	780	0	0	0	0	0
PAD District II	41	38	3	99,934	3,200	7,339	8,941	0	0	0
Illinois	6	6	0	62,276	1,700	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	2	1	1	5,810	0	0	3,600	0	0	0
Iowa	7	7	0	5,387	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	4	4	0	2,696	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	1	1	0	0	0	0	3,200	0	0	0
Michigan	1	0	1	0	0	0	1,141	0	0	0
Minnesota	8	7	1	4,555	1,500	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	3	3	0	9,726	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	2	0	686	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	1	1	0	4,810	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2	0	0	0	3,347	1,000	0	0	0
South Dakota	2	2	0	893	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2	2	0	3,095	0	3,992	0	0	0	0
PAD District III	40	36	4	1,205	0	113,890	217,860	13,800	31,500	5,950
Louisiana	9	9	0	0	0	42,190	23,080	9,250	0	0
Mississippi	1	1	0	0	0	0	2,100	0	0	0
New Mexico	2	1	1	1,205	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	28	25	3	0	0	71,700	192,680	4,550	31,500	5,950
PAD District IV	7	7	0	938	0	3,426	4,100	0	0	0
Colorado	2	2	0	100	0	1,700	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2	2	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1	1	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	2	2	0	196	0	1,726	4,100	0	0	0
PAD District V	9	9	0	828	0	0	13,000	1,800	0	0
California	7	7	0	430	0	0	13,000	1,800	0	0
Washington	2	2	0	398	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Total	105	97	8	103,557	3,980	135,805	250,861	18,100	31,500	5,950
Virgin Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0	4,000	3,500	0	0

^a Plants where units are completely idle but not permanently shutdown on January 1, 1995.

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

^c Capacity for Illinois includes plants operated by Archer Daniels Midland Co. located in Decatur and Peoria, Illinois; Cedar Rapids and Clinton, Iowa; and Wahalla, North Dakota.

^d Arco Chemical Co., Corpus Christi, Texas plant has the capability of producing either 9,500 barrels per day of ETBE or 12,000 barrels per day of MTBE. As of January 1, 1995, the plant was producing MTBE and therefore is included in the MTBE production capacity data. Their ETBE production capacity of 9,500 barrels per day is not included in the ETBE production capacity data.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report."

Table 51. Fuel Ethanol Production Capacity by PAD District
(Barrels per Day)

PAD District	Location	January 1, 1995	
		Operating	Idle
PAD District I		326	326
Bartow Ethanol Inc.	Clearwater FL	0	326
Butterwood Farms	Wilsons VA	E326	0
PAD District II		99,827	107
A. E. Staley Manufacturing	Loudon TN	3,095	0
Alchem Ltd.	Grafton ND	686	0
Archer Daniels Midland Co.	IL, IA, ND	^a 51,020	0
Broin Enterprises Inc.	Scotland SD	476	0
Cargill Inc.	Eddyville IA	1,860	0
Chief Ethanol Fuels Inc.	Hastings NE	1,826	0
Corn Plus	Winnebago MN	1,000	0
Ese Alcohol Inc.	Leoti KS	85	0
G & S Gasahol Inc.	Mankato MN	0	107
Grain Processing Corp.	Muscatine IA	1,566	0
Heartland Ethanol	Aberdeen SD	417	0
High Plains Corp.	Colwich KS	1,500	0
High Plains Corp.	York NE	2,000	0
Kraft General Foods	Melrose MN	125	0
Manildra Energy Corp.	Hamburg IA	405	0
Midwest Grain Products Inc.	Atchinson KS	397	0
Midwest Grain Products Inc.	Pekin IL	4,700	0
Milwaukee Solvents & Chemical Corp.	Morris MN	400	0
Minnesota Clean Fuels	Dundas MN	85	0
Minnesota Corn Processors	Columbus NE	5,900	0
Minnesota Corn Processors	Marshall MN	2,381	0
Minnesota Energy	Buffalo Lake MN	457	0
New Energy Co. of Indiana	South Bend IN	5,810	0
Pekin Energy Co.	Pekin IL	6,523	0
Permeate Refining Co.	Hopkinton IA	131	0
Reeve Agri Energy	Garden City KS	714	0
Roquette America Inc.	Keokuk IA	1,425	0
South Point Ethanol	South Point OH	4,810	0
Vienna Agricultural Research Center	Vienna IL	33	0
PAD District III		985	220
Giant Refining Co.	Portales (Gallup) NM	985	0
Grain Power of New Mexico Inc.	Tucumcari NM	0	220
PAD District IV		938	0
AG Power of Colorado	Golden CO	100	0
Alcotech Inc.	Ringling MT	142	0
J. R. Simplot Co.	Caldwell ID	270	0
J. R. Simplot Co.	Heyburn (Burley) ID	230	0
Wyoming Ethanol	Torrington WY	196	0
PAD District V		828	0
Georgia Pacific Corp.	Bellingham WA	333	0
Golden Cheese Co. of California	Corona CA	180	0
Pabst Brewing Co.	Olympia WA	65	0
Parallel Products Inc.	Cucamonga CA	250	0
U.S. Total		102,904	653

^a Capacities combined for plants located in Decatur and Peoria, Illinois; Cedar Rapids and Clinton, Iowa; and Wahalla, North Dakota.

E = Estimated.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report."

Table 52. Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE) Production Capacity by PAD District
(Barrels per Day)

PAD District	Location	January 1, 1995	
		Operating	Idle
PAD District I		780	0
Amoco Oil Co.....	Yorktown VA	780	0
PAD District II		3,200	0
Koch Refining Co.....	Saint Paul MN	1,500	0
Marathon Oil Co.....	Robinson IL	1,700	0
U.S. Total		^a 3,980	0

^a Arco Chemical Co., Corpus Christi, Texas plant has the capability of producing either 9,500 barrels per day of ETBE or 12,000 barrels per day of MTBE. As of January 1, 1995, the plant was producing MTBE and therefore is included in the MTBE production capacity data. Their ETBE production capacity of 9,500 barrels per day is not included in the ETBE production capacity data.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report."

Table 53. Methanol Production Capacity by PAD District
(Barrels per Day)

PAD District	Location	January 1, 1995	
		Operating	Idle
PAD District I		11,150	0
Air Products & Chemical Inc.	Pensacola FL	4,150	0
Texaco Refining & Marketing Inc.	Delaware City DE	7,000	0
(Formerly known as Texaco Chemical Co.)			
PAD District II		7,339	0
Tennessee Eastman Div.....	Kingsport TN	3,992	0
(Formerly known as Eastman Chemical Co)			
Terra International Inc.....	Woodward OK	3,347	0
PAD District III		103,652	10,238
Ashland Chemical Inc.	Plaquemine LA	11,143	0
Beaumont Methanol Corp.	Beaumont TX	19,167	0
Borden Chemicals & Plastics	Geismar LA	20,610	0
Enron Liquid Fuels	Pasadena TX	0	10,238
Georgia Gulf Corp.....	Plaquemine LA	10,437	0
Hoechst Celanese Chemical Group.....	Bishop TX	13,095	0
Lyondell Petrochemical Co.	Channelview TX	16,200	0
Quantum Chemical Corp.	Deer Park TX	13,000	0
PAD District IV		3,426	0
Coastal Chemical Inc.	Cheyenne WY	1,726	0
Sand Creek Chemical Co.	Commerce City CO	1,700	0
U.S. Total		125,567	10,238

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report."

Table 54. Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME) Production Capacity by PAD District
(Barrels per Day)

PAD District	Location	January 1, 1995	
		Operating	Idle
PAD District I		2,500	0
Star Enterprise	Delaware City DE	2,500	0
PAD District III		13,800	0
Citgo Petroleum Corp.	Lake Charles LA	5,750	0
Exxon Chemical Co.	Baytown TX	1,100	0
Star Enterprise	Convent LA	3,500	0
Valero Refining Co.....	Corpus Christi TX	3,450	0
PAD District V		1,800	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.	El Segundo CA	1,800	0
U.S. Total		18,100	0
Amerada Hess Corp.	St. Croix VI	3,500	0

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report."

Table 55. Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production Capacity by PAD District
(Barrels per Day)

PAD District	Location	January 1, 1995	
		Operating	Idle
PAD District I		6,960	0
Amerada Hess Corp.	Port Reading (Sewaren) NJ	1,800	0
Star Enterprise	Delaware City DE	2,500	0
Sun Co. Inc.	Marcus Hook PA	2,660	0
PAD District II		4,200	4,741
Amoco Chemical Co.	Whiting IN	0	3,600
Ashland Oil Inc.	Catlettsburg KY	3,200	0
Conoco Inc.	Ponca City OK	1,000	0
Marathon Oil Co.	Detroit MI	0	1,141
PAD District III		204,360	^a13,500
Arco Chemical Co.	Channelview TX	30,000	0
Arco Chemical Co.	Corpus Christi TX	0	^a 12,000
Belvieu Environmental Fuels.....	Houston TX	13,500	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.	Pascagoula MS	2,100	0
Citgo Petroleum Corp.	Corpus Christi TX	4,500	0
(Formerly known as Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc.)			
Citgo Petroleum Corp.	Lake Charles LA	2,780	0
Conoco Inc.	Westlake LA	1,500	0
Crown Central Petroleum Corp.	Pasadena TX	0	1,500
Deer Park Refining Ltd. Partnership	Deer Park TX	5,700	0
Diamond Shamrock Refining Co. LP	Sunray (McKee) TX	1,830	0
Enron Liquid Fuels	LaPorte TX	12,800	0
Exxon Chemical Co.	Baton Rouge LA	7,000	0
Exxon Chemical Co.	Baytown TX	3,200	0
Exxon Co. U.S.A.	Baytown TX	7,000	0
Fina Oil & Chemical Co.	Big Spring TX	500	0
Global Octanes Corp.	Deer Park TX	12,500	0
Huntsman Chemical Corp.	Port Neches TX	10,000	0
(Formerly known as Texaco Chemical Co.)			
Lyondell Petrochemical Co.	Channelview TX	10,900	0
Mobil Oil Corp.	Beaumont TX	2,400	0
Oxy Chemical	Houston (Alvin) TX	2,000	0
Phibro Energy USA Inc.	Houston TX	1,800	0
Phibro Energy USA Inc.	Krotz Springs LA	1,800	0
Phibro Energy USA Inc.	Texas City TX	2,400	0
Phillips 66 Co.	Sweeny TX	2,850	0
Shell Oil Co.	Norco LA	7,500	0
Southwestern Refining Co. Inc.	Corpus Christi TX	1,500	0
Star Enterprise	Convent LA	2,500	0
Texaco Petrochemical Inc.	Port Neches TX	15,800	0
Texas Petrochemicals Corp.	Houston TX	20,000	0
Valero Refining Co.	Corpus Christi TX	18,000	0
PAD District IV		4,100	0
Coastal Chemical Inc.	Cheyenne WY	4,100	0
PAD District V		13,000	0
Arco Products Co.	Carson City CA	2,200	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.	El Segundo CA	2,200	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.	Richmond CA	1,600	0
Exxon Co. U.S.A.	Benicia CA	4,000	0
Tosco Refining Co.	Martinez (Avon) CA	3,000	0
U.S. Total		232,620	^a18,241
Amerada Hess Corp.	St. Croix VI	4,000	0

^a Arco Chemical Co., Corpus Christi, Texas plant has the capability of producing either 9,500 barrels per day of ETBE or 12,000 barrels per day of MTBE. As of January 1, 1995, the plant was producing MTBE and therefore is included in the MTBE production capacity data. Their ETBE production capacity of 9,500 barrels per day is not included in the ETBE production capacity data.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report."

Table 56. Tertiary Butyl Alcohol (TBA) Production Capacity by PAD District
(Barrels per Day)

PAD District	Location	January 1, 1995	
		Operating	Idle
PAD District III		31,500	0
Arco Chemical Co.	Bayport TX	31,500	0
U.S. Total		31,500	0

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report."

Table 57. Other Oxygenates^a Production Capacity by PAD District
(Barrels per Day)

PAD District	Location	January 1, 1995	
		Operating	Idle
PAD District III		5,950	0
Deer Park Refining Ltd. Partnership	Deer Park TX	5,950	0
U.S. Total		5,950	0

^a Other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report."

**Table 58. Production Capacity of Operable Oxygenate Plants by PAD District,
January 1, 1993 - January 1, 1996
(Barrels per Day)**

Year/PAD District	Fuel Ethanol	ETBE ^a	Methanol	MTBE	TAME	TBA	Other Oxygenates ^b
JAN 1, 1993	90,084	10,315	122,935	170,153	5,000	31,500	5,950
JAN 1, 1994	90,672	815	125,937	223,203	14,500	31,500	5,950
JAN 1, 1995	103,557	3,980	135,805	250,861	18,100	31,500	5,950
PADD I	652	780	11,150	6,960	2,500	0	0
PADD II	99,934	3,200	7,339	8,941	0	0	0
PADD III	1,205	0	113,890	217,860	13,800	31,500	5,950
PADD IV	938	0	3,426	4,100	0	0	0
PADD V	828	0	0	13,000	1,800	0	0
JAN 1, 1996	NA	3,980	151,851	279,461	22,725	31,500	5,950
PADD I	NA	780	11,150	6,960	2,500	0	0
PADD II	NA	3,200	7,339	8,941	0	0	0
PADD III	NA	0	129,836	246,460	15,925	31,500	5,950
PADD IV	NA	0	3,526	4,100	0	0	0
PADD V	NA	0	0	13,000	4,300	0	0
1995 - 1996 (Net Change)	NA	0	16,046	28,600	4,625	0	0
PADD I	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
PADD II	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
PADD III	NA	0	15,946	28,600	2,125	0	0
PADD IV	NA	0	100	0	0	0	0
PADD V	NA	0	0	0	2,500	0	0

^a Arco Chemical Co., Corpus Christi, Texas plant has the capability of producing either 9,500 barrels per day of ETBE or 12,000 barrels per day of MTBE. As of January 1, 1995, the plant was producing MTBE and therefore is included in the MTBE production capacity data. Their ETBE production capacity of 9,500 barrels per day is not included in the ETBE production capacity data.

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

NA = Not available.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity 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.

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Appendix B

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 this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Form EIA-820: Annual Refinery Report
- Note 4. Form EIA-819A: Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report
- Note 5. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 6. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 7. Export Data
- Note 8. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 9. Frames Maintenance
- Note 10. Descriptive Monthly Statistics
- Note 11. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts
- Note 12. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 17. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 18. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 19. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 20. 1993 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 21. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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:

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

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

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," is used to collect data on production, stocks, and imports of propane. These data are used to monitor the supply of propane and to report to the Congress and others on supplies when requested. Data are collected from a sample of

respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) surveys. Data are collected on a weekly basis during the heating season (October through March) and published in the *Winter Fuels Report*. During the non-heating season (April through September) data are collected on end-of-month stocks only. These data are published in the *WPSR*.

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

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

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is published once a year in the *PSM* feature article entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the October 1994 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for 1993 compared with previous years.

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect preliminary data on production, imports, and stocks of oxygenates by PAD District. These data are used to monitor the supply of oxygenates. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers reporting on Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report." Data are published in Appendix D of the *PSM* and also in the *WPSR*.

The Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report," is used to collect data on current and projected production capacity of oxygenates and annual production and end-of-year inventories of fuel ethanol. The results of this survey are published in the Oxygenate Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1 and is described in more detail in Explanatory Note 4.

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 and is described in more detail in Explanatory Note 3.

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 and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable. The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

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

Respondent Frame

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

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 720 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

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

Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" - The sample of companies that report on the

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

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey Form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and is performed using software developed by EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production, oxygenate stocks, and oxygenate imports) during 1994. 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 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, stocks, and imports of oxygenates. Data on end-of-month stocks are reported on a custody basis regardless of ownership. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Collection Methods

Except for the EIA-819M, survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Data collection for the EIA-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 Energy Information Administration 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 are suppressed on Table 16, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" 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 PSA tables listed below. In addition, complementary suppression is performed to avoid any residual disclosure.

- Table 16, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," (inputs of oxygenates)
- Table 18, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 30, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 31, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products," (all products)

With the exception of the tables listed above, the tables in the PSA 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. Form EIA-820: Annual Refinery Report

Refinery capacity data collection was begun in 1918 by the Bureau of Mines, then in the Department of Commerce, and was operated on a voluntary basis until 1980. In 1980, the mandatory Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-177, *Capacity of Petroleum Refineries*, was implemented. Information on refining capacity was expanded to include not only current year operations, two-year projections, and refinery input/production data. Working storage capacity data was also added to the form and product categories were added for total coverage. Information on refinery downstream facilities was expanded to include a breakdown of thermal operations and to add vacuum distillation, catalytic hydrorefining and hydrotreating. Production capacity was also added to include information on isomerization, alkylation, aromatics, asphalt/road oil, coking, lubricants and hydrogen.

In 1983, the form was revised to improve the consistency and quality of the data collected by the EIA and redesignated as Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report." Two sections for data previously reported monthly were added: (1) refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and (2) fuels consumed for all purposes at refineries. Also, the second year projections on refining capacity were eliminated. As a result of a study conducted by the EIA evaluating motor gasoline data collected by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and by the EIA, motor gasoline blending plants were included for the first time to the respondent frame in order to produce more accurate statistics on the production of motor gasoline.

In 1987, the form was revised to reduce respondent burden and to better reflect current refinery operations through updated terminology. Information on projected input/production of refinery processing facilities was deleted. Several categories under catalytic hydrotreating were combined: naphtha and reformer feeds were combined into a single category as well as residual fuel oil and other. Thermal cracking types, gas oil and "other" were also combined into a single category. Catalytic reforming types, conventional and bi-metallic were replaced with low and high pressure processing units. Two new categories were added: fuels solvent deasphalting was added to downstream charge capacity and sulfur recovery was added to production capacity.

In 1994, the form was revised to enable EIA to calculate utilization rates for certain downstream processing units and to reflect storage capacity of fuels mandated by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Additions to the form included calendar day downstream charge capacity for fluid and delayed coking, catalytic cracking, and catalytic hydrocracking. Also storage capacity categories for reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished motor gasoline were added, as well as oxygenate storage capacity and separate categories for high and low sulfur distillate fuel oil.

In 1995, motor gasoline blending plants were dropped from the survey frame, since by this time, the only section of the form that applied to them was working and shell storage capacity. Also in 1995, a decision was made to no longer collect storage capacity from shutdown refineries; therefore, these refineries were also eliminated from the survey frame.

Respondent Frame

The respondent frame consists of all operating and idle petroleum refineries (including new refineries under construction), located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. As of January 1, 1995, there were 175 refineries and 40 motor gasoline blending plants operating in the 50 States. The following is a list of motor gasoline blending plants and their locations that operated during 1994.

Amerada Hess Corp. Greensboro, NC	Northville Industries Linden, NJ
Amerada Hess Corp. Selma, NC	Oiltanking Houston Inc. Houston, TX
Citgo Petroleum Corp. Linden Term., NJ	Phillips Pipeline Co. Denver, CO

Citgo Petroleum Corp. East Chicago, IN	Phillips Pipeline Co. East Saint Louis, IL
Citgo Petroleum Corp. Braintree, MA	Phillips 66 Co. East Chicago, IN
Citgo Petroleum Corp. Chesapeake, VA	Phillips 66 Co. Decatur, IL
Citgo Petroleum Corp. Richmond, VA	Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline Phoenix, AZ
Citgo Petroleum Corp. Waco, TX	Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline Reno, NV
Citgo Petroleum Corp. Bryan, TX	Shell Oil Co. Carson, CA
Citgo Petroleum Corp. Milwaukee, WI	Sinclair Oil Corp. Denver, CO
Citgo Petroleum Corp. Mt. Prospect, IL	Stolt Term. Inc. Perth Amboy, NJ
Coastal Corp. Wichita, KS	Texaco Inc. Phoenix, AZ
GATX Terminal Corp. Pasadena, TX	Texaco Inc. Tucson, AZ
GATX Terminal Corp. Carteret, NJ	Tosco Refinery Co. Riverhead, NY
Global Petro. Corp. Revere, MA	Unocal Corp. Beaumont, TX
Hartford/Woodriver Term. Hartford, IL	Westec Petroleum Inc. Denver, CO
Int'l Matex Tank Term. Bayonne, NJ	Westec Petroleum Inc. Woods Cross, UT
Marathon Oil Co. Hammond, IN	Wickland Oil Co. Crockett, CA
Marathon Oil Co. Willow Springs, IL	Williams Pipeline Co. Des Moines, IA
Marathon Oil Co. Mt. Prospect, IL	Williams Pipeline Co. Iowa City, IA

The respondent frame is maintained by monitoring the monthly Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and industry publications for changes and developments in the petroleum industry such as refinery sales, mergers and new operations.

Description of Survey Form

The Form EIA-820 is used to collect data on fuels consumed for all purposes at the refinery during the preceding

year; refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation during the preceding year; current and next year projections for operable atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity, downstream charge capacity and production capacity; and current year working and shell storage capacity for crude oil and petroleum products at the refinery.

Collection Methods

The Form EIA-820 is sent to respondents in December. Survey forms can be submitted by mail or facsimile. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 15th day of February of the current report year. Receipt of the reports is monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to secure responses from those companies failing to report by February 15th.

Response Rate

The response rate for the Form EIA-820 is normally very high. Data are estimated and non-compliance procedures are implemented for those companies still not reporting data by close-out for the report year. For the January 1, 1995 survey, there was one nonrespondent.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file prior to the publication deadline. For the January 1, 1995 survey, there was one nonrespondent and their total operable capacity is estimated to be about 0.3 percent of the U.S. total. When nonresponse occurs, values for these companies are imputed from data reported on the previous year's Form EIA-820 and/or from data reported on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," for that company. For most surveyed items, the value imputed for nonrespondents is the value that company reported on the Form EIA-820 for the previous year. For three categories of information however, the imputed value is also based on their data from the Form EIA-810 as follows:

Section 1: Fuel, Electricity, and Steam Consumed for all Purposes at Refineries

Data are imputed for crude oil, distillate and residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, still gas, and marketable and catalyst petroleum coke based upon data reported on the monthly Form EIA-810. A ratio of the fuel use reported on the previous year's annual report to the fuel use and losses reported on the aggregated monthly data for the previous year is derived for these product categories. This ratio is then applied to the monthly aggregated data for the current year for similar product categories.

Estimates for natural gas, coal, electricity and steam are taken directly from data reported on the previous year's annual Form EIA-820.

Section 2: Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil by Method of Transportation

The imputation methodology for this section is based on data reported on both the monthly Form EIA-810 and the annual Form EIA-820. Annual refinery receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil for a nonrespondent are imputed by aggregating the values for the refinery on the monthly survey. These values are allocated to the method of transportation by using the percentages reported for the refinery in the previous year. The difference between the values reported on the two surveys by all respondents in 1995 is 2.0 percent.

Section 3: Operable and Storage Capacity as of January 1

Operable atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity in barrels per calendar day is collected on the monthly Form EIA-810 as of the first day of each month and on the annual Form EIA-820 as of January 1. As part of the editing process for the Form EIA-820, these two values are compared. Companies are contacted and any discrepancies are resolved by the time of publication. Imputed values for operable atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity in barrels per calendar day are taken directly from the January Form EIA-810. A barrels per stream day capacity is then derived by dividing the reported barrels per calendar day capacity by .95.

Current year and projected year data for downstream charge capacity, production capacity, and data for working and shell storage capacity are taken directly from the previous year's annual report.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other 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.

Information on operable atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity, downstream charge capacity, and production capacity on Form EIA-820 are not considered as confiden-

tial, and historically have not been treated as such. Company identifiable data are published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volume 1, Tables 38 and 39.

Other data on the Form EIA-820 are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C.552, Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R.1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C.1905.

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.

The data collected on Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report," is used to report aggregate statistics on and conduct analyses of the operation of U.S. petroleum refineries and blending plants. The data appear in EIA publications such as PSA, and the *Annual Energy Review*. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining specific refinery operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

The tables pertaining to refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation and fuels consumed at the refinery published in the PSA 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.

Quality Control

There are two types of errors usually associated with data produced from a survey - sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Because estimates from the Form EIA-820 survey are based on a complete census of the frame of petroleum refineries and motor gasoline blending plants, there is no sampling error in the data presented in this

report. The data, however, are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors are those which can arise from: (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. Quality control procedures are employed in the collection and editing operations to minimize misrepresentation and misreporting. Nonresponse follow-up procedures are employed to reduce the number of nonrespondents, and procedures employed to impute missing data, introduce a minimal amount of error, given the relatively small volume of imputed data.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are required whenever an error greater than 5 percent of the true value is discovered. In the event of a reporting error, company reports are updated after contact with the company and are followed up by corrected report resubmissions. Late submissions or resubmissions received after the publication date are entered into a "working" file. This file contains the most up-to-date data for the Form EIA-820 and is used to edit next year's data.

Note 4. Form EIA-819A: Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, mandated several changes to the composition of motor gasoline. Among these is the requirement for the addition of liquid components containing oxygen to motor gasoline starting in the Fall of 1992. Because of their importance to gasoline supply, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) began collecting oxygenate production capacity as of January 1993 in order to monitor the availability of oxygenates in the United States.

Respondent Frame

The respondent frame consists of all operating and idle facilities that produce or distill oxygenates (including fuel-grade ethanol producers, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) plants, petrochemical plants and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations), and new plants under construction located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. As of January 1, 1995, there were 105 oxygenate producers.

The respondent frame is maintained by monitoring industry periodicals that report changes in status (births,

deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of oxygenate facilities, producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing oxygenates.

Description of Survey Form

The Form EIA-819A is used to collect data on current and projected production capacities. The following oxygenates are collected: fuel ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methanol, MTBE, tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates (i.e., includes other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol)).

Collection Methods

The Form EIA-819A is sent to respondents in December. Survey forms can be submitted by mail or facsimile. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 15th day of February of the current report year. Receipt of the reports is monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to secure responses from those companies failing to report by February 15th.

Response Rate

Data are imputed and non-compliance procedures are implemented for those companies still not reporting data by close-out for the report year. The response rate for the January 1, 1995 survey, was very high with only one nonrespondents.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file prior to the publication deadline. For the January 1, 1995 survey, one fuel ethanol producer did not respond. Their total operable capacity is estimated to be less than 0.003 percent of the U.S. total. Data for these respondents were imputed using previous year's data.

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 other 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 on current year "production capacity" is not considered as confidential. Company identifiable data are published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 1, Tables 51 through 57.

Projected year production capacity is kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. section 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. section 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. section 1905.

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.

Quality Control

There are two types of errors usually associated with data produced from a survey - sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Because estimates from the Form EIA-819A survey are based on a complete census of the frame of oxygenate producers, there is no sampling error in the data presented in this report. The data, however, are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors are those which can arise from: (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. Quality control procedures are employed in the collection and editing operations to minimize misrepresentation and misreporting. Nonresponse follow-up procedures are employed to reduce the number of nonrespondents, and procedures employed to impute missing data, introduce a minimal amount of error, given the relatively small volume of imputed data.

For the January 1, 1995 survey, several reporting issues were identified when generating publication table. These issues were resolved as follows:

- (1) The Arco Chemical Co., Corpus Christi, Texas plant reported the capability of producing either 9,500 barrels per day of ETBE or 12,000 barrels per day of MTBE. ETBE or MTBE can be produced at this site but not simultaneously; the unit must be designated for production of only one product. As of January 1, 1995, the plant was producing MTBE and therefore was included in the MTBE production capacity data. Their ETBE production capacity of 9,500 barrels per day was idle on January 1, 1995 and was not included in the ETBE production capacity data to avoid double counting of the oxygenate production capacity of this specific unit.
- (2) Archer Daniels Midland (ADM) Co. reported a combined fuel ethanol production capacity for their five locations: Decatur and Peoria, Illinois; Cedar Rapids and Clinton, Iowa; and Cenex Agri-Fuels located in Wahalla, North Dakota. The production capacity reported is the same capacity reported as of January 1, 1994 with no expansions reported. The combined fuel ethanol production capacity was included in the total fuel ethanol production capacity for the State of Illinois. However, the number of operable plants located in each state reflects the correct location of the five plants.

In addition, ADM did not provide a projected year fuel ethanol production capacity citing an insufficient basis with which to project its future fuel ethanol production capacity including the period covering calendar year 1996 until regulations are adopted defining ethanol's role in the oxygenates program in the Clean Air Act. Because ADM accounts for such a large portion of the fuel ethanol production capacity, publication of projected production capacity and net change capacity for fuel ethanol was not feasible.

- (3) The Marathon Oil Co., Robinson, Illinois plant reported switching from producing MTBE to ETBE. Previously the plant had the capacity to produce 1,450 barrels per day of MTBE and 250 barrels per day of TAME. Capacity to produce ETBE is reported as 1,700 barrels per day.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are required whenever an error greater than five percent of the true value is discovered. In the event of a reporting error, company reports are updated after contact with the company and are followed up by corrected report submissions. Late submissions or resubmissions received after the publication date are entered

into a "working" file. This file contains the most up-to-date data for the Form EIA-819A and is used to edit next year's data.

Note 5. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* provide complete supply and demand information for the previous 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 6 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 11 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 alcohol, 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 the prior year's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

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

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

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

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and

oxygenates are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

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

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

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

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative products 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 inter-district 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/alcohol 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 6. 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 and Gas 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 Mineral Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil and Gas Producers. The EIA incorporates production data into its Crude Oil Production System (COPS) as the

data are received from the reporting agencies. EIA publications show portions of this database at specific points in time. Table 14 of this publication presents the 1994 crude oil production data received by the EIA as of April 1995. Crude oil production data for 1994 received after April 1995 will be published later as an appendix in the following year's *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). Table C1 of this publication presents the 1993 crude oil production a year after it was published in the PSA 1993.

Note 7. 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 Annual* 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 8. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

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

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

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

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

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

veys 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 Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published once a year in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply."

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

Data Revision

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or in-

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 of the PSM.

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 9. Frames Maintenance

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

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted on a monthly and annual basis. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are

augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources 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 the monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD periodically conducts a comprehensive frames investigation. These investigations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey. The effort also 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.

Changes in Survey Frames

Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) expanded its universe to include non-refinery blenders; redefined motor gasoline into two categories (finished leaded and finished unleaded); and separated blending components from finished motor gasoline as a reporting category. Refer to Explanatory Note 12 for future discussion.

In January 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B1 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Beginning in January 1986, as a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B2 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery

Table B1. New Basis Stocks¹
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil			
Total	488	645	723
Other Primary	380	351	379
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	1,425	1,461	1,454
Motor Gasoline			
Total	263	244	222
Finished	214	202	186
Distillate Fuel Oil	205	186	140
Residual Fuel Oil	91	69	49
Jet Fuel			
Total	42	39	39
Kerosene-type	36	32	32
Propane/Propylene	69	57	55
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	207	219	210

¹ Stocks as of December 31.

Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Note 10. Descriptive Monthly Statistics

The universe of each of the Petroleum Supply surveys (refinery, bulk terminal, pipeline, crude oil stock, import, etc.) is relatively small and ever-changing due to company

formations, shutdowns, mergers and splits. The frequency distributions of the petroleum supply variables are non-normal, highly variable, positive skewed and leptokurtic; that is, there are many small units and few large ones. Zeros often dominate the responses; that is, not all of the sampling units produce and/or store all products.

The statistics described in Table B3 were calculated from the monthly surveys over a 12-month period and display the following petroleum supply variables:

- (1) The number of active sampling units (respondents).
- (2) The number of sampling units reporting nonzero values (nonzero respondents).
- (3) The average of nonzero values reported in thousand barrels (average).
- (4) The standard deviation of nonzero values reported in thousand barrels (standard deviation).

Note 11. 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.

Table B2. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks ^a (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

^a Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

Table B3. Descriptive Statistics for Selected Petroleum Supply Variables¹

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Refinery Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units												
Respondents	234	232	231	228	227	226	226	224	225	225	230	236
Nonzero Respondents	167	168	166	169	168	168	168	167	167	165	164	163
Average	2511	2223	2457	2487	2670	2593	2672	2714	2580	2566	2579	2683
Standard Deviation	2662	2347	2637	2749	2844	2703	2840	2937	2766	2757	2716	2793
Refinery Crude Oil Input												
Respondents	234	232	231	228	227	226	226	224	225	225	230	236
Nonzero Respondents	175	175	169	173	173	173	174	174	173	170	171	168
Average	2354	2101	2382	2395	2557	2489	2556	2582	2468	2467	2450	2574
Standard Deviation	2602	2315	2621	2704	2807	2675	2815	2910	2737	2733	2691	2773
Refinery Finished Motor Gasoline Gross Production												
Respondents	234	232	231	228	227	226	226	224	225	225	230	236
Nonzero Respondents	161	163	160	157	155	156	152	156	159	156	165	167
Average	1356	1170	1308	1360	1453	1414	1478	1449	1377	1419	1425	1447
Standard Deviation	1392	1158	1355	1398	1483	1452	1468	1506	1471	1565	1611	1583
Refinery Distillate Fuel Oil Gross Production												
Respondents	234	232	231	228	227	226	226	224	225	225	230	236
Nonzero Respondents	163	162	163	163	164	162	163	163	163	161	161	160
Average	626	544	620	626	653	639	639	636	639	648	633	663
Standard Deviation	730	593	691	701	713	676	699	698	674	713	683	739
Refinery Residual Fuel Oil Gross Production												
Respondents	234	232	231	228	227	226	226	224	225	225	230	236
Nonzero Respondents	128	128	128	121	125	126	124	124	124	125	128	125
Average	203	196	219	221	223	196	209	215	200	195	202	224
Standard Deviation	292	266	312	322	313	273	299	309	297	307	303	321
Refinery Finished Gasoline Stocks												
Respondents	234	232	231	228	227	226	226	224	225	225	230	236
Nonzero Respondents	168	167	166	167	168	167	165	162	162	163	167	170
Average	374	363	346	323	306	302	298	280	289	286	321	312
Standard Deviation	420	422	375	375	327	341	339	301	263	297	393	335
Bulk Terminal Finished Motor Gasoline Stocks												
Respondents	322	322	320	318	316	315	318	318	317	317	314	314
Nonzero Respondents	150	151	151	149	150	151	148	147	147	147	144	144
Average	537	513	463	483	514	494	487	487	487	467	507	501
Standard Deviation	1079	994	913	966	1035	998	974	1011	998	976	1023	942
Pipeline Finished Motor Gasoline Stocks												
Respondents	85	85	85	85	85	86	86	86	85	83	83	83
Nonzero Respondents	54	55	54	55	55	55	55	55	53	52	54	54
Average	941	872	893	916	919	945	940	922	961	893	921	935
Standard Deviation	2026	1828	1918	2031	2087	2023	2016	1912	2043	1901	2188	2131
Refinery Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks												
Respondents	234	232	231	228	227	226	226	224	225	225	230	236
Nonzero Respondents	190	187	188	187	187	188	187	186	189	187	190	197
Average	205	181	180	181	208	219	237	244	252	258	257	232
Standard Deviation	248	210	212	213	267	358	381	443	472	500	468	388
Bulk Terminal Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks												
Respondents	322	322	320	318	316	315	318	318	317	317	314	314
Nonzero Respondents	219	222	221	217	214	216	219	218	218	216	216	217
Average	244	206	192	205	228	251	295	313	329	332	339	335
Standard Deviation	523	474	448	480	512	558	619	678	687	685	718	710
Pipeline Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks												
Respondents	85	85	85	85	85	86	86	86	85	83	83	83
Nonzero Respondents	56	56	55	57	56	55	56	55	56	54	53	54
Average	448	417	422	424	440	441	449	453	454	482	480	495
Standard Deviation	1248	1188	1122	1090	1157	1112	1020	1099	1074	1109	1135	1256
Refinery Residual Fuel Oil Stocks												
Respondents	234	232	231	228	227	226	226	224	225	225	230	236
Nonzero Respondents	141	140	139	137	137	136	133	133	133	134	134	133
Average	138	120	130	124	124	116	120	133	135	135	140	131
Standard Deviation	207	163	211	175	173	151	148	192	212	206	220	203
Bulk Terminal Residual Fuel Oil Stocks												
Respondents	322	322	320	318	316	315	318	318	317	317	314	314
Nonzero Respondents	69	70	69	68	68	67	66	67	67	68	66	68
Average	358	328	342	333	344	348	358	344	394	366	373	357
Standard Deviation	714	673	683	685	737	741	773	759	805	725	738	777
Refinery Crude Oil Stocks												
Respondents	234	232	231	228	227	226	226	224	225	225	230	236
Nonzero Respondents	173	172	171	170	169	168	168	167	167	167	168	168
Average	558	574	607	604	598	600	619	602	587	573	601	583
Standard Deviation	646	655	713	692	682	701	699	711	708	661	685	645
Pipeline/Tank Farm Crude Oil Stocks												
Respondents	162	161	161	161	162	161	163	164	164	164	163	163
Nonzero Respondents	126	125	125	124	125	124	125	125	125	124	123	124
Average	1622	1587	1584	1598	1543	1522	1490	1549	1616	1670	1700	1619
Standard Deviation	3186	3090	2995	3112	3049	2972	2969	3061	3269	3331	3429	3241

¹ The respondent data on this table excludes zero reporting companies.

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

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

Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

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

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

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

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

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

Beginning with the reporting of January 1993 data, adjustments were made to the product supplied series for finished motor gasoline. It was recognized that motor gasoline statistics published by the EIA through 1992 were under-reported 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 B4).

Table B4. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment, 1992 to Present (Thousand Barrels per Day)

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1992													
1992 Prod Supplied	6,869	6,963	7,137	7,238	7,328	7,460	7,639	7,380	7,344	7,338	7,102	7,396	7,268
Fuel Ethanol Adj	68	68	62	68	55	64	52	66	54	76	91	100	69
Motor Gas Blending	-8	-6	59	49	36	11	75	91	43	-14	68	66	39
1993 Prod Supplied	6,929	7,025	7,258	7,355	7,419	7,535	7,766	7,537	7,441	7,400	7,261	7,562	7,376
1993													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	61	67	70	61	58	63	62	48	68	69	84	81	66
Motor Gas Blending	-59	-61	15	-32	-3	-5	-19	54	79	-72	-72	48	-10
Product Supplied	6,639	7,112	7,389	7,435	7,585	7,700	7,785	7,864	7,607	7,382	7,533	7,661	7,476
1994													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	90	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601

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

Source: • Fuel Ethanol Adjustment - 1992, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Appendix D. 1993 and 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II. • Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment - 1992, 1993 and 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II.

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 13 published in the PSA.

An estimate for the total amount of gasohol produced with the ethanol is given as 10 times the estimated fuel ethanol blended (this assumes a 10 percent ethanol blend). This amount is added to the column labeled field production of "oxygenated gasoline" and subtracted from the field production of "other" finished gasoline. The PAD District level detail was obtained by allocating the national level estimates according to the percent of gasohol sales from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States*, 1991.

Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

Prior to 1993, the EIA published a "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components. Since these components are to be blended into finished motor gasoline, there is no actual demand for this intermediate product. The EIA corrected this series by including the quantity of "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components with "other" finished motor gasoline. This change was accomplished in Tables 2 through 13 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 12. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B5 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Table B5. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ^a
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

^a FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B6 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These

Table B6. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In Transit Stocks

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).

Note 13. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off

between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 401 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 401 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three sub-districts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs are collected on Form EIA-810.
- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADDs, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.
- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.
- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.
- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.
- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.
- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.

- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.
- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.
- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.
- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Change in Crude Oil Lease Stocks

The end-of-month crude oil stocks held on leases are reported on the Form 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 Energy Information Administration (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 the EIA reported data and the state government data was made and the difference added to the EIA data for 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 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.

Note 14. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. Table B7 shows the product category under the new and old basis. Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

Table B7. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels (Liquefied Petroleum Gases) and 210 million barrels (Other Petroleum Products).

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported

during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown in Table B8 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B8 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 15. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 4-8) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Table 14).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below:

- Tables 4 through 8, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
 - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 20, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
 - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 21, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."

Table B8. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814) . . .	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

- A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 23, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
- The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 16. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and were subsequently published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). Refer to Explanatory Note 9 for a detailed description of frames maintenance and updates.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classifications are:
 - Naphthas and lighter
 - Kerosene and light gas oils
 - Heavy gas oils
 - Residuum
- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSA* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 11, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 12, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Table 14, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Table 15, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
 - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 18, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 17. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information. These changes were subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *PSA* Tables 10 through 13, 18, 24, and 25.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 11, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSA* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSA* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1 percent increase in crude imports and a 3 percent decrease in product imports.

Note 18. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and are subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA) publication.

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."
- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on the Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."
- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.
- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on the Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."
- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on the Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were made to refinery inputs and product supplied of 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 was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (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 began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the PSA. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 13. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-13, 17, 18, 20, 32-35.
- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 4 through 13) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.
- A table showing net imports by country for the current month (Table 29) was added.
- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B9 is provided to show the new to old table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.
- Table 15, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published on Table 10 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.
 - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.
- Table 17, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.
 - Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1989 PSA

Table Numbers									
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	15	25	21	33
2	2	7	10	18, 25	18	27	26	22, 26	34
3	3	NA	11	13	19	16	27	23	35
4	4	8	12	14, 27	20	17	28		
NA	5	NA	13	15	21	NA	29		
5	6	9	14	15	22	18, 25	30		
NA	7	10	15	15	23	19	31		
6	8	11	16	15	24	20	32		

NA = Not Applicable

- Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 24, was added.
- Table 18, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 18.
 - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 25, were added.
- Tables 21 through 25, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."
 - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.
- Table 20, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 27, were added.
- Table 28, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."
 - Data for exports by destination previously included in the Other Products category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.
- Table 30, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

- Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Table 18.
- Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 25, were added.

Note 19. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change is also reflected in the corresponding table in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Beginning with the 1991 March issue of the *PSM*, several changes were made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication. Although these changes were made in 1991, these changes have been incorporated into the 1990 *PSA* to provide consistent energy information.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary Statistics Tables

- A new table (Table S7) has been added to display jet fuel supply and disposition.
- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel data are no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.

- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Time periods have been included in figure titles.
- Sources have been provided for each figure.
- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"
 - A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (Lines 34 and 44, respectively).
- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District
 - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.
- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin
 - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.
 - Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.

Note 20. 1993 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In keeping with the Department of Energy's (DOE's) mandated responsibilities, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) made several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) effective in January 1993. These changes were designed to accommodate the revisions to the Clean Air Act of 1990, and to reflect

current and upcoming changes in the petroleum industry. These changes are subsequently reflected in the 1993 *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

Changes in Data Collection

- Motor gasoline categories have been revised to reflect the change in the type of fuels produced. The new categories are: reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline, and other finished gasoline. These changes were made to Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."
- Distillate Fuel Oil has been split into two sulfur categories to meet Environmental Protection Agency requirements effective in October 1993. The new categories for inputs, production, end-of-month stocks and movements are: 0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur. These changes were made to Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."
- Other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol (Code 090) has been renamed "Other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and oxygenates" on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." A new line has also been added to report Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen separately.
- Data on inputs and end-of-month stocks of oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates) has been added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- Inputs and production of Isobutylene (Code 634) has been added as sub-categories to Isobutane (Code 615) on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- Data on inputs and production of military kerosene-type jet fuel and commercial kerosene-type jet fuel has been added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- Liquefied Petroleum and Refinery Gases column headings for Ethane, Propane, Normal Butane, and Isobutane have been revised to include olefins (e.g., Ethane/Ethylene etc.) on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report."

- Data on end-of-month stocks of oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates) have been added to Forms EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report." Data for methanol are not collected at this time but has been included on the form for future use.
- Imports of oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates) have been added to Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report." Data for methanol are not requested at this time.
- Imports of olefins are collected separately from liquefied petroleum gases (i.e., ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene) on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."
- Data on blended into motor gasoline has been eliminated on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."
- Data on methanol is no longer required on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" but remains on the form for future use.
- The Former USSR has been renamed Russia. The remaining states that comprised the Former USSR have been included in the Other Non-OPEC column.
- Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition
 - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
 - Product supplied-unleaded and product supplied-unleaded (percent of Total) columns have been eliminated. A new column has been added to display end-of-month stocks of oxygenates. These stocks are not included in the Total Motor Gasoline end-of-month stocks.
- Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition
 - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
 - Distillate fuel oil stocks have been separated into two sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur).
 - The Crude Used Directly column has been eliminated. This column is no longer applicable since the years 1973 through 1980 have been eliminated. The data for 1981 and 1982 are provided in a footnote.

Changes in Summary Statistics Tables

- Table S1. Crude and Petroleum Products Overview
 - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
- Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition
 - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
 - The Crude Used Directly column has been eliminated. This column is no longer applicable since the years 1973 through 1980 have been eliminated. The data for 1981 and 1982 are provided in a footnote.
- Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports
 - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
- Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition
 - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
 - The Crude Used Directly column has been eliminated. This column is no longer applicable since the years 1973 through 1980 have been eliminated. The data for 1981 and 1982 are provided in a footnote.
- Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition
 - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
- Table S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition
 - A new summary table has been added to display supply and disposition data for propane/propylene.

This information will continue to be included in the Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition table (renumbered as Table S9).

- Table S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition
 - Formerly numbered as Table S8.
 - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
- Table S10. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition
 - Formerly numbered as Table S9.
 - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.

Changes in Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance
 - Line 14 includes fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline. This quantity is comparable to the sum of field production of finished motor gasoline and natural gas liquids and LRGs on Table 2.
 - Line 20 has been modified to read: Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production) to accommodate motor gasoline blending components field production.
- Tables 2 through 13. Supply and Disposition
 - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
 - Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates for clarification.
 - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
 - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.
- Table 16. Refinery Input
 - Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/

Oxygenates for clarification. Sub-categories are displayed for Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen and for Oxygenates.

- Oxygenates are displayed separately for fuel ethanol, methanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates. Other oxygenates includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl alcohol (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
- Table 17. Refinery Net Production
 - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification. Isobutylene is displayed as a sub-category to be consistent with the other liquefied gases.
 - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
 - Military and commercial kerosene-type jet fuel has been added.
 - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.
- Table 18. Refinery Stocks
 - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
 - Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates for clarification. Sub-categories are displayed for Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen and for Oxygenates.
 - Oxygenates are displayed separately for fuel ethanol, methanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates. Other oxygenates includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl alcohol (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
 - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
 - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

- Table 20. Imports by PAD District

- Data on olefins are displayed separately from liquefied petroleum gases.
- Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates for clarification. Sub-categories are displayed for Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen and for Oxygenates.
- Oxygenates are displayed separately for fuel ethanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates. Other oxygenates includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl alcohol (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
- Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
- Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added to both bonded ship bunkers and other.

- Tables 21-25. Imports by Country of Origin

- A new line has been added to appear below the Total line to show the sum of the Persian Gulf countries.
- Former USSR has been changed to read Russia. States formerly included in USSR are now included in the Other countries category under Non-OPEC.

- Table 27. Exports

- Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
- Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates and Motor Gasoline Blending Components have been added as export products under the Other Liquids category.

- Table 28. Exports by Destination

- Miscellaneous products category has been renamed Other Products to accommodate exports of other hydrocarbons/ oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components.

- Table 29. Net Imports

- A new line has been added to appear below the Total line to show the sum of the Persian Gulf countries.

- Former USSR has been changed to read Russia. States formerly included in USSR are now included in the Other countries category under Non-OPEC.

- Table 30. Stocks

- Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates for clarification. Sub-categories are displayed for Other hydrocarbons/hydrogen fuel ethanol, ETBE, methanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates.
- Other oxygenates includes tertiary amyl methyl alcohol (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
- Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
- Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

- Table 31. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks

- Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
- Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

- Table 32. Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge

- Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
- Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

- Table 33. Movements by Pipeline

- Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
- Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

- Table 34. Movements by Tanker and Barge
 - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
 - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

- Table 35. Net Movements

- Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
- Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
- Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

Changes in Appendix C (PSM)

- Inputs
 - Other hydrocarbons has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/ Oxygenates for clarification.
- Production
 - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
 - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
 - A new line has been added to display field production of motor gasoline blending components.
- Imports
 - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
 - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
- Stocks
 - Other hydrocarbons has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/ Oxygenates for clarification.

- Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
- Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

- Product Supplied

- Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
- Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

Changes in Appendix D

- Table D1. U.S. Summary Table

- Data on blended into motor gasoline has been eliminated. This information is no longer collected on the survey EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

- Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Ending Stocks

- Data for the previous year as well as current year are displayed.
- Data on blended into motor gasoline has been eliminated. This information is no longer collected on the survey EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."
- Data for fuel ethanol imports has been dropped due to small volumes reported by respondents.

- Table D3. Monthly MTBE Production and Ending Stocks

- Data for the previous year as well as current year are displayed.
- Data on blended into motor gasoline has been eliminated. This information is no longer collected on the survey EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."
- Data on MTBE imports has been dropped from the table due to small volumes reported by respondents.

Note 21. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Effective with January 1994 data, several enhancements were made to the tables 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).

Appendix C

1993 Revised Crude Oil Production

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.

Appendix C

Table C1. Revised^a Crude Oil Production by PAD District and State, 1993
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
PAD District I.....	858	735	823	857	861	832	847
Florida.....	488	385	436	453	475	449	470
New York.....	27	24	30	32	30	34	30
Pennsylvania.....	176	156	183	192	173	187	173
Virginia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
West Virginia.....	167	170	172	178	181	161	173
PAD District II.....	19,535	17,621	20,469	19,893	19,369	19,552	19,389
Illinois.....	1,486	1,279	1,551	1,482	1,477	1,474	1,471
Indiana.....	247	209	129	383	230	161	235
Kansas.....	4,131	3,642	4,430	4,337	4,206	4,262	4,112
Kentucky.....	347	419	364	488	322	458	288
Michigan.....	1,179	1,079	1,220	1,160	1,142	1,152	1,153
Missouri.....	10	9	12	11	11	14	10
Nebraska.....	420	378	421	408	424	413	416
North Dakota.....	2,663	2,440	2,694	2,552	2,635	2,583	2,625
Ohio.....	680	604	732	726	661	719	679
Oklahoma.....	8,208	7,417	8,749	8,185	8,104	8,154	8,239
South Dakota.....	128	115	131	124	124	122	125
Tennessee.....	36	30	34	38	33	41	35
PAD District III.....	102,537	92,881	102,014	98,421	101,555	97,781	99,958
Alabama.....	1,623	1,427	1,507	1,469	1,486	1,471	1,553
Arkansas.....	921	839	919	897	925	851	890
Louisiana ^b	11,798	10,779	11,959	11,521	11,963	11,517	11,728
Mississippi.....	2,046	1,855	2,004	1,924	1,870	1,828	1,917
New Mexico.....	5,929	5,390	5,937	5,732	5,834	5,640	5,778
Texas ^b	54,162	48,994	53,925	51,792	52,932	50,815	51,816
Federal Offshore Padd III.....	26,059	23,598	25,764	25,086	26,546	25,659	26,277
PAD District IV.....	13,562	11,997	13,707	13,190	13,549	13,222	13,446
Colorado.....	2,515	2,319	2,620	2,587	2,708	2,585	2,670
Montana.....	1,467	1,348	1,485	1,451	1,490	1,441	1,463
Utah.....	1,929	1,733	1,939	1,874	1,836	1,819	1,836
Wyoming.....	7,651	6,597	7,663	7,279	7,514	7,377	7,477
PAD District V.....	80,215	72,026	80,144	75,432	77,994	73,682	74,143
Alaska ^b	51,284	45,586	50,813	47,610	48,607	45,609	44,683
South Alaska.....	1,239	1,105	1,230	1,180	1,216	1,165	1,135
North Slope.....	50,045	44,480	49,583	46,430	47,391	44,444	43,549
Arizona.....	6	5	6	7	7	7	6
California ^b	24,920	22,586	24,880	23,765	24,911	23,673	24,876
Nevada.....	252	149	185	186	165	141	140
Federal Offshore Padd V.....	3,753	3,701	4,259	3,864	4,304	4,251	4,437
U.S. Total^b.....	216,708	195,260	217,157	207,793	213,328	205,068	207,783
Daily Average.....	6,991	6,974	7,005	6,926	6,882	6,836	6,703

This table contains updates on 1993 crude oil production statistics published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, 1993.

Statistics on crude oil production for States and for Federal offshore areas are reported to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) by State government agencies and by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. These data are updated periodically by the reporting agencies and are received by the EIA on an ongoing basis. At the time of publication of the 1993 PSA, the EIA had not received complete and/or updated statistics on crude oil production for several States. This table is provided to inform the user of updated monthly and annual crude oil production statistics for 1993, and are not subject to further revision by the EIA.

Table C1. Revised^a Crude Oil Production by PAD District and State, 1993 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	878	866	893	858	845	10,153	28
Florida	489	479	501	480	499	5,604	15
New York	31	27	27	26	26	341	1
Pennsylvania	180	183	193	183	165	2,148	6
Virginia	1	1	0	1	1	12	(s)
West Virginia	177	176	171	168	154	2,048	6
PAD District II	19,542	18,943	19,362	18,670	18,799	231,144	633
Illinois	1,556	1,437	1,484	1,407	1,622	17,726	49
Indiana	254	228	240	215	229	2,761	8
Kansas	4,194	4,116	4,092	4,093	4,076	49,691	136
Kentucky	414	380	264	268	243	4,253	12
Michigan	1,163	1,050	1,243	1,225	1,030	13,799	38
Missouri	11	12	12	11	11	135	(s)
Nebraska	408	391	426	378	384	4,868	13
North Dakota	2,587	2,547	2,625	2,478	2,490	30,919	85
Ohio	661	721	727	665	708	8,282	23
Oklahoma	8,134	7,904	8,080	7,768	7,849	96,791	265
South Dakota	124	125	132	126	126	1,500	4
Tennessee	35	34	37	35	31	419	1
PAD District III	100,044	96,940	100,139	96,996	99,663	1,188,929	3,257
Alabama	1,656	1,632	1,662	1,582	1,610	18,677	51
Arkansas	908	889	897	838	826	10,599	29
Louisiana ^b	11,753	11,301	11,694	10,973	11,141	138,128	378
Mississippi	1,810	1,845	1,828	1,774	1,870	22,570	62
New Mexico	5,858	5,718	5,872	5,845	5,988	69,520	190
Texas ^b	51,901	50,050	51,809	50,324	51,691	620,210	1,699
Federal Offshore Padd III	26,158	25,506	26,377	25,660	26,537	309,225	847
PAD District IV	13,392	12,851	13,373	12,725	13,114	158,128	433
Colorado	2,715	2,541	2,758	2,629	2,564	31,211	86
Montana	1,491	1,434	1,491	1,417	1,453	17,431	48
Utah	1,811	1,735	1,795	1,715	1,796	21,819	60
Wyoming	7,375	7,140	7,330	6,965	7,301	87,667	240
PAD District V	76,917	72,831	79,771	79,105	81,344	923,605	2,530
Alaska ^b	47,365	44,124	50,047	50,280	51,911	577,919	1,583
South Alaska	1,009	1,087	1,153	1,125	1,209	13,853	38
North Slope	46,356	43,037	48,894	49,154	50,702	564,066	1,545
Arizona	4	6	7	6	6	73	(s)
California ^b	25,027	24,211	25,115	24,254	24,893	293,112	803
Nevada	137	129	132	122	123	1,862	5
Federal Offshore Padd V	4,383	4,362	4,470	4,443	4,412	50,639	139
U.S. Total^b	210,773	202,431	213,537	208,354	213,765	2,511,959	6,882
Daily Average	6,799	6,748	6,888	6,945	6,896	6,882	-

^a Data are based upon revisions received as of April 1995.

^b Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 58,740; California: State - 20,844; Louisiana: State - 23,329; Texas: State - 1,935; U.S. Total, including Federal Offshore - 464,711.

Note: • Production data are revised from those published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual 1993* for the following States: Alaska, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Federal Offshore PAD District III, Federal Offshore PAD District V, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah and Virginia. • Annual crude oil production for Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania was prorated by month based on first purchaser monthly crude oil volumes collected on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: State Conservation agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil and Gas Producers.

Glossary

Pipelines carry natural gas across geographic regions.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

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

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

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

Benzene (C_6H_6). 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 (C_4H_{10}). 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 (C_4H_{10}). 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 (C_4H_{10}). 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 (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

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

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

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other

media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Isobutane. See Butane.

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

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

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

Isopentane. See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively

low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oxygenated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles that has an oxygen content of 1.8 percent or higher, by weight. Includes gasohol. Excludes

reformulated gasoline, oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

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

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

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

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) ($\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COCH}_3$. 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, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

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

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

capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

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

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

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

Other Finished. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

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

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

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

Oxygenated Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

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

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

Methanol. Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the

ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the "ARCO" waiver).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general,

product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (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 Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The conversion factor is 6 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9

SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

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

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